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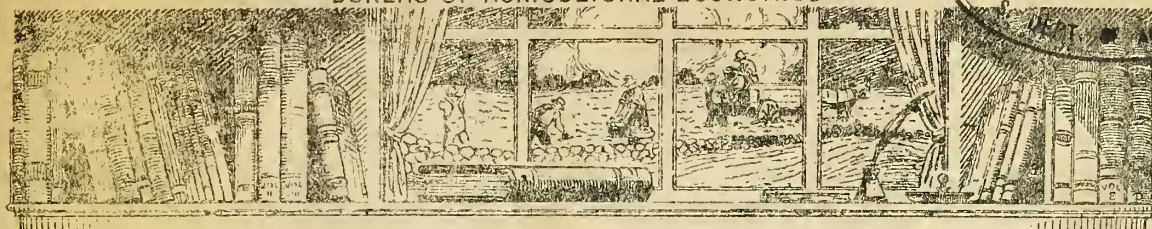
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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



Times of depression are indeed a forcing ground
for reorganisation and the elimination of
non-essentials. - Sir Josiah Stamp

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No. 1

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Author's Reply to Signed Review.....	1
McFall, Robert James: The world's meat	
Signed Reviews.....	1-4
Elsworth, R. H.: My personal word, by Richard Pattee	
Hannay, A. M.: Die bedeutung und die rentabilität der vieh- zucht in Rumänien nach der agrarreform, by N. D. Cornateanu	
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts.....	4-16
Schafer, Joseph. Four Wisconsin counties; prairie and forest	
American institute of cooperation. American cooperation	
Horace Plunkett foundation. A survey of co-operative legis- lation	
Clapham, J. H. An economic history of modern Britain	
New South Wales. Laws, statutes, etc. A summary of the provisions of the Marketing of primary products act, 1927	
Association of land grant colleges. Report on the agricul- tural situation	
Bibliographies.....	17
Book Reviews.....	17-18
State Publications.....	18-21
U. S. Dept. of Agr. Publications, Economic in Character.....	22-23
Periodical Articles.....	24-28
Notes.....	29-30

Prepared mainly from material received in the
Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture by
the Staff of the Library of the Bureau of Agri-
cultural Economics.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

AUTHOR'S REPLY TO SIGNED REVIEW

McFall, Robert James. The world's meat. New York, E. Appleton and Company, 1927. 624p. 50 M1C

The review, published in the December, 1927, issue of Agricultural Economics Literature, of my book on The World's Meat requires comment, not on account of a divergence of viewpoint between author and reviewer, but on account of the inaccuracy of the only specific statements made regarding the work by the reviewer.

The reviewer states that the author apparently overlooked the fact that the sheep industry of the United States has undergone a radical change from a wool basis, with slaughter at four years of age, to what is now largely a meat basis, with a much younger slaughtering age, and implies that the whole question of livestock production cycles has been left out of account. It is difficult to see how this change in the sheep industry can properly be described as a cycle, since that would presuppose an eventual return to the old conditions. The change itself, however, is noted specifically in regard to sheep in the United States, under the heading of meat consumption on page 116 and under the discussion of the sheep industry on page 144 of the book. As for the cycles in beef production in the United States, they are discussed on page 138 and certain factors back of the cycles in meat production which are all too frequently neglected are discussed on pages 74 and 75.

There is no disagreement between the author and reviewer as to the importance of the question regarding the changes in the sheep and other live stock industries. It is precisely because of the author's belief in the importance of this question that it is deliberately stressed throughout this book, which is intended to be primarily a source book of facts and ideas. It's reiteration is not accidental, but is due to the fact that the idea is still a stranger to many leaders of thought connected with the meat industries. R.J. McFall

SIGNED REVIEWS

Fattee, Richard. My personal word. Baltimore, Md., The Lord Baltimore press [1927] 203 p. 44F272

This volume consists of a series of short letters written to the membership of the New England Milk Producers' Association during a period of ten years, and published in the New England Dairymen.

Mr. Fattee was a New Hampshire farmer, intensely interested in people, particularly those living among the New Hampshire hills, and in the adjoining New England States. At the time of his death, November 6, 1927, he was recognized as leader by a large number of New Eng-

land settlement. As a New Hampshire farmer he had become a partner in the business, holding various offices in that organization, including the office of Master of the State Grange. In his various official capacities he visited many farming communities, made the acquaintance of thousands of farmers and acquired intimate knowledge of their education, misfortune, desires, hopes, and ambitions. He became firmly convinced that the New England farmer was entitled to as high a standard of living as the dweller in the city. He believed that the better standard of living was obtainable only through prices for farm products which were above the cost of production. He was the chairman and secretary of the dairymen on the outskirts of Boston for better prices for their products, and when, in August of 1915, he was asked the management of the organization through which they were trying to work, he accepted the responsibility. In 1917 these dairymen were reorganized as the New England Milk Producers' Association and in October of that year Mr. Fattée wrote the first of the "Personal World" letters.

Although the author states that the letters were written at odd times and without preparation and "for the fun of just visiting with people I like," the letters appear to be one of the forces which have made possible the strong association of to-day.

The monthly letters seem to have been used as a means for working out some rather definite ideas. Among these was the belief of the author that he must have the full confidence of the dairymen of New England in order that an organization with strong bargaining power might be built. Many of the letters contain incidents of Mr. Fattée's home life giving his readers interesting bits of information about himself, his wife, Sam, and Mary. These pictures made it apparent to the milk producers that he was just like themselves with the same kind of home problems to solve as they had, and that his contacts with the Boston milk distributors had not "let him up" in the world. In one letter he said, "no man can escape mistakes ... I wonder if, when I 'stub my toe' the membership will accept it as unintentional and will realize that it hurts me much more than it can hurt them. I wonder how many will say 'sold out' or something like that."

He also used his personal letter column to urge farmers to write to him about their affairs and to call and see him. In one letter he says, "If there is one thing more than another that I hope to do, it is to see things from the farmers' viewpoint. I realize that my usefulness ends when I lose touch with the people I am working for. Mainly for that reason I like to get out among the producers and listen to what they have to say."

During the ten years covered by the letters, a considerable amount of information regarding the routine workings of the association was given out. In speaking of this matter, Mr. Fattée said in one letter, "As long as I am connected with this association, every detail of its work will be open to the scrutiny of every member of the organization and I shall hold myself in readiness to give the reason why, for every act." Undoubtedly he felt that if the management of the organization kept the

members fully informed it would be more difficult for the association's enemies to break down the morale of the membership.

Running through many of the letters seems to be a desire to create a longing on the part of the New England dairymen for better returns for their efforts and to inspire them to a willingness to fight for that to which they believed they were entitled. The May letter for 1920 reads in part as follows: "New England farmers will never return to the serfdom under which they struggled in years past, to raise crops, especially dairy products, to sell at prices absolutely dictated by interests whose only object was to buy cheap and sell dear. They demand and will fight for access to their markets and a fair return from the reasonable market value of their produce ... In the fight that is coming some men will fall. I may be one of them. So be it, if it comes. But the cause will win ... we may lose some heavy battles. Our present organization may have to be changed, our plans shifted, our methods altered, but our purposes and principles cannot be defeated unless we ourselves give up the fight. And I am pinning my faith to the New England farmers. They never did desert a just cause and they will not now."

Two results of the teachings of Mr. Fettes are very apparent. The moral of the membership of the New England Milk Producers' Association is exceptionally high and the organization is so firmly established that when its leader died the other day, no reorganization of plans or policies took place, but the men whom he had trained continued along the lines which had been evolved as the result of ten years of working together. R. H. Elsworth, Associate Marketing Specialist, Division of Agricultural Cooperation.

Cornăteanu, M. D. Die bedeutung und die rentabilität der viehzucht in Rumänien nach der agrarreform. Bukarest, Ackerbau- und Domänenministeriums [1927] 114p. (Beilage zu Buletinul agriculturii, Bd. 1, 1928) 21 R86

The author is interested in the development of cattle raising in Rumania on a profitable basis. Originally a cattle-raising country, Rumania after 1850 gradually developed grain cultivation which crowded out the livestock so that finally it figured among the imports instead of the exports. About 1830 the Turkish grain monopoly was abandoned. The Rumanian soil was suitable for grain cultivation. The development of industry in the western world caused an increased demand for agricultural products. And so the large landowner became more and more interested in the production of grain, retaining only a relatively small number of herds of livestock, usually of picked breed. The peasant, on the other hand, became more and more dependent on the large landowner for agricultural products.

The war precipitated a crisis, already foreseen by Rumanian politicians, which had been fostered by unsound social conditions: on the one hand, the great mass of the people belonging to the peasant class and becoming more and more discontented with their lot, and, on the other, a small number of landowners in possession of most of the land. An agrarian reform was needed, but it was carried out too rapidly. It caused an economic upheaval the results of which will continue to be felt until Rumanian agriculture adapts itself to post-war conditions. It failed to take

into account the mentality of the peasant, his deep-rooted and inherited prejudices with regard to methods of cultivation, the lack of economic organization in the country, and the dearth of labor caused both by the war and by the agrarian reform itself. The expropriation of large tracts of land and their division among the peasants brought new problems. The result was the employment of the small landowner on the land of the remaining large landowners or the adoption of the leasing system and consequent extensive and superficial farming.

The author urges cooperation and agricultural training, intensive methods of cultivation, diversification of crops and more scientific methods of livestock raising, one branch of farming being used to round out or supplement another. A. M. Minnay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant, Economic Library.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Council - Denmark

Denmark. Landbrugsraadet. Beretning om Landbrugsraadet's virksomhed... 6th, 1925. København, 1927. 11 D4157

This is the 6th report of the Agricultural Council of Denmark covering the year 1925. It contains many papers of interest and a wealth of statistical matter relating to the agricultural products of Denmark.

Agricultural Credit

Schloenbach, Fritz. Die landwirtschaftlichen Kreditgenossenschaften Schlesiens. Ihre geschichtliche Entwicklung und ihr gegenwärtiger stand, unter besonderer berücksichtigung der kriegs- und nachkriegszeit. Giessen, Druck von I. Hartwig, 1925. 57p. 284.2 Sch3
Inaug. - diss. - Giessen.

Contains a historical and descriptive account of the establishment and development of rural credit institutions in Silesia in pre-war and post-war years.

Agricultural History

Schafer, Joseph. Four Wisconsin counties; prairie and forest. Madison, State historical society of Wisconsin, 1927. 429p. (Wisconsin domestic day book. General studies vol. II)

Publications of the State historical society of Wisconsin, ed. by J. Schafer.

In the words of the author, taken from the preface, the present volume deals with "a region, or, to be exact, two regions in which characteristic phases of state history had their beginning and their logical development. Into the southern pair of counties, Kenosha and Racine, where the land was invitingly open to settlement either in the form of 'oak openings' or of prairie, pressed the early coming immigrants from New York, New England, and subsidiary portions of Yankeeeland, with some others both native and foreign. Bringing with them some money and farming equipment, or the credit requisite to supply these as well as to

purchase government lands, they entered at once upon a comparatively large scale production of wheat and quickly made valuable farms. Into the heavily forested region of Milwaukee and Ozaukee counties filtered the somewhat later-coming Germans, with other foreigners and Americans who coveted a lake-shore farming opportunity. A large proportion of these were devoid of funds, depending on their personal labor force to make a living, and gradually to improve the small tracts of woodland upon which they settled. The process of making farms there, our researches revealed, was the labor of a generation.

"In the facts that the two districts of the area were originally occupied by settlers of different origins and unequal circumstances, and that their agricultural history accentuated the usual contrast between an open land economy and a forest land economy, we have the key to the general history of the four counties. So deep-running was the influence of the originally contrasted covering of the land, that it was thought proper to use the descriptive phrase 'Prairie and Forest' as a sub-title of the book."

British Columbia

British Columbia. Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin no. 101. Small-fruit farming in British Columbia; an economic study, by G. H. Harris...together with an introduction and critical review, by F. M. Clement. Victoria, B. C., 1927. 39p. (College of agriculture. Bulletin no.10) 7 B77 no.101

"The investigation here reported is the summary of a study of small-fruit farms extending over five years made in the Coast Districts of the Province. It is not claimed that this report is by any means complete or is the last word on small-fruit farming. It merely draws attention to some phases of the industry, some of the factors of profit and loss, the distribution of the capital employed, some items of cost, some sources of revenue, and some details regarding farm organization and management. The report is intended to show general and average conditions over a period of five years. No attempt is made to boost the industry. Neither should certain findings be interpreted as occasion for undue pessimism; for even though the figures in some cases do not justify wild enthusiasm, they form grounds, I believe, for at least as much hope as figures for other districts in America where similar crops are produced.

"It is felt by the person under whose general direction the investigation has been carried out that the report is somewhat too technical, and that too many figures and tables are used to be of interest to the general reader. With this in mind a general statement in the form of a summary has been prepared and is published as an introduction to this bulletin." - Introduction.

British Columbia. Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin no. 102. A survey of poultry-farms in British Columbia, 1921-25, by W. J. Riley, E. A. Lloyd, and V. S. Asmundson. Victoria, B.C., 1927. 32p. (College of agriculture. Bulletin no. 11) 7 I77

This bulletin is based on 409 farm records obtained from farms representative of the average conditions in the Lower Fraser Valley and on Vancouver Island. Its chief object is to analyse the capital investment and to describe the returns from these farms.

Consumers' Buying Habits and the Retail Market

Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. School of commerce, Bureau of business research. The widening retail market and consumers' buying habits. Chicago & New York, A. W. Shaw company; London, A. W. Shaw and company, limited, 1930. 186p. (Northwestern university business studies) 280.5Se2

Acknowledgments signed: Horace Secrist.

Reviewed by "L.R.C." in Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, v.90, pt.3, 1927, p.602-603, from which the following quotation is taken:

"Academic studies of actual business conditions are comparatively scarce, and are, for the most part, concerned with problems of production. It is interesting, therefore, to see the results of investigation from a novel standpoint - that of the consumer - more especially because, as Professor Secrist reminds us, the productive powers of highly civilized communities have now outrun their methods of distribution.

"The present volume begins with a discussion of the two points of view from which markets and market phenomena are commonly studied. The traditional treatment by writers on economic theory which, broadly speaking, runs in terms of free competition and economic self-interest, is contrasted with 'the narrower consideration of organizations and of individual business confronted with the difficulties of marketing particular products in competition with others of a like or different kind, to consumers whose demands for their products must be created, or deflected from other goods.'...

"In co-operation with a number of colleges and universities all over the country, questionnaires were circulated to students with a view to eliciting the prevailing buying habits of themselves and their fathers, the idea being to find out how far field consumers went when making their purchases, and how far buying at a distance was connected with the possession of an automobile. Prevailing buying habits of 3,413 students and their fathers were secured and subjected to an elaborate statistical analysis. The detailed conclusions reached are too lengthy to quote in full, but among other things it is interesting to note that 'the percentage of consumers customarily trading in cities other than those in which they live varies directly with the density of population and with the availability of alternative trading centres'; that 'trade flows towards the larger cities, the ability of such cities to attract custom depending not so much upon their absolute, as upon their relative, size and accessibility'; and that 'other things being equal, the ownership and use of automobiles stimulates non-local trading'...

"While it is not apparent that this study has led to any novel conclusions, it is satisfactory to have these matters verified by statistical evidence and placed upon record. The chief value of the work lies in its suggestions for the employment of statistics in the elucidation of practical business problems, and it is to be hoped that it will stimulate further inquiries in similar fields."

Cooperation

American institute of cooperation. American cooperation; a collection of papers and discussions comprising the third summer session... at the School of commerce Northwestern university, Chicago, Ill. June 20-July 16, 1927. Washington, D. C., The American institute of cooperation [1927] 2 v. 380.22 Am3A

"American Cooperation, 1927, like the similar volumes for 1925 and 1926, constitutes the proceedings of a four-weeks' educational conference of leaders in the field of agricultural cooperation. The conference this year was held in Chicago in quarters generously furnished by Northwestern University. The program was designed to carry further the intensive discussion of cooperative problems, particularly in the four commodity groups: grain, livestock and wool, dairy products, and produce. The formal papers represent an unusually high level of intimate experience and carefully considered statement on the part of many of the ablest and most prominent leaders of the movement. The frank and unrestricted discussion following these papers which was stenographically reported is here presented with no modification of thought, but with only such editing as would remove repetition, clear up ambiguities, and save the reader's time. The trustees of the Institute of course assume no responsibility for any of the views expressed, nor presume to shape the program toward the endorsement of any particular school of cooperative thought. It is our belief, however, that the discussions made available through the publishing of these proceedings give a reliable cross-section of thought in the rapidly developing cooperative movement and should prove a great storehouse of information to all serious students of these problems." - Foreword of Editorial Board of the Institute.

The roster of persons registered includes representatives from 30 states, the District of Columbia, and the Philippine Islands, as well as seven foreign countries.

Horace Plunkett foundation. A survey of co-operative legislation, Reprint from "Year-book of agricultural co-operation in the British Empire (1928)". For private circulation only. London, G. Routledge & sons, Ltd. [1927] 129p.

This invaluable compilation cites the cooperative laws of 73 countries. The introduction summarizes the principles incorporated in these laws and makes helpful comparisons. After reviewing the cooperative legislation of the world the introduction proceeds as follows:

"It appears from a survey of the subject that the conditions which lead to co-operative agricultural organisation, and the need for legislation to correspond with it, are twofold: (1) The requirements of small proprietors where they predominate, these requirements being mainly agricultural credit, but also the acquisition of farm equipment; and (2) in countries characterised by capitalised agricultural production for export, the need for organised marketing. Production for export, indeed, would seem to be one of the economic factors most favourable to co-operative effort. Both these conditions are naturally often modified or overlap each other, but they are none the less the mainspring of the

principal types of agricultural co-operative legislation...

"Put the most general and obvious conclusion to be drawn from a study of co-operative legislation is its universal value and applicability, and the fact that this is being realised more and more by Governments, who are increasingly ready to assist the movement, and, in many cases, to become officially associated with its activities. This process has been most rapid within the last ten years, in which a great speeding up of co-operative legislation has taken place, and it is by no means at an end. Profiting by one another's experience, more and more States are realising the economic and social importance of co-operation, and are taking steps to place it on the most favourable legal basis they have power to confer."

Cotton

Wood, L. S., and Wilmore, A. The romance of the cotton industry in England. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1927. 288p. 304 W852

"The aim of the present book is to depict the Cotton Industry in its setting as part of the history of England, rather than to isolate it for minute and detailed study..."

"Since it is by trade men live, that branch of history known as Industrial History should be second to none in inculcating the lesson of the essential brotherhood of man, and in giving men and women understanding of the ties that bind them in a common purpose. Whatever their industrial or political party, the study of it should help them to approach the vexed industrial and social questions of to-day in a frame of mind more humble, a temper more serene. For the study of History not only enlightens us about the past: it teaches inexorably that seldom in human affairs may not as much be said on one side as on the other, and that never is all the right on one side and all the wrong on the other. It is hardly too much to say that, in a democracy, widespread study of Industrial History is a matter of national importance. We shall not solve our industrial difficulties till we understand clearly how they have come to be what they are; until we realise that they are matters of complexity and not of catchwords." - Preface.

Economic History

Carnegie endowment for international peace. Year book, 1927, no. 16.

Washington, The Endowment, 1927. 202p. 280.9 C212

Contains, among much other interesting material, the inaugural lecture, at the Hochschule für Politik, of James T. Shotwell, Director and General Editor of the Division of Economics and History, under whom the Economic and Social History of the World War is being prepared. Dr. Shotwell was appointed to the Chair of International Relations at the Hochschule für Politik in Berlin last winter, and this inaugural lecture, delivered March 1, 1927, contains a historical synthesis "directly applicable to the questions with which the Endowment deals in and through its research organizations." It is entitled Are We at a Turning Point in the History of the World. Dr. Shotwell thinks that we are at the greatest turning point in human history. "The intelligence which has won so many triumphs over our material environment is now at grips with the human problem."

Clapham, J.H. An economic history of modern Britain; the early railway, 1820-1850. Cambridge, University press, 1926. 623p. 277 C53

Reviewed by "A.Z." in Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, v.90, pt.3, 1927, p.590-592, from which the quotation which follows is taken:

"An economic history of a single section of the people, over a short range of time, is no mean task; but to cover all sections over an extended period is a labour which can be accomplished successfully only by a master hand. Dr. Clapham's volume, dealing with Britain during the early railway age, 1820-50, is a work of immense value and importance. For the first time, we are enabled to visualize the people, and their mode of life, in the same perspective as that in which we can look around us in the world to-day...

"Naturally, use has been made of the work of earlier writers. But in constructing an orderly account, on so magnificent a scale, of the ramifications of English life over such an extended period, Dr. Clapham has made a monumental contribution to research. He is an economist as well as an historian; he is not to be beguiled by legend, nor led to accept traditional findings without the application of every available statistical check. It is, perhaps, worthy of note that census material is used with powerful effect; but characteristically, nothing is staked on the figures unless they are supported by other independent evidence.

"The volume is divided into two books. The first chapter is devoted to a description of the face of the country on the eve of the railway age. For vivid, panoramic writing this chapter is probably unequalled of its kind... Book 2 is concerned with Britain in the early railway age, when iron, coal, steam, and engineering were being brought into development, with consequent revolutionary changes in life and labour...

"Dr. Clapham hopes in two following volumes to bring the story down to 1914, possibly, in an epilogue, to 1924. We look forward eagerly to the completion of the work, conceived on this noble plan. When it is completed, the student will be enabled to examine contemporary life and industry with a much better sense of values, of realism, and of proportion than has as yet been possible."

Flügel, Felix. Documents relating to American economic history, 1651-1820. Berkeley, Calif., University of California, 1927. 208p. (University of California. Syllabus series no. 192) 277 F67

According to the author this collection of documents was prepared for use in the introductory course in American Economic History at the University of California. Only the more important laws relating to the colonies in America and to the years immediately following the Revolutionary War have been included.

Efficiency of the Farmer

Smalley, H. R. How efficient is the farmer? [Washington? D.C., 1927] 19p. Mimeographed. 281 Sml

The author, who is Director of the Northern Division of the Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association, states that, in making this study, he has presented facts that show large-scale trends rather than the accomplishments of individuals.

Farm Progress 1900-1925

Eastman, E. R. These changing times; a story of farm progress during the first quarter of the twentieth century. New York, The Macmillan company, 1927. 257p. 281.2 Ea72

Dr. L. H. Bailey in the foreword writes:

"It is good, in these changing times in the rural situation, to have a sympathetic and reflective portrayal of the past twenty-five years. These pages show that great movements are taking place. We have broken away so completely from the status of one and two generations ago that we are likely to interpret the alterations as a breaking up and decadence of agriculture. New circumstances and new pressures have arisen, and it is to be expected that troubles and even hardships often accompany them; but it is our part to be advised and to comprehend. It is the long look that reassures us."

India

Das, Santosh Kumar. The economic history of ancient India...[1st ed. Calcutta, Printed by G. B. Manna] 1925. 311p. 277 D26

Iyengar, S. Kesava. Studies in Indian rural economics. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1927. 161, 34p. 281 Iy9

The author, who is a professor of economics, writes in his preface that "the Punjab has led the way... in making available scientific pen-portraits of rural life of that part of the country, and on the basis of the Punjab publications and his own investigations the author believes that, numerous as the superficial differences are as among the rural tracts in the different provinces and States, the Indian ryot's present condition is fundamentally the same over almost the whole of the country."

The studies discuss the rural economic surveys which have been made, a future policy for agriculture, the standard of rural life in India agricultural holdings, agricultural wages and the various other phases of rural life in India with constructive proposals for its improvement. A good deal of the material which composes the volume was collected in the course of the economic survey of the Mysore Malnad made while the author was economic survey officer with the Mysore government and bears every evidence of a comprehensive and personal knowledge of the conditions which surround the Indian laborer and a sympathetic appreciation of the fact that the rural population although generally illiterate does not lack "in common sense and the power of understanding."

Simkins, Ethel. The agricultural geography of the Deccan plateau of India. London, G. Philip & son, limited; Liverpool, Philip, son & nephew, ltd. [1926] 92 p. (The Geographical teacher. Supplement no.2) 278 Si4

Latvia

Zalts, Alberts. Latvian foreign trade and foreign trade policy. Riga, Printed at the state printing office, 1927. 29p. 286 Z12

"The policy of Latvia in Foreign trade is based on two main principles:
1) to develop her economical life and to find better markets for her ex-

port products and 2) to establish for Western Europe efficient communications with the East.

"The economical life of Latvia has developed rapidly since the proclamation of her independence. Timber, flax, butter, lin-seed, meat and bacon form her main products of export and her industry furnishes paper, leather, linoleum, rubber articles etc. for the export. On the other hand, the import trade of Latvia endeavoured to render closer the relations between the consumers and those countries which can satisfy best our wants, at the same time preparing satisfactory means of communication for the import trade of these countries with Latvia...

"The popular saying 'Latvia is the bridge between the West and the East' characterizes well enough Latvia's policy in foreign trade as regards the measures taken in order to secure the transit movement of goods. Latvia's general opinion has always defended the point of view that the welfare of the nation depends firstly upon the undisturbed development of economical relations. Latvia has pursued up to the present this course in her economical policy and will also in future never forget the mission which her geographical position dictates her.

"In order that Latvia, being a transit country, might really accomplish her task, her customs policy, the conditions of her means of communication, as well as the regulations pertaining to the entrance and sojourn of foreign commercial representatives have always been as liberal as possible and will in future become still more liberal."

Marketing

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Economic series no.14. Markets and fairs in England and Wales (Part II. Midland markets) London, H. M. Stationery off., 1927. 16lp. 280.9 G792

A survey of the agricultural markets and fairs in England and Wales has been undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Great Britain, in connection with its investigations into the marketing of agricultural produce.

"A preliminary Report dealing with the origin of markets, the acquisition of market rights, the regulation and administration of markets and giving a general view of markets and market conditions in this country has already been published. The present Report gives a close-up view of market facilities in the Midland Counties, and will be followed in due course by similar Reports relating to other areas.

"Part I of the present Report, taken with Appendix I, summarises the Midland markets as a whole. Part II re-examines the market position county by county, brief notes on a few markets of general or special interest being added. For convenience, the counties are arranged alphabetically, but the broad distinction between those which are mainly producing areas and those which include large aggregations of population should, of course, be kept in mind. The county descriptions should be read in conjunction with Appendix II, which is a list of the markets by counties showing, for each market, particulars such as ownership, method of sale and commodities sold... Part III of the Report gives a fairly full account of ten important markets in producing areas and of the markets in a number of consuming centres. These have been selected as illustrating points of general interest and importance and not necessarily

because of superior organisation, lay-out or accomodation. In short, the present Report provides a much-needed reference book of livestock and produce markets in the area under consideration."

Maynard, H. H., Weidler, W. C., and Beckman, T. H. Principles of marketing. New York, The Ronald press company [1927] 682p. 280.3 M45P

"This book is written primarily for the university student who desires to become acquainted with the principles of marketing and with our distributive organization and its functions... It has seemed desirable to use an approach which is predominantly functional, as affording a comprehensive view of the subject with a minimum of overlapping and duplication...

"It may be noted also that in this volume the subject is taken up from the point of view of the consumer. Inasmuch as every student is a consumer, this method results in beginning with the less difficult and more familiar and proceeding to the more complex and the unknown. Furthermore, the consumer occupies a pivotal position in the marketing organization and therefore deserves considerable emphasis...

"Recent developments in marketing and merchandising have made it possible to incorporate much hitherto unused material in this book."

New South Wales. Laws, statutes, etc. A summary of the provisions of the Marketing of primary products act, 1927. By A.A. Watson. Sydney, A.J. Kent, government printer, 1927. 23p. 280.3 M47

The Minister for Agriculture for New South Wales, the Hon. P. V. Stoker, has written the foreword to this pamphlet, from which the quotation which follows is taken:

"This Act was passed during the session of 1927, received Royal assent on 25th March, 1927, and came into operation by proclamation on 1st June, 1927.

"The first purpose of the Act is to provide means by which primary producers, if they so desire, may supervise or control the marketing of their products through Marketing Boards on which their elected representatives will be in absolute majority.

"It is provided in the Act that a Marketing Board shall not be deemed to represent the Crown for any purpose whatsoever. The chairman of a board must be a producers' representative with both a deliberative and a casting vote, and a Marketing Board in the discharge of its functions under the Act is not to be subordinate to the Director of Marketing. It is further provided that Marketing Board regulations under the Act shall be as recommended by the Marketing Board - and that a Marketing Board must be strictly dissociated from party politics.

"A Marketing Board will consist of at least three elected representatives of the producers, a representative of the Government in the person of the Director of Marketing, and one consumers' representative. There is provision in the Act for increasing the number of elected producers' representatives, but no means is provided for increasing the representation of the Government or of the consumers; thus the majority representation of producers is assured...

"Obviously a Marketing Board must have funds to meet its expenses, and it is provided that a board may, with the approval of the Governor, make levies in respect of the commodity for which it is constituted.

The need for approval by the Governor is a substantial and necessary safeguard in connection with the imposition of statutory levies.

"The purposes to which levies may be devoted are specified in the Act, and are wide enough for all general purposes of administration and for the repayment of moneys advanced to the Board...

"The Act distinguishes between levies for the general purposes prescribed by the Act and levies for particular purposes, and provides that before any levy for a particular purpose can be made it must be preceded by a poll of the producers concerned, should a prescribed number of producers so request.

"As to finance for such purposes as making advances to producers against crops, acquiring land, buildings, equipment, & etc., the Act authorises Marketing Boards to give security for financial accommodation by the Commonwealth and State Banks, and by other banks and institutions, including the Commonwealth Government...

"Marketing Boards are required to keep true and regular accounts, to exhibit statements of accounts at places and times to be prescribed, and to submit their accounts for audit by the Auditor-General.

"It would be a mistake to suppose that a Marketing Board in the exercise of its control of the product for which it is constituted is bound to take over the actual selling. The Act states that 'a board may sell or arrange for the sale of the commodity' - and there is provision also whereby a Marketing Board may issue licenses to wholesale dealers to trade in a commodity. Firms or individuals whose business as wholesale sellers of the commodity is resulting in efficient marketing can be licensed by the Marketing Board to receive consignments and to continue their business of selling them... Marketing Boards will naturally insist upon efficient marketing, realising that inefficiency at that point spells lower returns to the producer, higher prices to the consumers, reduced consumption of the product and general loss to the community.

"Just as a Marketing Board may license wholesalers, so it is authorised to grant exemptions covering small producers, provisions for seed requirements, sales direct to local consumers and retail vendors, and such other sales as may be prescribed. Thus, a Marketing Board is free to perpetuate and promote marketing methods that have been developed through the enterprise or circumstances of individual producers or groups of producers and which are showing sound results.

"The Act also provides for a State Marketing Bureau which will compile annually a register of all producers in the State, take steps to determine costs of production, and keep records in regard to production and marketing. It should be noted that full statutory provision is made for the collection of statistics necessary to meet requirements connected with the efficient marketing of primary products. These statistics will be available for Marketing Boards and Co-operative Societies, and for individual producers...

"Each of the functions of the State Marketing Bureau is designed to meet a vital need and entirely new ground is broken by the provision for determining and recording costs of production of primary products. In effect, the State undertakes the responsibility of ascertaining and

announcing those costs from time to time. The essential data will be regularly secured and the averages arrived at - whether for districts or State - will express cost of production as a statutory determination over a specified period. Producers and consumers alike will thus be authoritatively informed on a question of vital import in connection with the sale of farm products.

"'Cost of production,' it may be noted, is as important to the farmer as 'cost of living' is to the worker in secondary industry. Provision for determining cost of living by statutory process has existed for many years. The subject Act, for the first time, makes provision for determining costs of primary production...

"The Act provides for the appointment of A Director of Marketing, in whose charge the State Marketing Bureau is placed. The Director, by virtue of his office, will be a member of all Marketing Boards, and will co-operate with them and with societies registered under the Co-operation, Community Settlement, and Credit Act in promoting and facilitating collective marketing. He will be in a position to substantially assist all boards with facts derived from the wide range of information he is directed by the Act to obtain and furnish...

"Close review of the Act stamps it as one that can be confidently commended to the primary producers of the State. As a sincere effort by the Government to afford farmers the opportunity of engaging in collective marketing under the most favourable conditions the Act gives effect to the outstanding recommendations of the Conference of Producers and Consumers held at Bathurst in September, 1926. It is largely based upon similar legislation in Queensland, but breaks new ground in that it provides for a State Marketing Bureau, gives definite authority for the collection of essential marketing data on a most comprehensive scale, and provides for the determination of costs of production. In Queensland no less than thirteen (13) Boards have been set up covering wheat, butter, cheese, eggs, cotton, Atherton Tableland maize, Atherton Tableland pigs, peanuts, canary seed, broom millet, arrowroot, fruit, and sugar-cane respectively. With the exception of those for the Atherton Tableland, each of the foregoing boards covers the whole of Queensland, and there is not the slightest doubt as to the satisfaction with which they are regarded by the producers concerned.

"In no sense is the Marketing of Primary Products Act harmful to the interests of co-operative societies. Rather will it strengthen their position and give to co-operation among producers a far brighter prospect. The advent of a Marketing Board will not force any producer into a co-operative society, but will protect co-operators from that unfair competition which is one of the bugbears of co-operative effort.

"The question as to whether the Act shall be used by primary producers is one for themselves. The initiative rests with them. A Marketing Board cannot come into existence unless two-thirds of the producers have participated in the poll and unless two-thirds of those voting desire it. Assuredly, therefore, a Marketing Board when constituted will represent a very substantial majority; such a majority indeed as would give a clear and unmistakable mandate on behalf of the industry."

National Agricultural Policy

Association of land grant colleges. Report on the agricultural situation by the Special committee of the Association of land grant colleges and universities appointed by the executive committee of the Association. Submitted by the executive committee to the executive body of the Association at the 41st annual convention, Chicago, Illinois, November 15 to 17, 1927. [Chicago? 1927] 40p.

"Issued in accordance with the motion of the Executive Body of the Association - 'that the report on The Agricultural Situation presented by the Special Committee be received and transmitted to the member institutions and to others, for consideration as a contribution toward the development of a national policy for agriculture.'"

National Industrial Conference Board

Alexander, Magnus W. The changing environment of American industry and the National industrial conference board. New York, National industrial conference board, inc. [1927] 36p. 277 A12

"Comprises the tenth Annual report of the President of the National industrial conference board, as presented... on May 20, 1926."

New Organization

Agricultural trades economic conference. Form permanent organization and adopt strong resolutions at Chicago meeting. (In Price Current-Grain Reporter, v.98, no.23, Dec. 7, 1927 p.12-13.

"In response to a call issued by W. F. Jensen, chairman of the Convention Committee, more than 150 representatives of state and national business organizations met at the Palmer House in Chicago on November 30 and formed an organization which is to be known as the Federated Agricultural Trades of America for the avowed purpose of combating in an organized way, "Bureaucratic and socialistic tendencies in farm relief proposals."

Leonard, H. R. War declared on "co-ops." Enemies of cooperation call meeting to organize opposition. (In Farmstead, Stock and Home, v.43, no.23, Dec. 1, 1927 p.779, 789.

Co-operation is not opposed by food industries. (In New York Produce News, v.30, no.50, Dec.10, 1927, p.1,6)

This consists mainly of the paper "American Traditions in Agricultural Trades and Food Industries" prepared by W. F. Jensen for the recent Agricultural Trades Economic Conference.

Poetry

Walker, Robert S. My father's farm. Boston, The Four seas company [1927] 113p. 145 W15

The author in his foreword writes: "A farm is simply one massive volume of poetry that is being dramatized daily. There is poetry and the best of rhythm in everything and in every event on the farm."

Rural Survey

Lefferts, Alcezo, Lay, H.C., and Lewis, C. W. Carteret County: economic and social...Issued by the Bureau of economic and social surveys. Chapel Hill, N. C., University of North Carolina press [1926] 99p. ([North Carolina. University] University extension division. University of North Carolina extension bulletin [vol.v, no.13]) 281.2 L52

This interesting bulletin attempts to present the facts about Carteret Country, North Carolina, "as the only sure and certain basis for rational planning and development." The historical background is well sketched in the first chapter, which includes a list of the sources from which the information was derived. It is unfortunate that a typographical error in one of the early paragraphs makes wrong by 300 years the date of the explorations of Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlow, agents of Sir Walter Raleigh. The natural resources of the county are enumerated and statistical tables given. The character of the population, the wealth and taxation, the industries, farm conditions and practices, the local market problem, and the schools are carefully reviewed and in many cases comparisons are made with the 99 other counties of the state - each comparison presenting "a challenge to the people of the county to better a poor rank or maintain a good one." The bulletin closes with a statement of the evidences of progress and a review of the "six major problems of direct vital concern to Cartaret County people." The work was done by three university students under the direction of Edgar T. Thompson of the Department of Rural Social-Economics, who wrote a careful foreword.

Russian Agriculture

The Russian Bureau of Agricultural Information (136 Liberty St., New York) has presented the Library of the U.S. Department of Agriculture with the following pamphlets in the Russian language:

Land code of Russia (with all changes up to June 1, 1927) 282 R922Z

Constitution and by-laws for various kinds of cooperative societies. 2802. R522C nos. 1-12.

Organization of rural cooperation (articles and addresses), by A. P. Smirnov. 280.2 Sm4

Villages

Walker, Harvey. Village laws and government in Minnesota. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota press, 1927. 175p. (Bureau for research in government of the University of Minnesota. Publication, no.6)

"Villages are the most numerous and least understood of the units of municipal government in Minnesota today. They are less understood than the cities because cities in most cases are served adequately by attorneys, while villages rarely employ legal counsel except when necessary to prosecute or defend a suit. And as the basis of all government is legal, less knowledge is therefore available.

"It is the purpose of this publication to deal with the question of the organization of villages, and to outline their powers and functions."-Introduction.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Freight Rates and Agriculture

Freight rates and agriculture; a list of references comp. by Minna Gill, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, librarian. Nov. 1927. 36p. (Issued by the Library)
May be obtained on request.

Indexes to State Agricultural Statistics

Oklahoma; an index to the state official sources of agricultural statistics, comp. by Icelle E. Wright, assistant librarian, Oklahoma agricultural and mechanical college, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics, including a list of the unofficial sources of Oklahoma agricultural statistics, comp. by Margaret Walters, reference librarian, Oklahoma agricultural and mechanical college. Aug. 1927. 460p. (Agricultural economics bibliography no.21)

Oregon; a preliminary list of the sources of agricultural and related statistics of the state, comp. by Lucia Haley, assistant librarian, Oregon state agricultural college, in cooperation with the Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. Nov. 1927. 12p.
May be obtained on request.

International Organizations

A list of international organizations interested in agriculture, comp. by Katharine Jacobs, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, librarian. Nov. 1927. 16p. (Agricultural economics bibliography no.22)

BOOK REVIEWS

Cannan, Edwin. An economist's protest. London, P.S. King & son, ltd., 1927. 438p. 280 C169E

"In this volume are collected over a hundred articles and letters, many hitherto unpublished, written by Professor Cannan from 1914 to 1926, most of them protesting against the unsound practices which crept into our financial and economic organisation during the war." -Economist (London) September 3, 1927, p.403.

Engberg, Russell C. Industrial prosperity and the farmer. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1927. 286p. (Institute of economics. Investigations in agricultural economics) 284.3 En32

Reviewed by J. W. Tapp in Journal of Farm Economics, v.9, no.4, October, 1927. p.451-452.

McFall, Robert James. The world's meat. New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1927. 624p. 50 M16

Reviewed in Imperial Food Journal Aug. 25, 1927 and in the N. Y. Times Book Review July 24, 1927.

Holmes, Edwin G. The legal status of agricultural cooperation. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1927. 515p. (Institute of economics. Investigations in agricultural economics) 200.2 735
Reviewed by E. S. Hubbard in Journal of Farm Economics, v.9, no.4, Oct. 1927, p.142-150.

Patton, F. Lester. Diminishing returns in agriculture. New York, Columbia University Press, 1927. 160p. 201 427
Reviewed by Willard Peck in Journal of Farm Economics, v.9, no.4, Oct. 1927, p.450-451.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Arkansas

Agricultural experiment station. Thirty-ninth annual report... 1927.
(Bul. 221. 1927)
Report for the second fiscal year of research work in rural economics and sociology, p.11-15.

California

Abbott, F. H. Standardization and improvement of California butter.
(Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 443. 1927)

California, Dept. of agriculture. Monthly bulletin vol. 16, no.10. October. 1927.

Partial contents:

C. H. Beasley. Production, standardization and marketing of California apples. - W. A. Sherman. Who makes the market? - L. M. Jeffers. Hay! That is it? - H. I. Greene. Educating the grape packer. - E. E. Kaufman. Summary of October 1 crop conditions.

Voorhies, E. C. Economic aspects of the dairy industry. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 437. 1927)
One of a series on California crops and prices.

Colorado

Summers, T. E. and Smith, E. D. An agricultural program for the San Luis Valley of Colorado. (Col. Agr. Col. Ext. Service. Bul. 267a. 1927)
"This bulletin deals with an agricultural economic conference held at Alamosa, Colorado, on February 24 and 25, 1927."

Idaho

Idaho, Dept. of agriculture. Official grades for the standardization of Idaho farm products. 1927-28.

Indiana

Prudue university, Agricultural Experiment Station. Thirtieth annual report of the creamery division... March 31, 1927.

Contains annual dairy statistics for 1926 and a list of creameries in Indiana.

Iowa

Murray, W. G. and Garlock, F. L. Farm mortgage debt in Iowa. (Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Current Econ. Ser. Rept. 6. 1927)

Certain townships were selected for this study "which were representative of different soil and climatic conditions, including also both high and low priced land as well as different types of farming... The effort was to get a complete mortgage history of all the farm land in these townships for the years covering the boom and depression, 1915 to 1925."

Kansas

Green, R. H. Effects of shortage of farm storage space and inability to get local bank credit on the movement of Kansas wheat to market. (Kansas Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 244. 1927)

Minnesota

Waite, W. C. and Rowe, H. B. Retail margins in marketing home-grown fruits and vegetables in St. Paul, 1925. (Minn. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 236. 1927)

The method used in computing gross margins in this study was that of "comparing the prices at which commodities are actually bought and sold by the retailers."

Missouri

Garlock, H. K. Factors in beef production. (Missouri. Univ. Col. Agr. Ext. Service. Circ. 189. 1927)

The purpose of this eight page bulletin was "to discuss some studies of feeding experiments and market information with the view of answering questions asked by many feeders."

New Hampshire

Woodworth, H. C. Fite Ridge. The problem of a typical back-town community. (N. H. University. Ext. Service. Circ. 68. 1927)

The author has made a study of this region which has deteriorated commercially and he makes suggestions as to how it might again become a prosperous farm community.

New Jersey

Jones, A. E. New Jersey plan of poultry standardization and accreditation, 1927-1928, adapted from the proposed national uniform plan. (N.J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 114. 1927)

Martin, W. H., Waller, A. G. and Weiss, H. B. The potato industry in New Jersey. (N.J. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 454. 1927)

"This bulletin on the New Jersey white potato industry is the result of an effort to formulate an agricultural policy and program for New Jersey."

Oley, R. C., and Fenton, J. M. The packing industry in New Jersey including a study of the tomato canning situation. (N.J. Dept. of Agr. Circ. 107. 1927)

Results of surveys as to the total pack put up each year, prices paid to farmers, contracted acreages and open-market prices of fruits and vegetables.

Oley, R. C. The status of rural electrification in New Jersey. (N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 112. 1927)

Results of a survey begun during the summer of 1926.

Oley, R. C. Varieties of peaches in competing states, their ages and trends of popularity in percentages; also varieties of apples and peaches in principal New Jersey counties. (N. J. Dept. Circ. 110. 1927)

"The purpose of this circular is to give the data in Circular 104 (Peach and apple statistics for New Jersey) in a more complete fashion and to bring forth statistics for competing states from an angle not published before."

Requirements and rules for the inspection and certification of New Jersey second-crop seed potatoes... 1927. (N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 113. 1927)

Waller, A. G. and Weiss, H. B. The peach industry in New Jersey. A statistical and economic study. (N. J. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 452. 1927)

Woodward, C. R. Development of agriculture in New Jersey, 1640-1880. (N.J. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 451. 1927)

Published also as a separate monograph. Reviewed in Agricultural Economics Literature, November, 1927.

New York

Statistics relative to the dairy industry in New York state. (N. Y. Dept. Agr. and Mkts. Bul. 202. 1927)

In cooperation with the Bureau of agricultural economics, U. S. Dept. of agriculture.

North Dakota

Willard, R. R. and Fuller, O.M. Type of farming areas in North Dakota. (N. D. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 213. 1927)

This is a bulletin of 269 pages with an index and many charts and tables.

Ohio

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station. Bimonthly bulletin. November-December, 1927, vol. 12, no. 6.

Partial contents:

J. I. Falconer. Land utilization in Ohio. - C. W. Hauck. Competition with apples in Ohio markets. - V. R. Wertz. A comparison of Ohio and New York egg prices.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania. Agricultural experiment station. Fortieth annual report... June 30, 1927.

Projects in agricultural economics reported upon, p. 7-10, include a taxation study, survey of organizations affecting farm youth, marketing of poultry products, economics of the apple industry, survey of hay production; efficiency of labor on the farm, farm tenancy and forms of leases and contracts, and milk marketing.

Rhode Island

Corbett, R. B. Receipts of food by rail and water in Providence, Rhode Island. (R. I. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 211. 1927)

This is a preliminary report giving a summary of the data which were obtained for the years 1921 to 1925, inclusive. Receipts by boat were found only for 1921, 1923 and 1925.

Virginia

Vernon, J. J., Holdaway, C. W., Ezekiel, M. and Kifer, R. S. Factors affecting returns from the dairy enterprise in the Shenandoah Valley. (Va. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 257. 1927)

"The conclusions presented in this bulletin are based upon records of the operation of 287 farms in Augusta and Rockingham Counties, covering their operations for the farm year, from May 1, 1924, to April 30, 1925."

Washington

Turner, R. M. Facts about egg prices. (Wash. State Col. Ext. Service. Circ. 15. 1927)

A leaflet of four pages.

Wisconsin

Ezekiel, M. J. B., McNall, P. E. and Morrison, F. B. Practices responsible for variations in physical requirements and economic costs of milk production on Wisconsin dairy farms. (Wis. Agr. Exp. Sta. Research bul. 79. 1927)

"The data used in this study were obtained from dairy farmers in southeastern Wisconsin and represented the methods used in milk production under the actual farm conditions of this area."

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS
Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circular

- 5 - Work of the Scotts Bluff field station 1922 to 1925 [by] James A. Holden.
Nov. 1927. 46p.

In cooperation with the Nebraska agricultural experiment station.

Farmers' Bulletin

- 1546 - Systems of livestock farming in the Black prairie belt of Alabama & Mississippi, by M. A. Crosby ... and R. B. Jennings. Nov. 1927. 34p.

Miscellaneous Publication

- 10 - The establishment of standard grades for American cotton linters, by Guy S. Meloy. Nov. 1927. 8p.

Service and Regulatory Announcements (Agricultural Economics)

- 108 - United States standards for milled rice, brown rice, and rough rice.
Oct. 1927. 16p.

Statistical Bulletin

- 21 - American forests and forest products, prepared by the Forest service.
1927. 324p.

Unnumbered Publications

The place of economic research in the solution of present-day agricultural problems [by] Eric Englund. 7p. Mimeographed.

Read at the Forty-first annual meeting of the Association of land-grant colleges and universities, Chicago, Nov. 15, 1927.

Report of the Chief of the Bureau of agricultural economics ... for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927. 54p.

Report of the Secretary of agriculture, 1927. 90p.

Extension Service. Office of Cooperative Extension Work.

Cooperative feeder cattle and lamb pools. Oct. 15, 1927. 15 p. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension service. Office of cooperative extension work. Lantern-slide series 228) Mimeographed.

Supplementary notes (p. 6-15) by C. G. Randell, Bureau of agricultural economics.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics

- Buying dairy alfalfa. Nov. 1, 1927. 2p. (Issued by Hay, feed and seed division)
- Directory of teachers giving courses in rural sociology and rural life ... Oct. 1, 1927. 15 p. (Issued by the Division of farm population and rural life)
- Freight rates and agriculture; a list of references comp. by Minna Gill, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, librarian. Nov. 1927. 36p. (Issued by the Library)
- Functions of the United States Bureau of agricultural economics related to marketing; an address by Lloyd S. Tenny ... at Annual convention of California fruit growers and farmers, Stockton, California, Nov. 16, 1927. 12 p.
- Hay standards and inspection, by Edward C. Parker [1927] 2p. (Issued by Hay, feed and seed division)
- A list of international organizations interested in agriculture, comp. by Katharine Jacobs, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, librarian. Nov. 1927. 16p. (Agricultural economics bibliography no. 22)
- Market prospects for citrus fruit, 1927-28. Dec. 6, 1927. 10p. (Market news service)
- Marketing Colorado & Nebraska potatoes. Summary of 1926-27 season, by J. G. Scott. Nov. 1927. 27p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the Extension service, Colorado state agricultural college)
- Marketing Imperial Valley lettuce. Summary of 1926-27 season, by A. E. Prugh. Nov. 1927. 28p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing western New York onions. Summary of 1926-27 season, by R. L. Sutton. Nov. 1927. 20p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the New York State Department of agriculture and markets)
- Oklahoma; an index to the state official sources of agricultural statistics, comp. by Icelle E. Wright, assistant librarian, Oklahoma agricultural and mechanical college, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics, including A list of the unofficial sources of Oklahoma agricultural statistics, comp. by Margaret Walters, reference librarian, Oklahoma agricultural and mechanical college. Aug. 1927. 460p. (Agricultural economics bibliography no. 21)
- Periodical reports relating to crops, markets and agricultural economics. Nov. 1927. 13 p. (Issued by the Division of economic information)
- Seed record forms suggested for use of seedsmen in the U. S. seed verification service. Aug. 1927. 13p. (Issued by the Hay, feed and seed division)
- World production vs. American production of agricultural products, by O. C. Stine ... Read at the eighth annual meeting of the National association of marketing officials in Chicago, November 29, 1926. Rev. Oct. 1927. 16p. (Issued by the Division of statistical and historical research)

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agricultural Economics

Hobson, Asher. Agricultural economics in Europe. In Journal of Farm Economics, v.9, no.4, Oct. 1927, p.421-432)

This is an interesting account of what European countries are doing in the field of agricultural economics.

Agricultural Income

Taylor, H. C., and Perlman, Jacob. The share of agriculture in the national income - revised and new figures for 1925 and 1926. (In Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v.3, no.4, Nov. 1927, p.432-433)

There are two tables. Table I shows the "computation of the net income of agriculture by crop years from 1919-1920 to 1925-1927, inclusive, with final figures for 1925-1926 and preliminary figures for 1926-1927... In Table II... the share of agriculture in the total 'current' income of the people of the United States is shown by calendar years from 1909 to 1926, inclusive."

Agricultural Policy

Leonard, W. E. Intermountain agriculture and Pacific Coast populations. (In Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v.2, no.4, Nov. 1927, p.409-418)

After stating that the farm problems in the intermountain states are "essentially different from those in the Middle West or the South," the author discusses some of these differences and some of the essentials needed in an adequate agricultural policy for this region. Among the things which he discusses in the first part of the article are present-day tendencies in population, the general land policy, taxation, and high-cost farming and transportation.

McMullen, Adam. The need of a new national agricultural policy. (In Missouri Farmer, v. 19, no.22, Nov. 15, 1927, p.419, 421; no.23, Dec. 1, 1927, p.436)

Address made by the Governor of Nebraska at the agricultural conference in St. Louis.

Cooperation-Argentine Republic

Bunge, Alejandro, E. La cooperación agrícola en la Argentina. (In Revista de Economía Argentina, año 10, no.113, Nov., 1927, p.397-401)

After outlining briefly the progress of cooperation in other countries and the various futile attempts made to establish it in the Argentine Republic, the author urges its adoption as necessary to promote efficiency, increased production and a more profitable system of distribution and sale.

Cooperation - International

Gide, Charles. Le congrès de l'alliance coopérative internationale. (In Revue d'Economie Politique, 41^e année, no.5, Sept.-Oct., 1927, p.1351-1360)

An account of the congress of the International Cooperative Alliance recently held in Stockholm. The Alliance was founded in 1895, meets every three years, and has from 40 to 50 million members from all the countries of Europe, from the United States, Japan, Palestine, Persia, etc. Theoretically open to cooperative associations of all kinds, the Alliance today includes only cooperative societies of consumers. Four hundred members attended the conference, the most numerous delegations being from Germany, England, and Russia. The question of the relation between the consumers' cooperatives and the agricultural cooperative societies was discussed, but according to the author, that is a problem that has hitherto proved insoluble. He sees a distant glimmer of light in the possibility of all agriculturists one day becoming members of consumers' cooperatives, in which case the question of prices might appeal to them from a different angle.

Cotton Machinery

Machines for the harvesting of cotton. (In Monthly Labor Review, v.25, no.5, Nov. 1927, p.31-33)

This is a description of a cotton picker of the spindle type, a cotton stripper or boller, and a cotton cleaner devised and now being tried out by the International Harvester Company.

Economic Conditions - Brazil

Pierre, R. J. Le Brésil moderne. (In Journal des Economistes, 86^e année, Oct. 15, 1927, p.47-64)

A descriptive account of Brazil of today, its agricultural and mineral resources, its industry, commerce, railways and financial situation.

Economic Conditions - Europe

American academy of political and social science. The Annals, v.134, no.223, November, 1927. 250p.

Part I of this number of the Annals is, Europe in 1927, by Ernest Minor Patterson. Part II is Special Phases of European Conditions, and consists of the following articles: The International Chamber of Commerce, by Sir Arthur Balfour; The Contribution of the League of Nations to the Economic Recovery of Europe, by Sir Arthur Salter; The World Economic Conference of 1927, by H. Collin; The Cartel Question at the World Economic Conference, by Clemens Lemmers; The European Currency Situation, by Bertil Ohlin; Labor in Europe, by H. B. Butler; The Situation of the Consumers in Europe After the War, by Madame Emmy Freundlich.

This number of the Annals also contains a Report of the World Economic Conference and an article by Colonel J. C. Breckenridge entitled Land Ownership in its Relation to National Stability.

Tudear, A. E. Economic position of Finland. (In Statist, v.110, no.2793, Nov. 5, 1927, p.822-823)

A brief outline of Finland's economic progress since the establishment of her independence, to which one of the chief contributing factors has been the stabilization of the Finnish currency in December, 1925. The use of intensive methods of agriculture is increasing, production and acreage and livestock have increased. A larger percentage of butter and cheese is being exported, while the importation of bread cereals has decreased.

Economic Research

Young, Allyn A. Economics as a field of research. (In Quarterly Journal of Economics, v.42, no.1, Nov. 1927, p.1-25)

"Read before the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, of the University of Virginia, on May 20, 1927, as the second of a series of lectures dealing with fundamental objectives and methods of research in the social sciences."

Flax- Poland

Polish flax. (In Polish Economist, v.2, no.11, Nov., 1927, p.438-435)

A brief outline of various governmental and private schemes for the reorganization of the flax industry in Poland, which is the second largest flax-producing country in the world. Cooperative societies of planters are being organized. Government assistance is in the form of credit facilities, railway rebates, etc. The problem of standardization is being studied.

Grain - Cost of Production - Argentine Republic

Cost of grain production in Argentina. A comparison (In Review of the River Plate, v.35, no.1872, Oct. 21, 1927, p.23)

A brief summary of an interview granted to the press by the president of the "Federación Agraria Argentina" in which he blames want of standardization and the high cost of production of grain for the failure of the Argentine farmer to successfully compete with the farmer of other grain-producing countries.

Grain Elevators - Russia

Grain elevators in U. S. S. R. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.2, no.22, Dec. 1, 1927, p.9)

A brief account of the construction of a system of grain elevators under the Soviet régime in Russia. "In connection with the unified system of elevators, a standard classification of grains and uniform methods of analysis, with certificates issued indicating the quality, have been adopted. The elevator system has resulted also in bettering the quality of the wheat... The government has made plans for the construction of 500 primary elevators and 10 terminal elevators during the next five years."

Land

Olsen, Nils A. American agriculture needs a new land policy. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v.9, no.4, Oct. 1927, p.401-420)

"This paper was read at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass., August 20, 1927."

"Land policies have a vital bearing on farm prosperity. No small part of the hardships suffered by farmers in recent years is due to Federal and State land policies, which stimulated unwise expansion of agricultural production. One may go further and point to our land policy as an important contributing cause of many of the recurring depressions in agriculture during the past century. Haphazard and planless land settlement is economically and socially a very costly process. Even when land of good quality was available and when agriculture was not highly commercialized, the human wastage and economic losses were enormous. No one has ever been able to measure this wastage, but any student of the history of agricultural expansion in the United States must be deeply impressed with the costliness of it and must be moved to regret that we did not develop statesmanship enough to promote a policy of planned expansion and settlement which might have been consistently followed from the beginning."

Rozman, David. Land credit in the town of Newton, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, 1848-1926. (In Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v.3, no.4, Nov. 1927, p.371-384)

"The purpose of the study in the town of Newton in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, was to secure data on the land credit of this area and to see what role it has played in the agricultural ladder. In this article, credit conditions as revealed by an examination of the mortgages will be emphasized... In order to obtain a complete picture of land credit, the investigators obtained all available data on every mortgage that has been recorded for this township from the first one in 1848 to the last on September 1, 1926. It is not claimed that these data give a complete picture of the credit situation. The law does not effectively compel the recording of every mortgage, although failure to register the document or its satisfaction may involve the parties to the contract in considerable difficulties... Mortgages accompanying bonds of maintenance were also omitted... The reason for omitting these from the study is that the sum stated in the mortgage is merely a guaranty."

Teele, R. P. The Federal subsidy in land reclamation. (In Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v.3, no.4, Nov. 1927, p.337-342)

An editorial foreword to this article states in part that "because of his untimely death, the manuscript was not put into final form [by the author]. Nevertheless the editors decided to print the article without substantial change, merely adding more recent figures where available."

Van Sickle, J. V. Classification of land for taxation. (In Quarterly Journal of Economics, v.42, no.1, Nov. 1927, p.94-116)

The following is quoted from the first part of Mr. Van Sickle's article: "With the breakdown of the general property tax two remedies have been proposed. One is to exempt personalty and to introduce in its stead a moderate state income tax. Another is to classify property and to subject the different classes to different rates. Intangible personalty would bear the lowest rate, tangible personalty a somewhat higher rate, and real estate the highest rates. In either case real estate would remain liable to the prevailing high rates.

"While these remedies are preferable to the existing system, they continue for land taxation the defect inherent in the general property tax. They propose a rule of uniformity where there is no uniformity. They assume that land is land, whether it be agricultural land or residential land, forest land or mineral land. As a matter of fact there is as much need for distinguishing between different kinds of land as between land personalty. This need is not due to the administrative impossibility of taxing different types of land at the same rate, but to considerations of public policy. The very fact that the rule of uniformity can be enforced successfully is what makes the general property tax detrimental to wise land utilization."

Price

Hopkins, John A., jr. Forecasting cattle prices. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v.9, no.4, Oct. 1927, p.433-446).

"This article represents primarily a report on an attempt to forecast the prices of fat cattle for a few months in advance."

Standardization - Germany

Schnolders, Gunter. Standardisierung durch Handelsvereinbarung. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg. 12, hft. 44, Nov. 4, 1927, p.1698-1699)

The author distinguishes between the methods of standardization of agricultural products employed in the United States and in Northern Europe, and those agreed upon in certain German markets where only a minimum standard of quality is required.

Sugar - China

A study of the sugar industry in China. (In Chinese Economic Journal, v. 1, no.10, Oct. 1927, p.866-883)

In spite of his introductory statement to the effect that little improvement has been made in the sugar industry in China in the course of a thousand years, the author gives an interesting account of the methods of cultivation of sugar beets or sugar cane in the different provinces and of the process of refining the raw sugar. "The total production of sugar in the whole of China is estimated at 500,000,000 catties, of which over one-half is produced by Szechuan province." The article will be continued in a later issue.

NOTES

- Bankers trust company, New York. The sixth country in Europe [New York, 1927] 22p. 267.2 B22
- The birthday of an idea. Pub. on the Tenth anniversary of the first county agricultural agent in the Northern and Western states, and the first farm bureau in the United States, both originating in Binghamton, New York. [n.p., 1921?] 16p. 275.2 B53
- Borders, M. J. Speech on the marketing of live meat animals at the meeting of the Kansas live stock association in the President Hotel, at Kansas City, July 15, 1927. [n.p.] 1927. 27p. 280.3 B642
- Chamber of commerce of the United States. Domestic distribution dept. Retail and wholesale trade of Baltimore, Maryland ... Based on a census of distribution conducted by the United States Bureau of the census. Washington, D. C., 1927. 38p.
- Chamber of commerce of the United States. Domestic distribution dept. Retail and wholesale trade of Denver, Colorado ... based on a census of distribution conducted by the United States Bureau of the census. Washington, D. C., 1927. 47p.
- Chamber of commerce of the United States. Domestic distribution dept. Retail and wholesale trade of Syracuse, New York... Based on a census of distribution conducted by the United States Bureau of the census. Washington, D. C., 1927. 46p.
- Clenden, Rudolf A. By-products in the packing industry. Chicago, Ill., University of Chicago press [1927] 410p. 50 C59B
- Davenport, D. H., Orton, L. M., & Roby, R. W. The retail shopping and financial districts in New York and its environs; a consideration of the factors affecting location. New York, Regional plan of New York and its environs, 1927. 54p. (Regional plan of New York and its environs. Economic and industrial survey. Economic series; monographs nos. 10 & 12) 280 D272
- Finland; the country, its people and institutions. Helsinki, Otava publishing company [1923] 598p. 267.5 F499
- Hubbard, T. H. Cotton and the cotton market. 2d ed. New York, London, D. Appleton and company, 1927. 503p. 72 H86 Ed.2
- Illinois. Chamber of commerce. Commercial services. [Comp. by Jennie Lee Schram] Chicago [1927] 37p. 225 I162 Mimeographed.
- International chamber of commerce.
Brochure no. 45. Final report of the Trade barriers committee prepared for the Stockholm congress and presented to the Economic conference of the

League of nations. Paris, 1927. 40p. 287 In8B

Brochure no. 46. Report on international industrial ententes presented for information at the request of the Sub-committee on international industrial ententes, by Roger Conte. Paris [1927] 80p. 287 In8B

Kohanowsky, M. Economics. What is economics and what does it teach? [n.p., 1926] p.[403] - 442. 280 K82

"Latvijas universitātes raksti, Acta universitatis latviensis XIII. 1926. Separate impression."

McGill, University. Economic studies [in the] national problems of Canada. Toronto, The Macmillan company of Canada, limited, for the Department of economics and political science, McGill university, Montreal [1925-26]
no.2. Ocean and inland water transport. [1925]
no.4. Reciprocal and preferential tariffs. [1925]
no.7. The pulp and paper industry in Canada, by W. Reich. [1926]

Northern Ireland. Ministry of agriculture. Farmers and the income tax. [Belfast, 1927] 11p. 284.5 M81 "Special leaflet (Revised 1926)"

Ohio. State university. College of commerce and journalism. Bureau of business research. Proceedings of management week 1926. Part 1, Business statistics section. [Columbus, O., 1926] 72p. 280.9 Oh3P 1926, pt. 1.

Poplavsky, I. [i.e.J] A. Current observation in economics of transportation. Moscow, Central statistical board of the U. S. S. R., 1927. 88p.
At head of title: Statistics of the U. S. S. R. Division of exchange statistics. Section of transportation statistics.

Port of New York authority. Preliminary report of deputy manager on union terminal for live poultry trade. New York, May 5, 1927. 71p.
Part I of this report deals with the kind of terminal facilities required by New York, part II with the advantages of centralized facilities, part III with the location of the terminal, and part IV consists of descriptions of proposed sites for the terminal.

Salazar, y Pens, Avelino. Los arrendamientos de fincas rusticas (Según el código civil y el derecho consuetudinario) Madrid, Talleres volvntad, 1926. 130p. 30.5 Sa3

South Africa. Egg export commission. Report. Cape Town, Cape Times limited, government printers, 1926. 48p. 280.3 So84

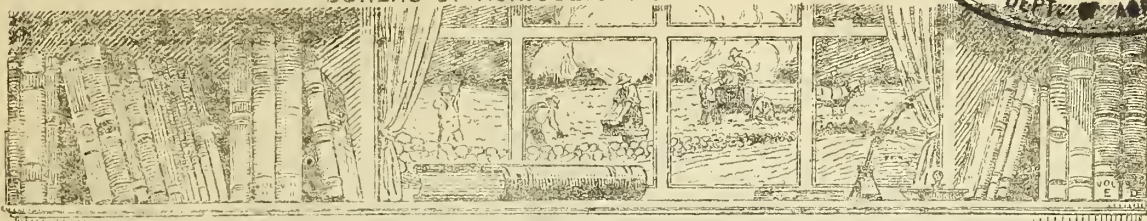
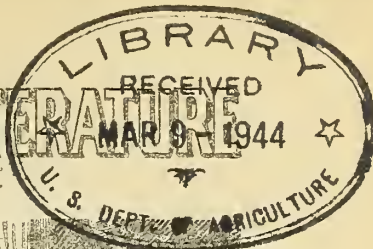
Stamp, Sir Josiah. On stimulus in the economic life... The Rede lecture 1927. Cambridge, University press, 1927. 68p. 280 St24

"A reprint of the Rede lecture delivered at Cambridge this year. It is, if we may borrow Sir Josiah's phrase, an exceedingly stimulating survey of an important field which has as yet been insufficiently explored." Economist (London) September 21, 1927, p.524.

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p. 3

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



"Constructive work is rarely spectacular. Sound development must be achieved after the careful study of ultimate relationships and by means of the deadly routine of a series of minor adjustments." - Donald M. Marvin,
Economist of the Royal Bank of Canada.


Vol. 2

February, 1928

No. 2

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Review	31-32
Hannay, A. M.: Concerning the wheat monopoly in Switzerland, by Paul Graber	
Translations	33-34
Einaudi, Luigi. La terra e l'imposta	
Gini, Corrado. Problemi d'economia politica visti da uno statistico	
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts	35-44
Aereboe, Friedrich. Der einfluss des krieges auf die landwirtschaftliche produktion in Deutschland	
Todd, John A., comp. and ed. The cotton world	
Unwin, George. Studies in economic history	
Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. Preliminary report of a survey of economic research in agriculture in the United States during the year July 1, 1926-June 30, 1927	
Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. Preliminary report on rural sociological research in the United States during the year July 1, 1926-June 30, 1927	
State Publications	45-46
U. S. Dept. Agri. Publications, Economic in Character	47-48
Periodical Articles	49-55
Notes	55-56



Prepared mainly from material received in the
Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture by
the Staff of the Library of the Bureau of Agri-
cultural Economics.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

SIGNED REVIEWS

Graber, Paul. Concerning the wheat monopoly in Switzerland. (In Annals of Collective Economy, v.2, no.3, July-October, 1926, p.193-320)
280.8 An73 v.2, no.3.

This article, which attains the proportions of a volume, contains a most interesting and instructive account of the reasons that led up to the establishment of a wheat monopoly in Switzerland and of its administration and operation.

Before discussing the wheat problem in its relation to Switzerland, the author makes a comprehensive survey of the world situation. He points out that "wheat has been cultivated everywhere and always" and that its consumption has increased absolutely and per capita of population, except during the world war. Statistics are given showing acreage, production, yield, import and export of wheat in various years before and after the war, and prices are quoted from the fifteenth century to 1911 for England and France, and from 1811 to 1911 for Prussia.

The rest of the article is devoted to a study of the wheat problem in Switzerland. The author traces the cultivation of cereals and its vicissitudes from the fourth century to the present day. He attributes its steady decline to a variety of economic causes: "industrial development, absorption of the labour supply, evolution of the means of transport, and enhanced remunerativeness of cattle rearing and milk products. And to these causes should be added the growth of population, the progress of the hotel industry, and increased consumption per capita... the almost negligible part played by our wheat trade on the world market, the modest dimension of our cultivated areas (6 per cent), and the humble place of cereals in the gross agricultural output (2.29 per cent)."

Switzerland being thus largely dependent on foreign countries for her wheat supply and, therefore, at the mercy of any crises that might occur in those countries, a remedy for the situation was sought, and as early as 1878 the idea of a state monopoly of wheat was suggested. "Since then it has appealed to the public more or less according to the outlook at any moment. From the beginning the monopoly was designed for: a) stabilising and lowering the prices for the consumer; b) securing reserve stocks to tide the country over grave crises; c) stimulating the cultivation of cereals in the country. This programme has retained its vitality until now (1926) and actually forms the foundation of the arguments of the present-day partisans of the monopoly."

The operation of the wheat monopoly from 1914 to 1922 is discussed, the special measures adopted for provisioning the country being outlined, including rationing and price fixing. The author pays tribute to the Wheat Administration for its very valuable service to the country during an exceptionally trying period. "Its collaboration was solicited by consumers, cultivators, millers, by employers utilising wheat, and by farmers using cereal fodders. The difficulties involved in maritime transport,

in transit through belligerent countries, in ensuring deliveries from America, all called forth the best efforts of the administration ... In six years, from 1914 to 1920, this administration furnished 2,700,000,000 kgs. of bread cereals for 1,500,000,000 fcs., and to secure these cereals it had even to assume the role of shipowner!"

In 1922 the Food Office, established during the war, was abolished and the Federal Wheat Administration was instituted as part of the Division of Agriculture in the Department of Public Economy. It is divided into four groups: purchase of foreign wheat; stock accounts; sale of wheat; general accounts. The work of each group is outlined and the price policy of the administration is discussed. In the author's view it has vindicated its existence: "No bureaucracy, an able staff, minimum expenditure, an efficient and intelligent purchase policy, and a normal sale price."

Realizing that the need of a wheat monopoly and the encouragement of wheat cultivation represent interrelated problems, the author proves to his own satisfaction that the promotion of wheat cultivation in Switzerland is justified on economic grounds. In defense of this view he points to the work of the experiment stations in the selection of seed, the use of fertilizers, hybridization, and the adoption of up-to-date machinery and methods of cultivation, and outlines the programme of the Union of Swiss Peasants for the promotion of wheat cultivation.

But, after the war and the passing of the post-war crisis, the voice of the opponents of the monopoly was once more heard in the land. The arguments of the partisans of the monopoly and those of its opponents are presented and discussed. "The two leading economic groups, the workers and the peasants, support it. The first have found in the monopoly a method of securing a fair and stable price of bread and a weapon directed against private monopoly and speculation. The cultivators, on the other hand, have discovered in it the sole means of encouraging the cultivation of wheat. On this fateful issue the Swiss people, in its sovereign capacity, will now be called upon to utter the decisive word." A. M. Hannay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant, Library.

Reviewer's note: The wheat monopoly was abandoned in December, 1926, on being submitted to popular referendum. (Sperling, Otto. Untersuchungen über Getreidemonopole. Das Monopol in der Schweiz. In Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik, bd. 125, hft. 6, Dec. 1926, p.539-576)

Two other items from the Annals of Collective Economy (a full set of which has been recently acquired by the library) may be found under Cooperation (p.51) in the list of Periodical Articles in this number.

Hirsch, Julius. Neues werden in der menschlichen wirtschaft. Jena, G. Fisher, 1927. 41 p. (Kiel. Universität. Instituts für weltwirtschaft und seeverkehr. Wissenschaftliches klub. Kieler vorträge..no.24)

The author draws a picture of present day economic and social conditions. Small families, increased agricultural and industrial production, and a consequent demand for better and more luxurious standards of living are the order of the day all over the world. The economic problem of the future, as he sees it, is one of stabilization, the social problem is to avoid stagnation. A. M. Hannay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant, Library.

TRANSLATIONS

Annali di economia, v.1, no.1-v.3, no.1/2; Nov. 1924-Jan. 1927. Milano, Università Bocconi editrice, 1924-26. 280.8 An7

Issued by Università Bocconi di Milano.

The library has recently acquired the valuable periodical set noted above. The articles of special interest to this Bureau which it contains are noted below:

Einaudi, Luigi. La terra e l'imposta. (In Annali di economia, v.1, no.1, Nov. 1924, p. 37-215.)

A full review of this/ⁱⁿEnglish by C. Longobardi and Asher Hobson is available in the Bureau library.

In discussing land taxation from the historical point of view the author describes the universal census of the Duchy of Milan of 1718 which has been the basis for all later taxation of land in Italy. That census mapped all property and evaluated it upon its productive capacity. Two fundamental ideas of Italian taxation having their origin in the Milanese census are (1) Taxable property is the gross product of the soil minus total expenses, and (2) The value of the property shall be considered by local standards so that the product due to extraordinary skill shall not be taxed. The theoretical problem is discussed in 2 chapters as follows: 1) Analysis of the revenue derived from land, and 2) The choice of the object for taxation. An analysis of the tax on agrarian returns is made, explaining the equation given for calculating taxable revenue. The difference between the method of ascertaining taxable property by declarations and by cadaster is discussed and the merits of the cadaster system are explained.

Gini, Corrado. Problemi d'economia politica visti da uno statistico. (In Annali di economia, v.1, no.1, Nov. 1924, p. 217-263)

Abstract in English by Theodor Holm.

The author, who is Professor of Politics and Economic Statistics at the University of Rome, entitles this article, Problems of Political Economy Considered by a Statistician. He discusses the "return" and the "pseudo-return" from the cultivation of the land and the theory of cost of production.

Pantaleoni, Maffeo. La crisi del 1905-1907. (In Annali di economia, v.1, no.2, June, 1925, p. 301-540)

Summary in English by Theodor Holm.

Pugliese, Salvatore. Produzione salari e redditi in una regione risicola italiana. (In Annali di economia, v.3, no. 1/2, Jan. 1927, p.1-276)

Partial translation by Theodor Holm.

This article is an account of the agrarian development of the rice-growing country around Vercelli during two centuries. Statistics showing production of various crops, wages of agricul-

tural laborers and proceeds or income are given. One chapter is devoted to the price of land in the 18th century and its subsequent variations. A table may be found on p.69-70 covering the years 1909 to 1925 giving among other items the price of land per hectare.

Loria, Achille La crisi dell' economia britannica. (In Annali di economia, v.3, no.1/2, Jan. 1927, p.279-293)

Partial translation by Theodor Holm.

This article is practically a critical review of Oswald Spengler's *The Decline of the West* as it applies to England. The author by no means agrees with all of Spengler's analogies and comparisons but he thinks that a "capital truth emerges" from them, namely, that the consequences of the Great War affect profoundly not only the conquered but the conquerors and even neutrals such as Switzerland, and that the universal tendency is to correct existing local or national causes of the unsatisfactory economic conditions rather than to study and correct the underlying maladjustments of our present civilization which cause them. The author thinks that England is "a classic country" as regards her economic experiences. He discusses the decline in her agriculture, quoting copiously from Sir Daniel Hall, and reviews the proposals of the "furious Lloyd George" to correct the situation and the passionate "cyclone" of protest on the part of the English people. He also discusses the trouble with the British coal industry and the widespread unemployment and closes with at least a partial acceptance of Spengler's viewpoint.

Gini, Corrado. Il problema demografico inglese. (In Annali di economia, v.3, no. 1/2, Jan. 1927, p. 295-310)

Partial translation by Theodor Holm.

An important study of the population question in Great Britain and her colonies and self-governing Dominions. An interesting comparison is made between the principles of colonization in the Roman Empire and the lack of a policy in the British Empire of today. The author thinks that the British Empire is not only the greatest Empire in existence but is also the nation which personifies, in a large part of the world, western civilization. "Therefore oriental nations who aspire to shake occidental supremacy, have their animosity and resistance directed primarily against England." For this and other reasons a vital population problem exists for Great Britain not only of national importance but affecting more or less directly all occidental nations.

Mortara, Giorgio. La crisi dell' industria cotoniera britannica. (In Annali di economia, v.3, no.1/2. Jan. 1927, p.415-427)

Partial translation by Theodor Holm.

Describes the crisis in the textile industries of Great Britain.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Credit

Tardy, Louis. L'organisation actuelle des établissements nationaux de crédit agricole et l'organisation du crédit agricole international. Agen, Imprimerie moderne (association coopérative ouvrière) 1926. 60p. 284.2 T17Or

The author sketches the origin and development of agricultural credit which was a necessary outcome of changing economic conditions. A brief survey of the organization and methods of administration of agricultural credit in 23 countries is followed by a more detailed account of the legislation governing its organization in France and of the work of the National Office of Agricultural Credit. The resolutions adopted by the 12th International Agricultural Congress, held at Warsaw in 1925, are given.

Agricultural History

Gompertz, Maurice. Corn from Egypt; the beginning of agriculture. London, Gerald Howe Ltd. [1927] 88p. (The beginning of things. General editor: G. E. Smith) 30.9 G582

"In this brief survey an attempt has been made to show the fundamental importance of agriculture in the beginnings of civilization. And when the story of civilization in India and China, Greece and Rome is examined, the truth emerges that agriculture is not only universally the foundation of progress, but the condition of its existence.

"In the same way, if the history of modern great States is investigated it will be found that all of them - France, Germany, and the United States of America - are indebted to agriculture for their growth and expansion. And even in our own country [England], which a century ago led the industrial revolution of the world, and which is still a leading manufacturing country, the greatest industry of the land is Agriculture."

Agriculture - Germany

Aereboe, Friedrich. Der einfluss des krieges auf die landwirtschaftliche produktion in Deutschland. Stuttgart, Berlin [etc.] Deutsche verlagsanstalt; New Haven, Yale university press; 1927. 233p. ([Carnegie endowment for international peace. Division of economics and history] Wirtschafts- und sozialgeschichte des weltkrieges. Deutsche serie) 281 Ae8E

"It includes a brief survey of the natural, historical and economic basis of German agriculture before the war, the conditions prevailing during the war period, and the developments of the post-war period, such as the Revolution." - The Economist (London) Sept. 17, 1927, p.486.

Apples

New England research council on marketing and food supply. The apple situation in New England. [Boston, 1927] 32p. 93 N423

"Prepared by H. I. Richards, executive secretary of the New England research council on marketing and food supply, and Jesse W. Tapp,

former Council secretary."

"Published by the Connecticut and Maine agricultural experiment stations and the extension services of New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Massachusetts."

The conclusions reached are that:

"Recent plantings and trends of production in the United States indicate a probable per capita supply of apples by 1940 smaller than in recent years.

"Prices of good cooking apples are likely to increase more (or decrease less) than prices of dessert apples during the next ten to fifteen years.

"Premium prices paid for McIntosh apples over the Baldwins are likely to decrease during the next ten to fifteen years.

"The Delicious is still a new and uncertain variety of apple to plant in New England. Plantings of this variety in other areas indicate a production by 1940 that is likely to decrease the present premiums in price paid for Delicious over Baldwins.

"Prospective orchardmen should study transportation costs very carefully in locating new orchards.

"New England apple growers need to pay more attention to the grading, packing and marketing of their apples."

Data maps are given based on 1925 figures showing apple trees of bearing and of nonbearing age in the New England States. There are also interesting charts and graphs illustrating the text and showing the prices of Baldwin apples at Boston; apple, orange and banana receipts on the Boston market for the apple crop season 1891/92-1926/27; prices of New England boxed and barreled apples, 1924/25-1926/27 seasons; and other facts.

Cooperation

Barou, N. The co-operative movement in the U. S. S. R. and its foreign trade. London, 1927. 32 p. 280.2 B262

The author of this pamphlet is Director of the Moscow Marodny Bank and, in the opinion of E. F. Wise who writes the preface to it, speaks "with authority and knowledge on the Russian Co-operative Movement, especially in relation to foreign trade." Mr. Wise also states that "progress in Russia, both of consumers and of agricultural co-operation, in the last five years leads the world. There are more than twice as many contributing shareholding members of Consumers' Co-operative Societies than in any other country. There are many more actual societies than in any other country. A larger variety of agricultural products are now marketed co-operatively than in any other country. The Co-operative movement plays a greater part in the business life and social and political education of the nation than in any other country. The co-operators of Soviet Russia are facing and solving problems of organisation, of business development, of the relation between agricultural producers and urban consumers, of foreign trade, of financial and banking organisation, of the education and culture of its members which, if the movement in our own country [England] is to grow, will have to be solved here also. We in Great Britain have an old-established Co-operative movement, full of the sober wisdom of experience, which moves slowly but very surely. Its

foundations have been well and truly laid. Its resources and wealth are still much in excess of those at the command of the Russian movement. But it is having to face now new problems of a magnitude and difficulty far beyond those which it has solved in the past. It is coming into conflict with competitive commercial organisations as powerful financially and, in some respects, with more adaptable business equipment than it possesses itself. It is beginning to find itself opposed not merely on commercial but also on political grounds. Its principle of trading in the general interest without the lure of private profit is anathema to the defenders of the existing order of industry and society.

"The Russian movement may not have the solidity or the accumulated resources of the British movement. But it has concentrated into a decade or so the experience of tackling internal problems which in normal circumstances would have taken half a century to acquire. It makes up in courage, energy and confidence what it lacks in length of experience. It has had the unique advantage of having taken a big active part in the reorganisation of a great country on lines along which its own principles predominate."

Cotton

Todd, John A., comp. and ed. The cotton world; a survey of the world's cotton supplies and consumption. Founded on lectures delivered at the City school of commerce, Liverpool. London, New York [etc.] Sir I. Pitman & sons, ltd., 1927. 236p. 72 T562Co

The five chapters of this small volume are based on lectures given at the City School of Commerce in Liverpool of which the editor is principal. These lectures were designed for those who were actually engaged in the Liverpool Cotton Trade and an effort was made "to cover not only those sections of the cotton industry which are located in Liverpool but also, ... the manufacturing sections, the world's markets for cotton goods, and the organization of the industry as a whole." The names of the original lecturers whose work is summarized in these chapters are given, and also at the end of each chapter a list of references, to the standard works which deal more fully with particular aspects of the subject. The editor states that "if the result is found acceptable it may be possible before long to extend it into a much larger volume, which would allow of each subject being dealt with more adequately."

Economic Essays

Economic essays contributed in honor of John Bates Clark. Ed. by Jacob H. Hollander. Pub. on behalf of the American economic association. New York, The Macmillan company, 1927. 368p. 280 Ec7

Contains the following essays: John Bates Clark as an economist, by Jacob H. Hollander; Static economics and business forecasting, by Benjamin M. Anderson, jr.; The entrepreneur and the supply of capital, by George E. Barnett; The Malthusian: fantasia economica, by James Bonar; The static state and the technology of economic reform, by Thomas Nixon Carver; The relation between statics and dynamics, by John Maurice Clark; Elasticity of supply as a determinant of distribution, by Paul H. Douglas; Land economics, by Richard T. Ely; Clark's

reformulation of the capital concept, by Frank A. Fetter; A statistical method for measuring "Marginal utility" and testing the justice of a progressive income tax, by Irving Fisher; Alternatives seen as basic economic facts, by Franklin H. Giddings; Les coopératives dans les pays Latins: un problème de géographie sociale, by Charles Gide; The farmers' indemnity, by Alvin S. Johnson; Eight-hour theory in the American Federation of Labor, by Henry Raymond Mussey; The holding movement in agriculture, by Jesse E. Pope; The early teaching of economics in the United States, by Edwin R. A. Seligman; and A functional theory of economic profit, by Charles A. Tuttle.

Economic History

Unwin, George. Studies in economic history: the collected papers of George Unwin...Ed. with an introductory memoir, by R. H. Tawney. London, Pub. for the Royal economic society, by Macmillan and co., limited, 1927. 490p. 277 Un9

This volume contains a selection from the unpublished papers left by the late Professor George Unwin, who occupied the Chair of Economic History at the University of Manchester, together with certain of the chapters and articles contributed by him to books and periodicals. There is an excellent introductory account of his life, consisting of 74 pages. The book itself is divided into three parts devoted respectively to (1) The study and teaching of economic history, (2) Essays and lectures on historical subjects, and (3) Miscellaneous papers, among which are Thoughts on Society and the State, Thoughts on Political Idealism, The God of History, and The Philosophy of Value.

Economics

Lehfeldt, R. A. Descriptive economics. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1927. 112p. 280 L522

The author, who is Professor of Economics in the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, writes as follows in his preface:

"Despite the large number of introductory books that have been written on economics, there is none, so far as I know, which gives a plain account of the facts, unmixed with theory. My experience in the lecture-room suggests that it is well to go through such a description before embarking on analysis: hence this book, which is based on a course of lectures given for some years past. It is not meant for university students, however, so much as for any one who wishes to know something about the world we live in: for, interesting as a description of material or biological phenomena may be, we live, in a far more real sense, in the social world: and economics deals with an important aspect of that."

Illinois' Fiscal Problem

National industrial conference board, inc. The fiscal problem in Illinois. New York, National industrial conference board, inc., 1927. 219p. 284 N212

"The first requisite for sound judgment on the vital problems of public finance is accurate knowledge of the facts. The National Indus-

trial Conference Board has long recognized this need in relation to the nation's finances and, in a series of volumes upon the cost of government in the United States, it has sought to present an impartial statement of the facts bearing upon the nation's fiscal situation. More recently, at the request of public-spirited organizations in several states where problems of public finance were particularly acute, the Conference Board has also made surveys of fiscal conditions in Wisconsin, West Virginia and Delaware. The present study of 'The Fiscal Problem in Illinois' is an addition to this series. Other similar studies are now in progress...

"The data used in this volume, unless otherwise indicated, are official in character. They have been secured by the Board's tax experts through field investigation, and from published and unpublished records of public officials, state and local government auditors, county clerks, comptrollers and others." - Foreword.

The investigation was made by Mr. W. J. Shultz and others.

The tax burden of the Illinois farmer is discussed, p.112-115. Farm income, profits, and taxes are tabulated for Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, 1909/10-1924/25. A chart shows the relation of farm income and taxes in Illinois, 1909/10 to 1924/25. The frontispiece is a map of Illinois showing by counties the number of manufacturing establishments and the value of farm land per acre. A table on p.119 shows for 1923-1925 and 1926 the ratio of assessed full value of farms and city lots to fair cash value in Illinois by counties. There are also many other tables and charts based on Illinois tax statistics.

The general conclusions are briefly summarized as follows:

"The principal fiscal problem which faces the taxpayers of Illinois is the improvement of assessments for property taxation. The immediate reform should be a reorganization of the system of local assessment and the stimulation of the State Tax Commission into action.

"There are further possibilities of improvement through the substitution of a classified property tax or of an income tax for elements of the general property tax, but the first step towards them should be to reinvigorate the present organization for the assessment and collection of taxes."

Land - South Australia

South Australia. Royal commission on the pastoral industry. Report ... together with minutes of evidence and plans. Adelaide, By authority, H. Weir, government printer, 1927. 176p. 36 So83

The terms of reference of the Royal Commission on Pastoral Industry included:

- "(1) The tenure of pastoral holdings;
- "(2) The classification of pastoral lands with a view to limitation of holdings;
- "(3) The conditions to be imposed in connection with the alteration of tenure (if any);
- "(4) Any other matters relevant thereto."

The Report covers all of these phases of the industry. A detailed map is given showing the approximate classification of Crown pastoral lands.

Marketing

Rhoades, E. L. Introductory readings in marketing; commodity characteristics and marketing functions. Chicago & New York, A. W. Shaw company; [etc., etc.] 1927. 752p. 280.3 R34

The author in his preface writes as follows:

"Presented here is material which has been found useful in the teaching of beginning classes in marketing in the School of Commerce and Administration of the University of Chicago. To present to such classes the facts of marketing so that the principles of marketing developed would not be mere empty theories, it was necessary that text materials which would give a true picture of the many significant variations in the various markets be made available...

"The book is presented as a source of factual material which may fit in well with almost any organization of a marketing course...

"The greater part of this publication is not original except in the general idea of presenting in one text for comparative study a great variety of products. The first four chapters, in which the method of comparative study is explained, contain a new approach. This approach is proposed as a theory which will harmonize the functional and commodity concepts of marketing and will introduce a scientific method of approach based on the analysis of methods in terms of their causes."

In the section devoted to agriculture readings are given on wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, etc., hay, cotton, wool, hides and skins, raw furs, leaf tobacco, live stock, eggs, poultry, dairy products, fruit and vegetables, potatoes, apples, citrus fruits, peaches, cherries, cranberries, onions, raisins, bananas.

Under the section devoted to Products of Forest and Mine will be found lumber and raw rubber and under Manufactured Products, textiles, paper, silk, canned goods, bread, coffee, tea, flour, meats, sugar, tobacco, and farm machinery.

New Mexico Economic Survey

New Mexico. College of agriculture and mechanic arts. Extension service. Economic survey and conference Elephant Butte irrigation district February, 1927. Outline reports and summary of recommendations. Conference held at State College, New Mexico, February 15-16, 1927. El Paso, Texas, February 18-19, 1927. [State College? 1927] 44lp. Mimeographed.

"The economic survey and conference was made possible by the financial cooperation of the United States Extension service, Division of demonstrations on reclamation project, the United States Bureau of agricultural economics, the Agricultural and mechanical college of Texas, and the New Mexico College of agriculture and mechanic arts,"

Covers "the area in New Mexico and Texas officially known as the Rio Grande Federal Irrigation Project, but more popularly known as the Elephant Butte Irrigation Project."

Research in Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology in the United States

Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture.* Preliminary report of a survey of economic research in agriculture in the United States during the year July 1, 1926-June 30, 1927. [n.p., 1927] 4v. 281 Sol2 Mimeographed.

"Members of the American Farm Economic Association have for some time desired to make a survey of the research work being done in the field of agricultural economics. Through the aid of the Social Science Research Council a survey was made during the spring of 1927 which yielded a part of the materials desired. The results of this survey have been assembled and mimeographed in this preliminary form in order that those most interested in this subject may have this material in hand as a basis: first, of a discussion of scope and method in agricultural economic research at the next meeting of the American Farm Economic Association [Dec. 1927]; and second as an aid in gathering additional materials, particularly with regard to methods of research. One other reason for issuing the report in this form is in order that mistakes may be corrected." - Introduction.

The material in volumes 1 - 3 is tabulated by states.

Volume 1 contains a Statistical Summary of the Results of the Survey of Research in Agricultural Economics by G. W. Forster.

Volume 2 contains a Report on Research Work in Farm Management by W. E. Grimes.

Volume 3 contains a report on Research in Marketing Farm Products by H. E. Erdman.

Volume 4 contains:

Cooperation by E. G. Nourse.

Investigations of General Farmers' Organizations by E. G. Nourse.

Commodity Production and Marketing by G. W. Forster.

Consumer Areas by J. D. Pope.

Foreign Competition, Foreign Trade, the Tariff and the Domestic

Surplus in Relation to Agriculture by J. D. Black.

Prices of Farm Products by J. D. Black.

Agricultural Income by J. I. Falconer.

Land Economics by L. C. Gray.

Farm Labor by L. C. Gray.

Farm Credit by D. L. Wickens.

Agricultural Insurance by V. N. Valgren.

Farm Taxation by W. Coombs.

Transportation and Roads by G. F. Warren.

Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture.* Preliminary report on rural sociological research in the United States during the year July 1, 1926-June 30, 1927. [n.p., 1927] 119p. 281.2 Sol2 Mimeographed.

"The present report attempts a bird's-eye view of research studies in progress in the United States during the year July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1927. Studies begun before July 1, 1926, but still in progress or completed within the year, are included. The facts for the report were ob-

* Dr. H. C. Taylor, Northwestern University, 339 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Illinois, is Chairman of this Committee.

tained by personal interviews at the research institution and with the persons responsible for the piece of research by Professors J. H. Kolb, Dwight Sanderson, C. C. Taylor and Dr. C. J. Galpin. Personal interviews in some instances were impracticable and correspondence was then resorted to for facts.

"The research agencies making sociological studies during the past year are land grant colleges; state agricultural experiment stations; the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the United States Department of Agriculture; colleges of arts and normal colleges and universities; specialized institutes or foundations of research; Federal bureaus; and some individuals." - Introduction.

The data are tabulated by states.

Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. Minutes of meetings of the Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture held at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Aug. 22-27, 1927. [Dartmouth: 1927]

Social science research council. Third annual report, 1926/27. New York, 50 East 42d Street, 1927. Assoc. file.

Research in England

Royal agricultural society of England. Agricultural research in 1926. Practice with science. London, Royal agricultural society of England, 1927. 194p. 10 R81A

C. S. Orwin, Director of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute at Oxford, is the author of the statement covering research in agricultural economics. Mr. Orwin summarizes the research performed on the (1) Cost of production of clean milk, (2) Milk production costs, and (3) Sugar beet, and lists the publications which record the work. An account is given of a successful farmers' bookkeeping society organized in Wiltshire by the Advisory Economist for the Bristol Province, E. P. Weller.

Research on the marketing of farm products is summarized and the publications issued by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute and the Marketing and Cooperation Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture during 1926 are listed. There is appended a list giving the names and addresses of the Advisory Agricultural Economists and their Districts.

The section of the volume devoted to Agricultural Engineering is signed by B. J. Owen of the Institute of Agricultural Engineering at Oxford. It contains among much other valuable material a section on the History of agricultural machinery, based on a paper read by Mr. Frank Ayton at the meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers at Ipswich in June, 1926, entitled Applications of Engineering to Agriculture. The list of references appended to this Agricultural Engineering Section of the volume is a really valuable bibliography of recent publications on this subject. It should be of great interest not only to agricultural engineers and economists but to agricultural historians as well.

Rural Church

O'Hara, Edwin V. The church and the country community. New York, The Macmillan company, 1927. 115p. 281.2 Oh1

"While it has been generally recognized that there is a grave national problem in the condition of rural America, it has not been so clearly seen that the Catholic Church in the United States is confronted with a serious situation because of her status in the rural districts of our country. The following statement aims to set forth briefly the source and extent of this Catholic problem, and to indicate some of the immediate steps which should be taken to remedy the evil...

"With the enforcement of recent immigration laws the country districts of the United States have become the chief source of the increase of our population. The farm is peculiarly adapted to united and wholesome family life with the result that farm families average three children whereas city families average one and six-tenths children. The farms of the United States with thirty-five million population have four million more children than any urban group of equal size. City growth is largely due to the inflow from the country. Obviously, then, any religious force which is weak in the rural districts is at a serious disadvantage both in the city and in the country." - Preface

Social Economics

Wieser, Friedrich von. Social economics...Tr. by A. Ford Hinrichs...With a preface by Wesley Clair Mitchell. New York, Greenberg [1927] 470p. 280 W63

"Friedrich von Wieser's Social Economics holds a place in the literature of the Austrian School such as John Stuart Mill's Political Economy holds in the literature of classical theory. It sums up, systematises, and extends the doctrines developed by the founder of the school, the author, and his fellow workers. Like Mill's great book, it is distinguished by admirable exposition - elegant in proportions, mature in expression, authoritative in source. And it promises to become like Mill's book the point of departure from which a generation of younger men set out in their efforts to increase knowledge.

"Yet in certain respects a comparison with Mill does less than justice to Wieser. Social Economics is the first systematic treatise upon economic theory at large produced by the Austrian School, whereas several attempts to cover the field of classical theory had been made before Mill wrote. Wieser's economic work is also more original than Mill's. His own early writings rank higher among the constructive contributions which he weaves into a balanced exposition than do Mill's Essays upon some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy. More than that, in deepening and broadening his earlier discussions, Wieser reveals again the thoroughness, vigor, and originality for which he has always been notable. Mill wrote his Principles at high speed to round out his social philosophy. Even in later editions he did not incorporate all the changes which he admitted were desirable in the classical doctrines. Wieser, on the contrary, brought his full power to bear upon his treatise. It is the fruition of

a lifetime's reflection as well as the crowning achievement of a famous school...

"That Social Economics incites its readers to independent thought is, of course, its great merit. A scientific worker owes most to solutions which set new problems. It has been characteristic of von Wieser as a teacher that he has shown students how to work rather than what to believe. Hours devoted to the study of Social Economics are hours of contact with a living force in the world of thought." - Wesley C. Mitchell in Foreword.

South Dakota

Duncan, Ralph E. The state in business; what it has meant to South Dakota... a series of articles published in the New York commercial June-September, 1926. New York city, New York commercial [1926] 63p. 280 D913

Twenty-five articles are here reprinted. Among them are: The Rural Credit Bubble, State Hail Insurance System, The Collapse of State Finances, The Public Debt and Taxation, and The Farmer Pays the Bill.

Wages

National industrial conference board, inc. Wages in the United States, 1914-1926. New York, National industrial conference board, inc., 1927. 139p. 283 N215Wa

"The present volume is the fourteenth publication of the National Industrial Conference Board dealing with the trend of wages, hours of work and employment in American industry. These studies have been progressively extended in scope until, in their present form, they afford a general picture of wage conditions and movements in all the more important occupational fields. To the basic results of its continuous investigation of wage conditions in the major branches of manufacturing industry there have been added the results of its studies of wages in gas and electric plants, railroad transportation, building construction and in agriculture...

"In the text of the present volume somewhat more attention than heretofore has been given to the relation of the wage situation during 1926 to the business and industrial conditions in the various fields during that year. Despite the extraordinary stability of wage levels during 1926, the situation has by no means been devoid of interest and significance from the point of view of the business executive or the student of economic problems. In fact, the very stability and relatively high level of wages in face of declining prices and fluctuations in industrial activity has made the American wage situation a matter of extraordinary interest and speculation both among domestic and foreign observers. The year 1926 from this point of view may, in the course of time, be considered retrospectively as a year of especial moment in American economic history, if it should be followed by wide changes in business and industrial conditions. For this reason it is believed that the trend of wages in recent years and the situation in 1926 will be found worthy of special study."

Chapter 5 is devoted to wages in agriculture.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Colorado

Coen, B. F. Successful farm families of Colorado. Some facts and factors in the success of eighty-five Colorado farm families and the story of ten families. (Colo. Agr. College. Bul. Series 26, no.3. 1927)

Connecticut

Connecticut, State Dept. of agriculture. Second annual report.... June 30, 1927.

A discussion of the situation of the agricultural industry and of marketing is found on pages 5 to 9.

Lists of officers and financial reports of agricultural societies and associations in the state are also included in this report.

Iowa

Mighell, Albert. A study of the organization and management of dairy farms in Northeastern Iowa. (Iowa. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 243. 1927)

"This bulletin presents a business analysis of 239 farms in Bremer and Fayette Counties... The field study was made during the summer of 1924 and covered the farm business of the year ending February 29, 1924."

Michigan

Michigan. Agricultural experiment station. Quarterly bulletin, v.10, no.2, Nov. 1927.

Farm management study in the corn borer area: p.41-45.

Missouri

Land valuation. (Mo. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 255. 1927)

Consists of a series of papers which are abstracts of lectures and addresses delivered at the first short course in Land Valuation at the University of Missouri, College of Agriculture, last summer.

Missouri, Agricultural experiment station. Solving farm problems by research... Report of the Director, July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927. (Bul. 256. 1927)

Projects in agricultural economics, p.33-40; in rural sociology, p.85-86.

Thomsen, F. L., and Thorne, G. B. Cooperative marketing for Missouri. (Mo. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 253. 1927)

"The particular conditions in Missouri have been studied with reference to the most practical application of established cooperative principles."

New Jersey

Lynn, W. C., and Oley, W. W. Standardization as an aid to better marketing in New Jersey. (N. J. Dept. of Agr. Circ. 138, 1927)

Relates chiefly to methods of packing and loading apples, peaches, potatoes and tomatoes for shipping purposes.

New Jersey. Dept. of agriculture. Circulars 117 to 126. 1927.

A series in which each circular covers an agricultural commodity giving its acreage, yield, production, carlot shipments, receipts, and average price paid to growers, in New Jersey and competing states for the years 1922 to 1926 inclusive. The commodities covered are tomatoes, lettuce, spinach, celery, onions, sweet potatoes, string or snap beans, asparagus, cucumbers and cantaloupes.

New York

New York state retail grades and standards for eggs with rules and regulations. (N. Y. Dept. of agr. and markets. Circ. 345. 1927)

Ohio

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station. Bimonthly bulletin, January-February, 1928, v.8, no.1.

Partial contents:

P. G. Beck: The distribution of population by age groups on farms, in villages, and in cities in Ohio. - J. F. Dowler: The distance walked in the feeding and care of livestock. - H. R. Moore: Index numbers of farm taxes in Ohio. - J. I. Falconer: Index numbers of production, wages, and prices.

Texas

Cory, V. L. Activities of livestock on the range. (Texas. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 367, 1927)

"A report of monthly observations... for the three years of 1924, 1925, and 1926." Information was obtained "concerning the behavior of livestock on the range, their requirements, and their preferences for range forage under the conditions obtaining in general on the Edwards Plateau of Texas."

Texas. Agricultural and mechanical college. Extension service. Annual report, 1926.

This has a section on farmers' cooperative buying and selling (p.12-14) which includes a table showing value of commodities bought and sold and profits during 1925 as reported by county agricultural agents. The statement is made in the report that these figures are in no wise complete.

Virginia

Langsford, E. L., and Hutson, J. B. Systems of beef cattle farming for South-western Virginia. (Va. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 253. 1927)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS
Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circulars

- 2 - Acala cotton a superior upland variety from southern Mexico [by] O. F. Cook and C. B. Doyle ... Nov. 1927. 30p.
- 4 - Settlers progress in dry-land farming in eastern New Mexico, by E. O. Wooton. Nov. 1, 1927. 43p.

Department Bulletin

- 1199 - Supplement 3. List of bulletins of the agricultural experiment stations for the calendar years 1925 and 1926. By Catherine E. Pennington. 1927. 62p.

Miscellaneous Publication

- 9 - List of publications of the United States Department of agriculture from January, 1901 to December, 1925, inclusive. Comp. by comparison with the originals by Mabel G. Hunt ... Supplementary to Bulletin no. 6, Division of publications, issued in 1902, but duplicating that list for months of January-June, 1901. 1927. 182p.

Service and Regulatory Announcements (Agricultural Economics)

- 105 - Amendment no. 1. 1927. 1p. (Cotton futures act)
- 105 - Amendment no. 2. 1927. 1p. (Cotton futures act)

Technical Bulletins

- 1 - Tests of methods for the commercial standardization of raisins, by E. M. Chace and C. G. Church. Oct. 1927. 23p.
- 12 - Fertilizer tests with flue-cured tobacco, by E. G. Moss and J. E. McMurtrey, jr., W. M. Lunn and J. M. Carr. Oct. 1927. 59p.
- 23 - Costs and methods of fattening beef cattle in the Corn belt 1919-1923, by R. H. Wilcox, R. D. Jennings, G. W. Collier, W. H. Black, and E. W. McComas. Dec. 1927. 114p.
In cooperation with the Agricultural experiment stations of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska.
- 46 - Flour for pretzels, by J. H. Shollenberger and Walter K. Marshall. Nov. 1927. 16p.
- 53 - Scouting, quarantine and control for the European corn borer, 1917-1926, by L. H. Worthley ... and D. J. Caffrey. Dec. 1927. 143p.
- 54 - Factors influencing the yield of apples in the Cumberland-Shenandoah region of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, by C. R. Swinson, F. P. Weaver, A. J. Dadisman, J. J. Vernon, H. P. Gould, and J. B. Kincer. In cooperation with the Virginia agricultural and mechanical college and polytechnic institute; College of agriculture, West Virginia university; and School of agriculture, Pennsylvania state college. Dec. 1927. 26p.

Unnumbered Publications

Plan and program, European corn borer research, 1928. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Jan. 3, 1928. 3lp. Mimeographed

"Studies relating to the corn borer to be made by the Bureau of agricultural economics": p.30-31.

Research in farm taxation [by] Eric Englund ... 8p. Mimeographed

"Read at the eighteenth annual meeting of the American farm economics association held at Washington, D.C., December 28, 1927."

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Brief statement concerning tentative grades for dressed poultry proposed by the Bureau of agricultural economics. [Jan. 1928] 4p.

An international organization of national farm associations, by Asher Hobson, American delegate, International institute of agriculture, Rome. Dec. 1927. 1lp.

List of agricultural cooperation economic charts. Jan. 1928. 4 p. (Issued by Division of Economic Information)

Long-time agricultural programs in the United States. National, regional and state, 1921-1927, comp. by Mary G. Lacy. Dec. 21, 1927. 2lp. (Issued by the Library)

Marketing Florida celery, summary of 1927 season, by H. F. Willson. Dec. 1927. 18 p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables)

Marketing Mississippi tomatoes. Summary of 1927 season, by R. E. Corbin. Dec. 1927. 16p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables)

Marketing North Carolina strawberries, summary of 1927 season, by H. F. Willson. Dec. 1927. 14p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the North Carolina Division of markets)

Marketing western New York carrots, season 1926-1927. Summary by R. L. Sutton. Oct. 1927. 10p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with New York State department of agriculture & markets)

Publications issued by the Bureau of agricultural economics relating to markets, crops and farm management. Sept. 1927. 10p. (Issued by the Division of economic information)

Some short time interrelationships between agriculture and business. [by] L. H. Bean. Address delivered before the Third biennial conference of the Rhode Island agricultural conference, Providence, R. I., December 1, 1927. 10p. diags. (Issued by the Division of statistical and historical research)

Suggestions for use of financial statements and statistical information by cooperative associations, by H. F. Buchanan. Dec. 1927. 10p. (Issued by the Division of cooperative marketing)

Tentative descriptions of standards for grades of yearling beef carcasses. Jan. 1928. 14 p. (Issued by Division of livestock, meats and wool)

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agrarian Reform

Jellinek, Josef. Agrarian reform in the succession states. (In Economic Review, v.15, no.12, new series, Dec. 15, 1927. p.489-490)

"The far-reaching political and social upheaval produced in Europe by the War and the after-effects of the Russian Revolution has once again brought the question of Agrarian reform to the fore in the agrarian states between which the old Austro-Hungarian Empire has been divided. More especially is this true of Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, Austria, Hungary and Poland. But the problem of agrarian reform, though tackled in each of these countries, has not really been solved in all of them."

Agricultural Economics

Weaver, E. P. Farming is no longer a home industry. Agricultural economics - what it is and why it is important. (In Pennsylvania Farmer, v.97, no.1, Jan. 7, 1928, p.3, 33)

Agricultural Policy

Cooper, Thomas, and others. A national policy for agriculture. (In Breeder's Gazette, v.92, no.30, Dec.1927, p.24-26, 28-31, 46)

This is practically a reprint of the recent Report of the Agricultural Situation by the Special Committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges.

Frank, Glenn. Solution of the Wisconsin farm problem. Four things essential to improve Wisconsin farm conditions - Address delivered before Wisconsin farm congress by Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin. (In Wisconsin Farmer, v.57, no.1, Jan. 5, 1928, p.29,30)

The four factors which "must enter into any realistic consideration of the 'long time' aspect of the agricultural situation [are] research, coöperative organization, education, and legislation."

Italian agrarian policy. (By a correspondent) (In Economist [London] v.105, no.4398, Dec. 10, 1927, p.1026, 1027)

Robinson, Arthur R. A national agricultural policy. (In Missouri Farmer, v.19, no.24, Dec. 15, 1927, p.460, 462)

Address "delivered at the recent farm conference held at the Marquette Hotel in St. Louis by Senator Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana."

Agriculture - Bulgaria

The situation in Bulgaria. (In Anglo-International bank limited, Monthly review of Central Europe, no.11, Mid-November, 1927, p.1-5)

Contains an interesting survey of the situation in Bulgaria. Seventy-five per cent of the people live by agriculture. There are no large estates. The average size of the Bulgarian farm does not exceed fifteen

acres. In addition to cereals and tobacco. Bulgaria grows enough sugar for her own needs, and, recently, even for export. Intensive breeding of pigs is a feature of the economic development of post-war Bulgaria. But the country has had to adapt itself to a new set of economic conditions caused by the loss of rich and fertile provinces and has had to shoulder a heavy burden in reparation payments. "The standard of living has been reduced to the lowest possible level." With the help of a foreign loan, the author thinks that the Bulgarian people, who are both honest and hard-working, are likely to develop the resources of their state and to make rapid progress both socially and economically.

Agriculture - Peru

Milstead, Harley P. Distribution of crops in Peru. (In Economic Geography, v.4, no.1, Jan. 1928, p.88-106)

"The hot coastal desert, the bleak treeless plateaus and highland valleys, and the humid tropical lowland of Peru afford physical conditions conducive to a great variety of crops. Yet the amount of cultivated land remains small and the relative importance of commercial crops, compared with the rest of South America, is not great. Only 3,000,000 acres, or less than 1 per cent, of the total land area of the Republic are under actual cultivation; commercial crops constitute in value less than 6 per cent of the total of South America."

Agriculture - Russia

Ten years of Soviet agriculture. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.2, no.22, Nov. 15, 1927, p.2-3)

"At the present time more than half of the total volume of Soviet production is supplied by agriculture, and only about 42 per cent by industry." After a decline during the last ten years to about one third of that of 1913, agricultural production has practically regained its pre-war level. It is a little under it as far as grain production is concerned, but exceeds it with regard to industrial crops. "The quantity of Soviet grain available for export, especially wheat, is still considerably below the pre-war level.... This fact points to the increased prosperity of the peasant population of the Soviet Union."

Agriculture - United States

Knappen, Theodore M. The end of agricultural deflation. With an exclusive statement by W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture. (In Magazine of Wall Street, v.41, no.5, Dec. 31, 1927, p.409-411, 470, 471)

The statement by Secretary Jardine is entitled The Recovery of Agriculture.

Agriculture - Yugoslavia

Franges, O. Agricultural production in Yugoslavia. II. Plant production. (In Belgrade Economic Review, year 2, no.11, Nov., 1927, p.236-237, 239)

Contains an account of the acreage and average yield of the various crops and other agricultural products grown in Yugoslavia.

Coffee - Brazil

The new regulations for the Santos official coffee exchange. (In Wileman's Brazilian Review, v.18, no.47, Nov. 24, 1927, p.1518-1520)

A "free translation" of some of the new regulations under the decree of October 28, 1927.

What price coffee control? Editorial. (In Brazilian Business, v.7, no.7, July, 1927, p.4-5)

The author criticizes the regulation of coffee sales in Brazil and argues that while "without control the price might not be so well maintained... possibly the other advantages such as a quick turnover, the lack of uncertainty as to policy of the Institute, and the freedom from dependence upon foreign capital and its corresponding burdens more than compensate for the lower price."

Cooperation - Argentine Republic

Arana, J.J. Díaz. El régimen legal de las sociedades cooperativas. (In Revista de Economía Argentina, Año 10, nos. 111-112, Sept. & Oct., 1927, p.213-233)

Contains an analysis of the provisions of the law with regard to cooperative societies, no.11388 of December 10, 1926.

Cooperation - International

Fauquet, G. The cooperative movement and its international trade. (In Annals of Collective Economy, v.2, no.2, Apr.-June, 1926, p.114-124)

The author reviews and comments on International Wholesale Cooperation - Ideas and Proposals, by Anders Hedberg of the Swedish Cooperative Union, which he characterizes as a critical and constructive study. He examines the possibility and admits the feasibility of the establishment of a general agency for international cooperation on the analogy of the New Zealand Produce Association, or of the already existing Nordisk Andelsforbund, the joint agency of the wholesale cooperative societies of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

Milhaud, Edgard. The place of cooperation in the international life. (In Annals of Collective Economy, v.1, 1925, p.326-351)

The author urges the need of an International Economic Council which would be "a direct representation of the leading organised economic forces, including industry, agriculture, commerce, finance, labour, and consumption." It would regulate all the main problems - "raw materials, foreign labour, markets, and capital," and would serve as a clearing house of the economic grievances of the different countries.

Cooperation - United States

Swarthout, A. V. The business set-up of cooperative associations. (In Bureau Farmer [Connecticut farm bureau section] v.3, no.4, Dec.1927, p.17-19)

Cotton

Brown, Robert M. Cotton manufacturing: North and South. (In Economic Geography, v.4, no.1, Jan. 1928, p.74-87)

Discusses the increase in manufacturing in the South, the reasons why the increase is not due to nearness of raw materials and probably not to power advantages, the advantages of southern mills over northern mills in the matter of labor laws, and the probability of an equalization of conditions between the northern and southern cotton manufacturing districts, which will eventually eliminate the South's 30% differential over New England.

The Cotton Trade Journal, v.7, no.52, Dec. 31, 1927. 38p.

This is the second International Trade Edition of the Cotton Trade Journal,

Smith, Bradford Bixby. Forecasting the volume and value of the cotton crop. (In American statistical association, Journal, v.22, new series, no.160, Dec. 1927, p.442-459)

"Presented at the eighty-eighth annual meeting of the American Statistical Association, St. Louis, December, 1926."

Todd, John A. World cotton crops. (In Foreign Affairs, v.6, no.2, Jan. 1928, p.337)

This short article, which consists of two paragraphs only, is accompanied by a map entitled Cotton Production Area of the World, and by charts showing the amounts of cotton produced and consumed, 1925-26. There is also a table showing annual production of cotton in various countries, 1914 through 1926, with 1927 estimates for the United States and Egypt.

Efficiency

Kile, O. M. Are the American farmers inefficient? (In Successful Farming, v.25, no.12, Dec. 1927, p.10-11, 47)

"Considering the unruly natural forces and the odds against which the farmer must fight, it can hardly be said in truth that he has not made a good record in increasing efficiency."

Geography, Agricultural

Baker, Oliver E. Agricultural regions of North America. Part V - the hay and dairying belt. (In Economic Geography, v.4, no.1, Jan. 1928, p.44-73)

Parts I-IV were published in the October, 1926, and January, July, and October, 1927 issues, respectively, of Economic Geography. They deal with the Basis of Classification, the South, the Middle Country, and the Corn Belt.

Jones, Clarence F. Agricultural regions of South America. (In Economic Geography, v.4, no.1, Jan. 1928, p.1-30)

"South America, in contrast to North America and especially to Europe,

represents in its entirety an area in which agriculture is in a distinctly transitional stage. In only a few areas has the agriculture attained the permanency of that in the more densely settled areas of Europe and North America, where increasing population, concentration, rising standard of living, the use of agricultural machinery, the advance in knowledge and practice of agriculture, improved transportation facilities, and a mobile supply of capital and labor have brought about a progressively stronger influence of the physical factors - moisture, temperature, relief, and soil - in the establishment of crops, livestock, systems of land tenure and methods of farming."

Immigration and Agriculture

Warren, G. F., and Pearson, F. A. Hired men and immigration. (In Farm Journal, v.52, no.1, Jan. 1928, p.36, 61)

The following extracts are quoted from this article: "Whatever the immediate effects of immigration restrictions on farmers' profits, the ultimate effect is likely to be favorable... Some persons believe that we should allow unrestricted immigration, because they are sorry for the Europeans who want to come. That is a generous attitude of mind; but our duty is to so govern our country that no one will be sorry for our own children and grandchildren."

Import and Export Control

The international conference for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions. (In Polish Economist, v.2, no.12, Dec. 1927, p.468-470)

"Poland was one of the first States in Europe to make efforts towards the abolition of import and export restrictions... in agreement with the Economic Section of the League of Nations, which aimed at the drawing up of an international convention concerning the abolition of prohibitions and restrictions of import and export." But no agreement was reached. "The final abolition of this post-war anomaly in Poland is made impossible by the attitude of certain European countries."

Land Prices - Brazil

Jackson, Carlton. Prices of agricultural lands in Brazil. (In Brazilian Business, v.7, no.7, July 1927, p.15, 18)

Contains a list of prices of public and private land in the different provinces of Brazil and a list of the principal products of those provinces.

Land Reform - Poland

Polish land reform. (In Polish Economist, v.2, no.12, Dec., 1927, p.470-476)

An account of land reform legislation in Poland, the object of which is "The strengthening of agricultural production by the improvement of the position of small holders at the expense of the large landed estates."

Politics and Agriculture

Peek, George N. Political aspects of the farm question. (In Bureau Farmer [Illinois Agricultural Association Section] v.3, no.4, Dec. 1927, p.17-18, 22)

"This is the concluding address of Mr. Peek delivered before the general conference at the Institute of Politics, held at Williamstown, Mass., last August."

Rationalization

What is rationalization? (In Nation & Athenaeum, v.42, no.10, Dec. 10, 1927, p.382-383)

This is a discussion of the meaning of rationalization, a word which "has come into the English language within the last two years, and has already gained a wide currency." The following is quoted from the article: "That an industry should be so organized as to be able to choose a trade policy and to carry that policy out - here we have the essential meaning of rationalization... Of course, rationalization gives rise to difficulties. Any attempt to bring under the deliberate control of the human intelligence matters which we have previously left to chance must give rise to difficulties. But surely this is not an argument for leaving things to chance. Surely to enlarge the sphere of conscious direction is of the very essence of progress. It is thus that mankind gradually masters his environment."

Rural Sociology

Armstrong, Robert G. Wanted - a technique for the rural county. (In Survey, v.59, no.6, Dec. 15, 1927, p.382-383)

The writer makes a plea for a consolidation of organizations working for the good of the county, for "the one great need of the average rural county is a less number of organizations, a merging of existent organizations whose work tends to overlap in any degree whatever."

Soil and Human Activities

Poggi, E. Muriel. The red land of Gwent in eastern Monmouthshire. (In Economic Geography, v.4, no.1, Jan. 1928, p.31-43)

"In this short study an attempt is made to show the influence of soil conditions on human activities in one of the border counties between England and South Wales."

Sugar - China

A study of the sugar industry in China. (In Chinese Economic Jour., v.1, no. 11, Nov., 1927, p.963-979)

This is a continuation of an article which appeared in the October issue. It describes the manufacture of sugar in different districts, and contains tables showing the cost of cultivation and the cost of manufacture of different varieties of sugar. Beet cultivation is also discussed. A table gives the yearly import figures from 1912 to 1926,

and the author states that there will be increased importation of sugar "if the sugar industry in China is not developed to meet the growing demand."

Sugar - Russia

Sugar beet seed culture in the U. S. S. R. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.2, no.24, Dec. 15, 1927, p.8-9)

A brief account of the reorganization by the Soviet Sugar Trust of the "selection, breeding and culture of beet seeds in the U.S.S.R."

Taxation

Wheeler, J. W. Tax equality for Washington agriculture. (In Bureau Farmer [Washington state farm bureau news] v.3, no.4, Dec. 1927, p.17-23)

This is the first of a series of articles on taxation by the president of the Pacific Northwest Real Estate Association.

Wheat

Farrell, F.D. The West and Canadian wheat growers. (In Foreign Affairs, v. 6, no.2, Jan. 1928, p.305-314)

The author concludes his article, in part, as follows: "The more one studies how agriculture responds to changes in economic conditions and to contributions of agricultural and mechanical science in the form of new crops, new methods, and new machines, the less inclined one is to attempt a long-range forecast of the future relative positions of our West and the Canadian provinces in the wheat industry. The two regions are competitors, directly or indirectly, in the wheat markets of the world. Moreover, each region is in competition with Argentina, Australia, and other wheat producing countries. Each of the two has certain advantages and certain disadvantages, natural or artificial..."

"Relations between the wheat growers of our own West and those of the Prairie Provinces appear to be entirely friendly. But each region has its own fish to fry. As contacts become closer there probably will be increasing agreement as to how to handle the distributive problems of the wheat industry, but equally probably what each region regards as intelligent self-interest will determine the direction of development. In the long run, the larger regards will go to the people who excel in the application of agricultural, commercial and political intelligence."

NOTES

Acland, Sir Francis D. The farmer's dilemma. [London] The Land and nation league [1927?] 24p. 281 Ac6

American trade union delegation to the Soviet union. Russia after ten years; report of the American trade union delegation to the Soviet union. New York, International publishers [1927] 96p.

American society of mechanical engineers. Bibliography of management literature (up to February, 1927) Comp. by R. M. Berg. New York, N.Y., American society of mechanical engineers [1927] 67p. 241.3 Am34
Contains a section on Graphical Methods.

Bureau of municipal research, New York. Organization and management of the state government of Virginia; report on a survey made for the governor and his Committee on consolidation and simplification. Richmond, D. Bottom, Superintendent public printing, 1927. 156p. 280 B89

Business men's commission on agriculture. The condition of agriculture in the United States and measures for its improvement. A report by the Business men's commission on agriculture. Pub. jointly by National industrial conference board, inc., 247 Park Avenue, New York City, and Chamber of commerce of the United States of America, Washington, D. C. [New York?] 1927. 273p. 281 B96

A signed review of this will appear in the March issue.

Dushkind, Charles. Tobacco manual. New York, Tobacco merchants association of the U. S., 1926. 68p. 69 D94

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Memorandum on malting barley tax. Presented to Parliament by command of His Majesty, December, 1927. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1927. 11p. ([Gt. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 2996)

Appendix I is a table entitled: United Kingdom. Home Production and Imports of Barley, Number of Barrels of Beer Brewed, and Amount of Spirits Distilled.-p.6.

Lapkes, Jacques. La main-d'oeuvre agricole en Allemagne de la fin du XVIII^e siècle jusqu'à l'année 1926, Etude statistique et sociologique. Paris, Bureau d'éditions, de diffusion et de publicité, 1926. 170p. 283 L31

Lusum, R. German commercial reader. London, E. Wilson, 1927. 144p. 201 L97

"A most useful book, calculated to provide the student of commercial German with a vocabulary of words and phrases of utmost importance to him, and to enable him to view Germany's industrial and commercial position in the world in true perspective." - The Economist (London) September 17, 1927, p.486.

Texas. University. Dept. of extension. Interscholastic league bureau. Farm relief legislation. Austin, Tex., 1927. 89p. (University of Texas bulletin no. 2729; Aug. 1, 1927) 30.5 T29

Touzalin, Robert de. Le domaine du Grand-Port ... Beauvais, Impr. Départementale de l'Oise, 1926. 151p. 33.17 T642
Thèse agricole - Institut agricole de Beauvais.

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



It is the province of agricultural statistics . . . to weigh the effect of overproduction in the diminution of prices. - Jacob K. Dodge (Report of the Statistician, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1873, p. 146)

Vol. 2 March, 1928 No. 3

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Reviews	57-61
Nourse, E. G.: Report on the agricultural situation by the Special committee of the Association of land grant colleges	
Tapp, J. W.: Report by the Business men's commission on agriculture	
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts	61-80
Land and nation league. The farmer and his market	
Australia. Development and migration commisssion. Report on the dried fruits industry of Australia	
Hickernell, W. F. Financial and business forecasting	
Wallace, William. Business forecasting and its practical application	
Olivier, Maurice. Les nombres indices de la variation des prix	
Okuda, Iku. The land allotment system in Namori Township, Anpachi County, Mino Province, Japan	
Barber, C. A. Tropical agricultural research in the empire	
Northwest land finance corporation, St. Paul, Minn.	
Leake, H. Martin. Land tenure and agricultural production in the Tropics	
Bibliographies	80-81
State Publications	81-84
U. S. Dept. Agri. Publications, Economic in Character.....	84-86
Periodical Articles	86-93
Notes	94

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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

SIGNED REVIEWS

Association of land grant colleges. Report on the agricultural situation by the Special committee of the Association of land grant colleges and universities appointed by the executive committee of the Association. Submitted by the executive committee to the executive body of the Association at the 41st annual convention, Chicago, Illinois, November 15 to 17, 1927. [Chicago? 1927] 40p.

This is a sane and constructive report. To those who feel that it expresses what is trite and, in the main, obvious rather than showing great penetration or daring, it may be rejoined that to have so sound and frank a statement of the fundamental analysis of the economic aspects of the agricultural situation presented by the Association of Land Grant Colleges is something distinctly worth while - in however cautious or qualified a form their own acceptance of the report may be expressed.

"Farmers in general," says the report, "have not been receiving as adequate rewards for their labor and their managerial efforts and for the use of their capital as have been received in most other industries... At the same time, the output per worker in agriculture has been increasing at as rapid a rate as in other industries ... Obviously the present agricultural situation is not due to lack of productive efficiency on the part of the farmer." Its real causes are listed under five heads:

(1) Continued high production of many farm commodities due to war-time expansion and "the improvements in production methods and practices which have been especially marked since the war ... Such improvements bring with them the need for a shift of workers from farming to other occupations, but these shifts cannot take place swiftly enough to be immediately effective."

(2) Changes in demand for some farm products. "The demand for feed crops has been reduced materially through the decline in the number of horses and mules" while at the same time "foreign countries have expanded their production in some lines, and this tends to decrease the demand for our exports of these products ... Unlike the demand for industrial products, the demand for most farm products cannot be materially expanded."

(3) Shifts and adjustment in agricultural production. "Large numbers of farmers who found it difficult, if not impossible, to make their established systems of farming yield satisfactory incomes have made individual adjustments which in the aggregate have resulted in rather violent swings in the production of some commodities."

(4) High marketing, processing, and distributing costs. "High wages to labor used in handling and processing farm products, high transportation costs, and high rents for business establishments have combined to

maintain the wide margin between the producer's and consumer's price."

(5) Failure of farm expenses, such as taxes, interest, wages of farm labor, and prices of farm supplies, to decline as much as have prices of farm products.

One wonders, after reading the first three divisions of this discussion, whether certain members of the Committee had not somewhat changed their views. One might wonder also which member of the Committee wrote the sentence (p.10): "Still other causes are found in the fact that some groups have been able, through organization and legislation, to retain the favorable position they gained during the war and immediately thereafter." Unfortunately its author, whoever he was, failed to develop this admirable lead in other parts of the report.

Eleven "problems needing attention" are dealt with briefly but well in the body of the report. Starting with a discussion of surpluses classified under five heads, the Committee registers profound wistfulness for some effective means of control and, after listing with great perspicacity the elements which would have to enter into a control program, they commit themselves to the generalization that "the movement toward stabilization and control may be hastened by favorable and sound legislation" without, however, giving any hint of what manner of favorable legislation would be "sound." Again we are turned back at the gates of Paradise.

Space does not permit detailed comment on the many excellent bits of analysis presented in the subsequent sections, but note must be made of one suggestion under the transportation division which covers a point which has hitherto been relatively neglected. "It is possible," says the report, "that shipways [from the surplus-producing regions of the mid-continent] would confer benefits upon agricultural producers in the interior regions of the country, but their completion could not be expected at a sufficiently early date to be a factor in the improvement of the immediate farm situation. Careful study should be made of all phases of this problem so that, if the development of waterways should be undertaken, farmers may so adjust their business as to obtain the greatest possible benefit. It is desirable to take stock of the extent to which the development would enable competitive agricultural products from other countries to reach our interior markets."

Under agricultural credit, likewise, a less hackneyed phase of the problem is brought out clearly in the suggestion of the need for "capital loans to co-operative buying or selling associations ... on first mortgage security, or facilities such as packing and warehousing plants owned or to be built and used by co-operative associations or their subsidiary corporations."

The immigration section should be compared with the corresponding portion of the Report of the Business Men's Commission; the tariff section starts with the excellent sentiment: "The effects of the tariff are over-emphasized both by its supporters and by its opponents;" agricultural co-operation is dealt with soundly but innocuously, and individual farm adjustments and research and education with brevity but such understanding as we should expect from this group.

As for agricultural legislation, "any proposal that confuses the minds of the public by encouraging the idea that a single emergency relief act would meet adequately and permanently the difficulties under which the farming business and the farmers operate is prejudicial to the interests of American agriculture." However, "The United States must guard against a decline in agriculture such as has followed industrial expansion in the older countries ... because the farming business is peculiarly susceptible to emergency conditions for the creation of which there is ample justification for giving major consideration to proposals intended to ameliorate the effects of such contingencies... The interests of the public justify special governmental effort to safeguard agriculture." It is to be regretted that the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities did not reappoint the present Special Committee to amplify for consideration at its next year's session an additional report setting forth fully and explicitly the best thought of our agricultural institutions on this topic of "National Agricultural Legislation." E. G. Nourse, Chief of Agricultural Division, Institute of Economics.

Business men's commission on agriculture. The condition of agriculture in the United States and measures for its improvement. A report by the Business men's commission on agriculture. Pub. jointly by National industrial conference board, inc., 247 Park Avenue, New York City, and Chamber of commerce of the United States of America, Washington, D. C. [New York?] 1927. 273p. 281 B96

The Commission's Approach to the Problem, as described in the first half of Part I, is worth careful study by all who are interested in farm relief discussions. The following significant statements indicate the frankness with which the Commission attempts to face certain rather vital questions:

"To tell the farmer what Denmark and other countries on the Continent are doing, is interesting and no doubt instructive up to a point; but conditions are so different that it must at least be questioned whether a comprehensive lesson for us can be drawn from their experience.

"To refer the farmer to the doctrine of supply and demand serves no better purpose, because the operation of that rule has been drastically disturbed by the industrial policy of our government. Laissez faire is of the past, and the practical question is how far shall we be driven in the other direction...

"No doubt constitutional objections hold true with respect to some proposed measures, or at least to particular features of them. Ways have, however, been found to adapt fundamental principles to so many financial and industrial exigencies that these precedents may be invoked to solve the very pressing agricultural dilemma."

"For a situation at once so comprehensive and complicated there is no one panacea. It is far too intricate for so simple and easy a solution. Unquestionably there is an answer, but that answer should not be sought in the vague and extravagant promises of this or that slogan."

This last sounds surprisingly like the statement in the report of the Committee of the Land Grant College Association to the effect that

any proposal that confuses the minds of the public by encouraging the idea that a single emergency relief act would meet adequately and permanently the difficulties under which the farmer operates is prejudicial to the interests of agriculture.

The report is well summarized in the latter half of Part I, the essential features of Parts II and III being presented at this point.

The section on The Long-Time Trend of Relative Prices and Costs in Chapter I of Part II is the least satisfactory section of the entire report. The statements regarding the rising "real costs" in agriculture over a long period of years will arouse the curiosity of the agro-economic historian as he thinks of the introduction of the reaper in the sixties, or of the power farming of recent years, to say nothing of the increasing output of agricultural products in the face of a declining number of farm workers.

In part of the report the Commission seems greatly disturbed about this tendency toward rising real costs but later on it is stated that "the more scientific producing methods and the efficient farm machinery bid fair to bring forth such a wealth of farm products that our present problem of surplus production may appear small, unless markets are expanded." The statements regarding rising real or relative costs are not essential to the main argument presented, but, in any case, no treatment of the subject would be preferable to that given. The data quoted, relative to the failure of output per worker to increase as rapidly in agriculture as in other industries, do not justify the conclusions drawn because of the conditions prevailing in agriculture and industry in the two years chosen for comparison (1919 and 1925). Similar indices computed on a broader base show that the output per worker in agriculture has increased just about as rapidly as in other fields. In view of the importance of this point in many discussions of the farm problem, it is unfortunate that more judgment was not used in the selection of data regarding it.

In spite of this inauspicious beginning, the remainder of Part II comprises a fairly comprehensive although somewhat prolix treatment of the various factors in the agricultural situation, including the Present Status and Trend of Agricultural Conditions, Factors Making for Agricultural Depression, and The Nature of the Agricultural Problem and the Aim in Agricultural Policy. The treatment, generally speaking, is good and most of the important factors are touched upon without, however, any attempt to indicate their relative importance in the complex situation described.

The measures for improvement favorably considered in Part III include most of the proposals which have been seriously considered except those involving a substantial elevation of the agricultural price level, such as is provided for in the McNary-Haugen bill or the export bounty measures. The Commission considers a downward revision of the tariff on non-agricultural products preferable to price-raising legislation, and believes that continued encouragement of manufacturing as we have encouraged it in the past "will almost certainly be accompanied by a relative and probably by an absolute decline in agriculture." It is suggested that instead of an unreasoning adherence to the policy of protection as such, we should seek to use the tariff and other national policies as tools for

effecting desirable discriminations in the long-run interest of the nation. The Commission's treatment of the tariff question and its relation to the farmer is exceedingly refreshing and straightforward when contrasted with most other statements on this subject, and students of international trade will no doubt see in this statement a comprehension of the problem that usually is not apparent in the statements on this subject prepared by the agriculturists themselves.

Equally forceful is its position in favor of reducing the farm tax burden although one fails to find any suggestion for the use of more "federal aid" as one means of its accomplishment. Such a statement would have been consistent with the Commission's attitude regarding the distribution of tariff benefits, and the consequent need for offsetting favors to farmers.

Measures for the stabilization of prices and incomes are also favored and a National Agricultural Foundation that would be charged with the development and putting into effect of a unified plan of land utilization is proposed. Other measures looking toward gradual improvement include self help on the part of farmers, the further development of farmers' cooperative organizations, the improvement of rural banking and credit facilities, the reduction of transportation and distribution costs, and, finally, research and education with special emphasis directed toward the expansion of research into the economic conditions of agriculture. Some of the proposals will undoubtedly be regarded by their fellow business men as entirely too radical. The situation, however, seems to call for action rather than for complacency or additional reports, and the Commission is to be congratulated upon having outlined a broad field of action, which, if taken as a working basis at the beginning, would unquestionably react to the benefit of agriculture and the nation as a whole. Jesse W. Tapp, Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Management and Costs.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Policy

Land and nation league. The farmer and his market; a report by the Land and nation league on the marketing of home-grown food. London, Ernest Benn limited [1927] 115p. 280.3 L22

The Liberal Land Convention in February 1926 asked that the marketing question should be further considered and reported upon, and this Report is the outcome of that request.

"It is a plain duty for a Party which has set its hand to the high task of regenerating the rural life of Great Britain to work out in detail the methods by which a fair share of the price paid by the home consumer shall pass to the home producer. That is the essence of an agricultural marketing policy as distinct from any policy which aims at benefiting the producer of food at the cost of the consumer of food. To us it seems clear not only that a national policy for agricultural marketing is conditioned by the necessity of not raising the price of food to the consumer, but that it must have in view a threefold object: first, to make food-growing remunerative; secondly, by increasing the supply of

home-grown food to the many whose lives are alienated from the fields by the amenities no less than by the harshnesses of urban life, to improve the standard of life of the non-agricultural wage-earner; and thus, thirdly, to knit more closely together in sympathy and material interest the countryman and the townsman...

"It is not possible to exaggerate the importance to all who love their country of the problem of which this question of marketing is a central element. It is not simply a question of the prosperity or adversity of the present generation of farmers, important as this is. It is a choice between two sharply divergent paths. On the one hand, good wages and maximum employment, carrying with it a vigorous country life capable of affording opportunities to our surplus town population; on the other hand, poor wages, minimum employment, universal grass, carrying with it the absolute destruction of rural civilisation. The first alternative can only be gained by finding a solution to the agricultural problem as a whole. And no advance towards such a solution can go far until the farmers of to-day give a definite answer to the question: 'Will you, or will you not, if given all the help which the State can rightly offer, set about the business organisation of the selling side of your industry?'"

Agriculture - France

Cauzard, Philippe. La ferme du Plessis-Mallet (Seine-et-Marne) Beauvais, Imprimerie départementale de l'Oise, 1926. 138p. 33.17 C313

The author's aim, as stated in the preface, is to prove that in the case of the farm of Le Plessis-Mallet as in the case of all French farms devoted to intensive cultivation, beetroot cultivation should be encouraged in order to increase the production of grain and meat. France will come into her own again, not by means of ill-advised methods of taxation, but by the adoption of a sound policy of production and professional organization, and by hard work.

Cartels

Liefmann, Robert. International cartels, combines and trusts...With an introduction by Charles T. Hallinan. A record of discussion on cartels at the International economic conference and a summary of legislation on cartels. London, Europa publishing Co. Ltd., G. Routledge & sons Ltd. [1927] 152p. (Europa handbooks) 286 L62

The preface to this small volume is signed by Charles T. Hallinan, who states the object and scope of the book as follows:

"The remarkable international discussion at the World Economic Conference at Geneva brought together, directly and indirectly, a considerable amount of fresh material [relating to cartels]. In Germany Professor Dr. Robert Liefmann, of Leipzig, the pioneer student of cartels and combines, apropos the Geneva Conference, contributed to the Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv of the University of Kiel perhaps the most extensive brief survey of international cartels which has yet appeared in print. Thirty years ago Dr. Liefmann began systematically collecting material on German cartels and on international combines as well. His books and

articles have been numerous and have won him a high place in German economics. His article in the *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv* has, by courtesy of the author and of the editor of that journal, been translated for this handbook and fills Part I. A brief digest of the public discussions at Geneva, giving practically a cross-section of world opinion on cartels in 1926-27, occupies Part II. Professor de Rousiers' interesting attempt, made at the request of the Conference, to outline a legal status for the cartel of the future, shares Part III with extracts from the studies made by M. Clemens Lammers for the Conference on the legislative attitude toward cartels, combines and trusts found in the United States, Germany, Norway, Great Britain and France....

"In short, this handbook is an attempt to bring together in condensed and convenient form some of the more useful recent contributions made to this subject now fast growing to major proportions."

Census of Distribution

Chamber of commerce of the United States of America. Domestic distribution dept. Retail and wholesale trade of Baltimore, Maryland; a detailed report on sales, merchandise outlets, number of establishments, employes, wages and inventories. Based on a census of distribution conducted by the United States Bureau of the census. Washington, D. C., Aug. 1927. 58p. Mimeographed. 286 C353

The census of distribution, 1926, conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census appeared in the form of press releases for the following cities: Alameda, Calif., Atlanta, Ga.; Berkeley, Calif., Fargo, N.D., Kansas City, Mo., Oakland, Calif., San Francisco, Calif.; combined figures for Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls, North Providence, East Providence and Cranston, R. I., Springfield, Ill. and Seattle, Wash. This constitutes an experimental census. In the words of Mr. Herbert Hoover taken from a letter to Hon. E. Hart Fenn in the Congressional Record for February 1, 1928, p.2455, "These experiments were made possible through the material cooperation of various private agencies, including the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the chambers of commerce in these various cities where the censuses were taken... It is our feeling in the department that a national census of distribution would form the foundation for a marked advance in the efficiency of our marketing system, and I trust the committee will give careful consideration to the advisability of including it in the next decennial census."

Reports similar to the Baltimore report listed above, have been issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, for Atlanta, Ga., Denver, Colo., Kansas City, Mo., Providence, R. I., Seattle, Wash., and Syracuse, N. Y. It is expected that the Chamber will issue a report for San Francisco and a compendium containing statistics for the whole group of cities included in the distribution census.

The Chicago Association of Commerce issued the report for Chicago which has the title: Wholesale and Retail Trade of Chicago, Ill. (286 C43)

Commercial Survey

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Domestic commerce series, no.19. Commercial survey of the southeast, by John M. Hager. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1927. 477p. 157.54 D71

"The present report presents and analyzes the major factors underlying distribution in the Southeastern States, including North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and eastern Tennessee. The purpose of this survey is to present a picture of the fundamental economic conditions within the southeastern trade area, with particular reference to the marketing of products."

Cooperation - Wales

University college of Wales, Aberystwyth. Agricultural economics dept. Co-operation and marketing, I-II. Aberystwyth [Wales] Agricultural economics department, University college of Wales, 1927. 2 nos. 280.29 Un33

1. Agricultural co-operation in South Wales. An economic and financial analysis, by J. M. Jones. - II. Co-operative business in agricultural requisites. The control of credit, by A. W. Ashby and J. M. Jones.

The first of these pamphlets was reviewed in the Manchester Guardian for January 19, 1928. This review may be seen in the library of the Bureau. (Pam. coll. Cooperation).

Dried Fruits Industry - Australia

Australia. Development and migration commission. Report on the dried fruits industry of Australia. Melbourne, H. J. Green, government printer [1927] 55p.

"The Commission recommends -

"1. That Governments definitely discourage further plantings until additional markets are assured.

"2. That a co-operative packing and selling organization be established to undertake the handling of the pack between grower and merchant and to control the whole of the packing on the Murray River areas as set out in the Report.

"3. That a conference of the Industry be called with a view to forming a Committee to bring into existence the proposed Co-operative Packing and Selling Organization. This Committee should be fully representative of the Industry, and should include a representative of the Commonwealth Government and of each of the State Governments concerned.

"4. That the possibilities of establishing a branch of the new organization in London should be fully explored. Failing that, the number of agents should be considerably reduced.

"5. That a conference be held between the Commonwealth Bank and the Committee to be appointed, to arrange for the financing of the taking over, where necessary of existing packing sheds, making extensions to

same, construction of new buildings and purchase of new plant.

"6. That before installing new plant and machinery, the new organization either send a qualified engineer to America for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of the most efficient methods of factory organization and up-to-date machinery or bring an engineer with that knowledge from America to Australia.

"7. That State Governments enact legislation to enable State Board to deregister packing-sheds."

Economic History

Weber, Max. General economic history... Tr. by Frank H. Knight. New York, Greenburg [1927] 401p. 277 W38

"Mr. Knight is Assistant Professor of History in Columbia University. In this volume, which is to be followed by others bringing the subject up to the present day, he traces business institutions back to their roots in the early civilisations of the Eastern Mediterranean, giving balance and perspective to agriculture, industry and social and political organisations. Professor Allyn A. Young ... in a preface commends the book to the reader as 'the best introduction he can find anywhere to the problems of economic history.' This volume takes us to the end of the Middle Ages." - Economist (London) October 8, 1927, p.612.

Farm Management in Russia

Studenskii, G. A. Essay of investigation of the farm management in the central-blackearthen region no.1. Moscow, 1926. 129p. 281 St92E
Text in Russian; summary in English.

"The present investigation aims to throw light on the main features of farm-management in the Central Black-earth Region. The agriculture of the Central Black-earth Region was particularly backward even in pre-war time. Precisely here the farmers were clinging most conservatively to the old three-field method of cereal crops, which is far from being sufficiently intensive and productive to sustain the agricultural population, whose density was in such a great disproportion to its level of agricultural efficiency, that this region became the focal point of agrarian over-population.

"Therefore the study of agricultural forms of this Region, besides its theoretical importance, is also of considerable practical value, because it can provide a base for state policies and measures of cooperative and agricultural aid, which are to be the foundation stones of agricultural progress in this region.

"The investigation was made in the summer of 1925 in the Pensa-district with the aid of special agents. Upon the territory of this district were selected 72 typical farms, equally from the black-earth and non-black earth parts of the district. The farms were chosen from different economical groups in order to reflect all the especial characteristics of the organization of large, medium and small farms. By means of questioning the peasants the selected farms were described in detail following the uniform-programm, both from the aspect of costs and receipts as well as from the technical aspect of agricultural production.

"The results thus obtained were analysed by means of the cost account-

ing method. A bookkeeping ledger was drawn up for each of the farms, showing the profitableness of the different branches of agriculture.

"The farm is unquestionably an organic unit, in which the separate branches have no independent existence and form only parts of the whole. The farmer is interested in the general net income of his farm and not in that of its separate branches. It is true also that no accounting methods can take the place of skillful organization and actual knowledge of the farm. Notwithstanding this, a cost accounting survey of a farm enterprise, executed not in a naively-realistic way, but with due consideration of all conditionalities of calculation and all the peculiarities of the farm, may be of great use to the farmer towards the improvement of his farm. Particularly useful can be this method to the agricultural economist studying the organization of the farms in the given district. In this case one can rely upon the observations, made on a large group of farms, converting thus the accounting analysis into accounting statistics.

"In the present issue are given the ledgers of a number of examined farms, including a description of their families and property. The farms are located in different settlements; 36 of them belong to the non-black-earth part of the district and remaining 36 to the black-earth part." - Taken from author's summary.

A Farmers' Company

United grain growers, limited. A farmers' company comes of age. This special annual report is issued to mark the twenty-first anniversary of this farmers' company, which commenced business in September, 1906, and the completion of twenty-one years of successful service to the farmers of western Canada. Winnipeg, Printed at the company's printing plant, the Public press [1927] 7lp. 286.81 Un3 10th 1926/27

"This is a farmers' company, handling business for farmers, and owned by nearly thirty-five thousand farmers in Western Canada.

"Handling grain is the principal business of United Grain Growers, and important additional services are given in supplying binder twine, coal, flour and other farm supplies to farmers, in the marketing of livestock, in the handling of all kinds of insurance for farmers, and in printing and publishing.

"At almost four hundred points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are United Grain Growers' elevators. At a thousand additional points farmers make use of the service provided through the different parts of this organization.

"Great terminal elevators are operated by United Grain Growers at Port Arthur and Vancouver.

"Through its export organization, with offices in Winnipeg and in New York, United Grain Growers sends grain to markets abroad, and the name of this Canadian farmers' company is well known in the important ports of Europe.

"The total business done by United Grain Growers each year is measured by tens of millions of dollars. The total of the business it has handled in the course of twenty-one years is to be counted by the hundreds of millions.

"Financially the Company is both strong and of considerable size.

Three million dollars has been paid in by Prairie farmers as paid-up capital. Two million one hundred thousand dollars has been accumulated in the Company's general reserve and undistributed surplus.

"No figures can express one fact of the Company's growth and history. It established the idea of a farmers' company. The idea that a farmers' company might handle business on a large scale was regarded doubtfully by all farmers except a few, was scoffed at by outsiders, and was considered preposterous by most business men. That this farmers' company has been successful on so large a scale and over so long a period has helped to increase the self-confidence of Western farmers and gain the respect of the outside world." - Introductory statement.

Forecasting

Hickernell, Warren F. Financial and business forecasting. [New York] Bureau of business conditions, a division of Alexander Hamilton institute [1928] 2v. 284 H52

"Based upon studies made in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy at Yale university."

Volume one of this work contains descriptions of the most important booms and panics in the history of the United States although the author disclaims in his preface any attempt to write a history stating that "the past has been reviewed from the standpoint of throwing light upon the future." This volume contains also a study of the policy of the Bank of England a century ago, which was just as important internationally at that time as is the policy of the Federal Reserve bank system of today in the author's opinion.

Volume two undertakes to apply the analysis of causes and effects worked out in volume one, to the subject of financial and business forecasting. The quotation which follows is taken from the author's preface to volume two:

"The four essentials in business forecasting are: (1) business statistics; (2) a knowledge of economic principles; (3) perspective, based on a study of business history; (4) good judgment in applying principles to the interpretation of statistics.

"Mathematical methods can be employed with benefit in a secondary capacity, but since important trends can be obscured by an excessive use of mathematics, the latter should be used sparingly... Mathematicians themselves are well acquainted with the limitations of mathematics. The above caution is directed to the attention of business men and instructors in economics to indicate that the mere employment of mathematical formulae does not afford an easy single-track road to a knowledge of business forecasting...

"Mr. Arne Fisher, actuary of the Western Union Company, has quite successfully forecasted the operating items of that company by a skilful use of the calculus of observations. His methods are sound and the data admit of mathematical treatment. Our caution regarding the use of mathematics in forecasting does not apply in that or similar cases. It is directed against attempts to correlate crop yields with an index of commodity prices, attempts to establish a trend line over a long period where the statistics give evidence of a number of separate zones, each of which requires separate treatment as to secular trend, etc. These

efforts in the use of pseudo-mathematics do not go far toward solving the forecasting problems of business men and investors.

"In actual business forecasting, it is necessary to deal with the problems of the individual business man or investor. In nearly every case his problem will deal with variations from the general trend. It is necessary to study individual commodities, individual securities and local business conditions, as well as the general trend of business. In this connection it may be pointed out that the use of mathematical methods in making charts of general business was of greater benefit before the World War than it is now under the regime of stabilized conditions which has resulted from federal reserve control. Before the War industrial fluctuations went to extremes and individual markets were importantly affected by the general trend. In recent years, however, economic conditions have been well stabilized and the analysis of individual markets has become increasingly important."

Each volume contains an illuminating bibliography.

Wallace, William. Business forecasting and its practical application. London, New York [etc.] Sir I. Pitman & sons, ltd., 1927. 117p. 280 W154

"The publishers describe this book as 'an up-to-date and valuable work which clearly sets forth for British manufacturers and traders the most practical methods of forecasting business conditions and of interpreting the cyclical movements of trade.' It is a small book, but the publishers' claim is justified, as the book represents the best statement in this country of the methods of general business forecasting which are used in America and here.

"The reader will find a short but satisfactory description of the methods used by the Harvard Committee on Economic Research and by the Babson and Brookmire organizations in the United States, as well as the London and Cambridge Economic Service in this country. In this part of the book the author has managed to hold the balance between undue scepticism on the one hand and undue enthusiasm for new implements of research on the other, and he makes no exaggerated claims of the value of the results coming from the forecasts...

"The author shows a surprisingly high opinion of the Stock Exchange as an indicator of business conditions. He would not, we think, get great support for his view that the Stock Exchange, at any rate in this country, 'has unusual opportunities for keeping itself in touch with the actual position and immediate prospects of business'...

"The chapter which is likely to be most provocative of criticism is that on Forecasting Prices. The author's claim that 'in certain cases (for example, with regard to an agricultural product) where very full information is available not only as to the past and present position, but also as to the probable harvest and where there are no important disturbing factors to be allowed for, it may be possible by refined statistical methods to establish definite correlation between supply, demand, and price, such that price changes can be forecasted up to a point by the mere application of a formula,' does not, in the absence of any concrete investigation of the subject, carry us very far. It is certain that there is no article of commerce in the world which satisfies

these conditions, and in no case yet has it been possible, so far as the reviewer is aware, to establish definite relationships of the nature mentioned. The author's reference to tin and sugar as suitable examples is unfortunate, as these are probably the two articles in which the activities of speculative 'bulls and bears' cause more difficulty in foreseeing the course of the market than in the case of any other article.

"In spite of the fact that in his later chapters the author does practically no more than sketch in outline the problems concerned, and does not contribute much toward the solution of those problems, his descriptions of the methods available for attempting the solutions are extremely useful, and no business man with a grounding in statistics, or statistician with a grounding in business, could fail to profit by reading and re-reading this book." - E.C.S. In Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, v.90, pt. 4, 1927, p.786-788.

Government Cost

National industrial conference board, inc. Cost of government in the United States, 1925-1926. New York, National industrial conference board, inc., 1927. 294p. 284.5 N212C

This is the fifth of a series of studies published by the National Industrial Conference Board for the purpose of making possible for the American public "a better and more widespread knowledge... of the facts regarding the financial position of the business of government." The chapter headings are Public Expenditures in the United States, The Public Debt, Volume of Taxation, Geographic Distribution of Tax Collections, Social and Economic Distribution of Tax Burdens, Fiscal Aspects of Education, Fiscal Aspects of Highway Construction and Maintenance, Taxpayers' Associations, General Summary and Conclusions. The book treats of federal as well as state and local taxes. A section of the chapter on the Social and Economic Distribution of Tax Burdens is devoted to the tax burden on agriculture (p.102-117). This part of the report is summarized as follows:

"In general, taxes on agriculture are found by the Conference Board to be a greater burden, when measured by income or profits, than are the taxes on other economic activities. Property taxes constitute the basic element of the state and local tax systems, and they bear more heavily upon the farmer than upon other economic groups because of the low ratio of farm income to farm property values. Contributing factors to this low ratio of farm income to farm values are the economic inertia characteristic of agriculture, the lack of alternative investments and the capitalization of anticipated profits during the first two decades of the present century.

"The crisis of the farm tax problem seems to be past. Gross and net farm income have increased slowly but persistently since 1922. Farm values have declined since 1920, so that the assessments based on these values have also been reduced, thus offsetting the rise in tax rates which continued in most states."

The report concludes:

"Governmental expenditures and, consequently, indebtedness and taxation have increased rapidly in this country during the past quarter of

a century. The expansion of the country in population and wealth which has necessitated increased activity on the part of all branches of the government concerned, the steadily broadening scope of the functions of government, the legacy of the war in the form of a heavy national debt, which is being paid off now and whose redemption will be an obligation for years to come, and the decreased purchasing value of the dollar, are the four primary factors in the increase of the cost of government.

"An increase in taxation, public borrowing and public expenditures is justifiable only if it is a reflection of the public demand for government services and benefits. This demand is made effective through representative government. The voters and taxpayers of the country are thus in a position to control public expenditures and keep them at a level which, in the opinion of the majority, is in accord with the best interests of the country. In this connection, a useful service is being rendered by taxpayers' associations and similar civic organizations whose purpose is to disseminate knowledge of public fiscal affairs and impress the voter with the importance of understanding the business of government."

A list of Taxpayers' Associations is appended (p.278-283). Numerous statistical tables, charts, and graphs are included.

Index Numbers

Olivier, Maurice. Les nombres indices de la variation des prix. Paris, M. Giard, 1927. 483p. (Bibliothèque internationale d'économie politique, pub. sous la direction de A. Bonnet) 284.3 014

The foreword to this volume states that the work is an expansion of a memoir on the movement of prices since 1914 and the methods employed to stabilize them, to which the Leon-Faucher prize was awarded by the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques in 1923.

The mathematical part of the original memoir has been much extended. There is a chapter on the history of price index numbers and of the theories relative to their calculation. Different kinds of index numbers are described. The price indexes of the cost of living are discussed and a bibliography is appended.

International Trade

Taussig, F. W. International trade. New York, The Macmillan company, 1927. 425p. 286 T191

"This volume is divided into three parts. Part I takes up the theory of international trade. It restates views commonly held, with some amplifications and corrections. Part II is directed to ascertaining how far the actual commerce between nations proceeds in accord with that theory - how far the abstract conclusions are verified in the observed phenomena. Part III examines the characteristics of international trade between countries not having the same monetary standard; the previous Parts having been concerned with trade between countries having the same (gold) standard." - Author's preface.

Italy

Jacini, Stefano. L'inchiesta agraria. Proemio-relazione finale-conclusioni dell'inchiesta sulla lombardia interpellanza al sovato. Introduzione di Francesco Coletti. Cenni biografici del nipote Stefano Jacini. Piacenza, Federazione italiana dei consorzi agrari, 1926. 340p. 281.2 J11

This volume is published in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the author. In the introduction and biographical note his services to Italian agriculture are outlined. Among the most important of these are the services he rendered as president of the commission appointed in 1877 to conduct an agricultural survey of the country. The difficulties of the undertaking, the aim of the commission, the methods of procedure, and the results obtained are described, the whole forming a comprehensive picture of the agricultural situation in Italy towards the end of the nineteenth century.

Land Tenure - Hungary

Tornyag-Schosberger, Georg H., baron von. Die bodenreform und ihre wirkung auf die entwicklung der Ungarischen landwirtschaft. Leipzig, Druckerei der werkgemeinschaft, 1926. 100p. 282 T63

The question of land tenure in Hungary is discussed. A historical account of conditions and events which led up to the agrarian land reform of 1920 is followed by a discussion of the aims and results of the land reform legislation. A digest of the legislative measures of 1920, 1922, 1924, 1925 is given, and tables show the acreage and production of grain from 1911 to 1915 and the acreage from 1922 to 1924.

Land Utilization in Japan

Okuda, Iku. The land allotment system in Namori Township, Anpachi County, Mino Province, Japan. [Gifu, Japan, 1927] 5p. Pam. coll.

"In the Tokugawa feudal age of Japan (1600-1868 A.D.), there was a kind of land allotment system called 'Jiwari' under which the people of many localities periodically divided their arable land among themselves. But in the fifth year of Meiji (1872 A.D.), the new Japanese Government decreed to abolish this system in order to establish the individual ownership in land. As the allotment system ('Jiwari') is now extinct in almost all localities, so in studying this system, there are almost no other means than to depend upon old documents and oral traditions...

"Prof. Eijiro Honjo of Kyoto Imperial University cited, in an article published in the Economic Journal [Keizai Ronso (The Economic Journal of Kyoto Imperial University), Vol. XXIII, No. 6, Dec. 1926] of that institution, the actual existence of the allotment system in Namori township. So I have investigated the system...

"Namori is a farming township in the southern part of Mino province situated in the central part of the main island of Japan, and lies between the rivers Ibi and Nagara, which sometimes overflow in great floods during the summer and autumn.

"The Land to be allotted. - The land which is subject to allotment, is only a small portion of the arable land in the township, and has

only the small area of about 74 acres. At the present time, the land subject to allotment belongs, in larger or smaller portions, to each of the following villages in the township, Moribe, Omari, Sotozenko, Minamijo and Naka, and each village periodically divides its assignment among its own people...

"The term of periodical division was, in the beginning, five years and is now prolonged to eight or ten years in order to diminish expenses for allotment, and to let every one utilize the same allotted field longer and more intensively.

"Any one who is the head of a household belonging to the village, and pays the taxes, is qualified to be allotted the land.

"There are three ways of dividing the fields among the households:

- a) To distribute the property so that the same amount of productivity shall fall to every household, by adding or reducing the area according to the fertility, and the facility of communication and transportation.
- b) To distribute the property so that the same area shall fall to every household, without regard to the fertility and the facility of communication and transportation.
- c) To distribute the property in such a manner that the assignment to every household is of good and convenient shape, having no regard to its area and quality...

"The system has many advantages and disadvantages of which the more important ones are as follows:

a) Advantages.

1. Every one can enjoy the benefit of cultivation very equally and very fairly.
2. Anyone, however poor he may be, is equally qualified to receive an allotment and to enjoy the benefit of cultivating the same.

b) Disadvantages.

1. In considering the redistribution of such fields every eight or ten years, no one undertakes permanent improvement of the land, and moreover, in the allotment year and the previous year, the land is cultivated without applying any fertilizer. But this disadvantage is not so great as some may think, in comparison with the case of one year tenancy.
2. It costs a comparatively large amount of expense and labor to redistribute the fields among the villagers.

"In a word, the land allotment system is not the ideal system of land utilization, but very significant from the socio-political point of view."

Marketing

British Columbia. Interior tree fruit and vegetable committee of direction. Report... covering its operations to 31st December, 1927. [Vancouver? B. C., 1928] 4p.

"First report of the Committee of Direction which has sometimes been described as a price fixing committee for fruits and vegetables from the interior of British Columbia. The operations of the Board have been very successful with regard to fruit and most of the vegetables but relatively unsuccessful with potatoes." -Quoted from letter from the Dean of Agriculture of the University of British Columbia, Mr. F. M. Clement, from whom the publication was obtained.

Deutscher landwirtschaftsrat. Preisberichtsstelle. Marktbeobachtung und absatzgestaltung für landwirtschaftliche erzeugnisse. Geschäftsbericht der preisberichtsstelle beim Deutschen landwirtschaftsrat für das geschäftsjahr 1926/27. Berlin, Gedruckt in der Buchdruckerei der "Deutschen tageszeitung." 1927. 100p. 284.39 D48 1926/27

A detailed description of the organization and method of functioning of the government price reporting service in justification of the thesis that the economic success of a modern agricultural enterprise depends just as much upon the condition of the market for agricultural products as upon technical methods of farming.

Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Report ... on marketing and preparing for market of foodstuffs produced within the Empire. London, P.M. Stationery off., 1925-28. 7v. in 6. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 2493, 2499, 2658, 2725, 2934, 3015) 280.3 G794
1st report: General. 1925. - 2d report: Meat. 1925. - 3d report: Fruit, 1926. - 4th report: Dairy produce. 1926. - 5th report: Fish. 1927. - 6th report: Poultry and eggs, and 7th report: Honey. 1928 (lv.)

Northern Ireland. Ministry of agriculture. Departmental committee on the transit, prices, and marketing of agricultural produce. Report. Belfast, Pub. by H. M. Stationery off., on behalf of the government of Northern Ireland, 1927. 20p. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 75)

May be purchased from H. M. Stationery Office at 15 Donegall Square West, Belfast, Northern Ireland, and at Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2, England.

The summary of principal recommendations follows:

1. Carrying companies should revise rates; 2. Postal rates for farm produce should be reduced; 3. Adequate educative efforts should be undertaken to develop cooperation amongst the agricultural community; 4. Primary education in rural districts should be given an agricultural trend; 5. All farm produce should be brought within a system of compulsory inspection. The compulsory inspection of potatoes for export is a matter of urgency; 6. In the case of Northern Ireland livestock entering ports in Great Britain, the detention period should be substantially curtailed if not cancelled; 7. The production on farms of inferior butter should be discouraged; 8. The establishment of credit banks for the farming community should be considered.

Measurements

Studenskii, G. A. In reference to defining and measuring of the intensity of agriculture. Samara, 1926. 37p. 281 St92I

Issued by the Samara Agricultural Institut (Samara. Sel'sko institut) Samara, Russia.

Text in Russian; summary in English.

The author states in the English summary that the chief purpose of this pamphlet is to prove that quantitative measurements are the only means by which the problem of the intensity of agriculture and most other subjects pertaining to agricultural economics can be studied. "Agricultural economics should be a science based on quantity methods."

New England

The New England economic situation. Chicago & New York, A. W. Shaw company; [etc., etc.] 1927. 269p (Harvard undergraduate economic studies. Papers by undergraduates in the classes of E. F. Gay and A. A. Young) 280 N44

The preface to this volume is signed by Edwin F. Gay and Allyn A. Young and, as it contains an excellent statement of the contents, we quote it in full.

"For some time past written reports or 'theses' have been required in only two of the Harvard undergraduate courses in Economics. We who are responsible for the conduct of these two courses have every year had good reason to believe that some of the classroom exercises were worth preservation, and therefore, having found a friendly publisher, we have decided to try the experiment of printing them. It seemed desirable, however, that this volume, which we hope may grow into a series, should present brief studies focusing on some one central theme. We agreed that the topics assigned in both courses should relate to aspects of the financial, banking, or industrial position of New England. This limitation of theme has had the regrettable result, for the first year of our experiment, of excluding the senior 'theses for distinction' which were already in process of elaboration on a variety of subjects not connected with New England. Yet despite the restriction in the number of contestants, we have been able to select for this book nine papers which seem to us of interest both for their content and for their representative character as good undergraduate work.

"These studies do not pretend to give a 'survey' of New England's economic problems, but around the unifying theme they display a certain similarity of pattern. The two papers on banking challenge some current assumptions, but stand rather apart. The other studies range from the end of the eighteenth century when New England led in amassing the 'Great Fortunes' of the country, and from the later period when her capital took so prominent a part in the railroad building of the West, to the present-day national expansion in which necessarily the older leader has a relatively lower place. The brief statistical inquiries concerning four of New England's chief industries confirm this account of the rise of other great producing centers, meeting or surpassing the pioneer's earlier predominance. Finally, the last paper describes an episode worth pondering, the failure in New England of the automobile industry, that vigorous giant, born here but forced to migrate Westward."

Railway Statistics

Kirkus, A. E. Railway statistics; their compilation and use. London, New York [etc.] Sir. I. Pitman & sons, 1927. 134p. (Pitman's transport library, general editor: P. Burt) 289 K63

"An endeavour has been made to show the progressive steps taken in Great Britain in the development of railway statistics, to describe the particulars which are compiled at the present time in accordance with the provisions of various Acts of Parliament, to state the purposes for which the data are required and to deal with the important aspects of presentation and application of statistics. Mention is made also of the statistical information which is available in other countries." - Preface.

Regional Views on Agricultural Problems

Chamber of commerce of the United States. Agricultural service. Regional views on agricultural problems. Washington, Agricultural service, Chamber of commerce of the United States, Feb. 1, 1928. 20p. Mimeographed.

A list is given, which shows the states covered by each of the regional conferences held. The "views" developed by these conferences are grouped under various subjects among which are credit, demand factors in production, production costs, surplus, taxation, and transportation.

Research

Gt. Brit. Committee on industry and trade. Factors in industrial and commercial efficiency. Being Part 1 of a survey of industries. With an introduction by the committee. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1927. 544p. 280 G796

Chapter four is devoted to State assistance to research in industry. "The investigations on food being carried out under the Department deal with the engineering problems of cold storage, the freezing of meat and fish, the preservation of eggs, and the use of cold and carbon dioxide in the preservation of fruit. The work is mainly carried out at the Low Temperature Research Station, established in connection with Cambridge University in 1922, and at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London...

"At its foundation the Food Investigation Board attempted to envisage the fundamental scientific issues involved in the storage and handling of fruit, and to centre its work upon them. Such, for example, are the special features of freezing imposed by the colloidal state, or the influence of temperature, humidity and atmosphere, and of soil, climate, &c., upon the ripening of fruit. Work on such problems as these not only supplied much knowledge available for application to industry, but also educated the staff of the station to be able to deal with industrial difficulties. Due to this method of proceeding from basal science to particular applications the staff have always been ready to deal with special problems when these have arisen. For example, in the winter of 1918 a peculiar storage disease of the apple was encountered to which the name of 'Brown Heart' was given, and the cause of the disease was discovered. In 1922 the Australian trade in apples suffered losses so enormous as to threaten the industry with disaster. The scientific staff of the Board were able at once to trace the injury to the fruit to this particular disease which they had worked out four years earlier. Analyses of the gases in the ships' holds carrying the apples confirmed their view that the disease was due to an accumulation of carbon-dioxide gas. It was arranged that four investigators should make the voyage to and from Australia to study the conditions of transport in the holds of the various types of refrigerated ships used. They were able not only to confirm the diagnosis but also clearly to define the remedy and their recommendations have been acted upon with good results.

"At the request of the Commonwealth Government a second expedition was sent to Australia to continue the study of the subject, and in

particular to investigate the question of temperature control in the ships' refrigerated holds and the development of another apple disease called 'bitter pit,' whose ravages are justly dreaded by the industry."

Research in Tropical Agriculture

Barber, C. A. Tropical agricultural research in the empire with special reference to cacao, sugar cane, cotton and palms. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1927. 77p. ([Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. Publications] E.M.B. 2*)

"This Report is not intended to present an exhaustive survey of Tropical Agricultural Research in each country, its object being rather to deal with some of the principal economic crops and to indicate some of the results of the application of science to their production and some of the problems that still await further scientific investigation. To some extent, therefore, it is a record of successful achievement in the past, but even more it points to directions in which research might profitably be developed in the future." - Preface by W. Ormsby-Gore, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The study of the specific crops noted above is preceded by a penetrating statement on the profitableness of research and the qualifications and training needed by the research worker. It is pointed out that "Agriculture in the tropics is a much wider term than that used in temperate regions and its study often connotes a much wider equipment." It is also pointed out that in order to arrive at "the relative cost and value of each and every routine practice" a thoroughly trained economist is needed in connection with agricultural research in the Tropics. He should be fully acquainted with the principles of modern "costings."

Stabilization of Land Values in Northwest

Northwest land and finance corporation, St. Paul, Minn. Northwest land and finance corporation. St. Paul, Minn. [1927?] 14p. Assoc. file

Address of the Home Office, Commerce Building, St. Paul, Minn.

The field of operation of this corporation comprises the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, western Wisconsin, and northern Iowa. It purposes "(1) To stabilize land values in the northwestern states; (2) To promote colonization of desirable and productive lands by capable farmers upon such terms as will meet their financial requirements; (3) To relieve pressure upon local banks in agricultural sections by creating a demand for lands taken by them to secure previous indebtedness and making the opportunities of ownership more advantageous than those of tenancy; (4) To afford machinery through which lands may be handled in behalf of banks, corporations, state banking departments, receivers, individuals and other interests lacking adequate facilities for this purpose at the present time; (5) To re-finance desirable improved farm lands which are occupied and operated by tenants, on which Federal Land Banks, Joint Stock Land Banks and State Rural Credit Commissions are not permitted to loan; (6) To protect and conserve the in-

* E. M. B. 1, entitled Agricultural Economics in the Empire, was reviewed in Agricultural Economics Literature, v.1, no.10, Dec. 1927, p.242-244.

terests of individuals and others holding defaulted mortgages; (7) To buy for its own investment account and operate under rental, tenant agreement or lease, selected and desirable under-priced farms in productive sections of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, northern Iowa and western Wisconsin; (8) To purchase for re-sale to competent farmers similar desirable and under-priced lands under a long time amortization plan; the installment notes to be secured by deed and assignment of sales contracts; (9) To act as agent and manager for non-resident owners."

Three methods are contemplated for acquiring desirable foreclosed lands. They were stated as follows in an editorial in the Country Gentleman for September, 1927: "The first [method] will authorize the corporation to act as agent of owners on a commission basis and sell the lands on long terms. If improvements are needed the corporation will be authorized to make them and issue debentures against the land for the cost of such improvements. The second method is by straight options at the lowest cash price possible.

"The third method is the most ingenious and is to be followed wherever possible. Land will be obtained on a certificate or contract that gives the corporation the right to sell on long-term contract. On the actual making of such a sales contract the former owner will receive common stock in payment, secured by the long-time sales contract, and the corporation will acquire title to the land. Then the corporation will obtain for the new owner a loan from the Federal Land Bank or otherwise, out of which overhead expenses and any necessary improvements will be paid. The remainder of the loan will be paid to the former owner, retiring his common stock to the amount of cash paid him."

Statistical Atlas

Stephenson, James. A statistical atlas of the world. London, New York [etc.] Sir I. Pitman & sons, ltd., 1927. 137p. 251 St4

"This Atlas contains a large number of statistical tables drawn from the sphere of Physical and Economic Geography - it is, so to speak, a description of the earth and its inhabitants in the form of statistics and sketch maps.

"Throughout the work I have endeavoured to keep in mind the requirements of modern examinations in which the student is expected to have (1) place knowledge, (2) fact knowledge, and (3) a knowledge of theories and principles. The first and second are matters of memory, and are to be acquired by careful study of the map and by study of the textbook. The last requirement tests the real ability of the student, and his power of applying general principles to particular cases." - Author's preface.

Statistics

Boddington, A. L. Statistics and their application to commerce4th ed. London, New York [etc.] Sir I. Pitman & sons, ltd., 1927. 350p. 251 B63

This new edition of a well-known book contains a good deal of material not in the other editions, including a chapter on The Census as an Aid to Scientific Business and another on Business

Research. The book is divided into two parts (1) Compilation of Statistical Data and (2) Presentation and Uses of Statistical Data. In part two there are two chapters devoted to the graphic method and one to index numbers. In the latter the construction of index numbers and their advantages and disadvantages are discussed. The author, who is a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, takes up in turn Sauerbeck's, the Statist's, the Board of Trade's, and other well-known English index numbers. He explains how they are computed, and in the case of Sauerbeck, lists the commodities upon which it is based and the units of measure used.

Sugar Tariff

Schurz, W. L. The Philippine Islands and Cuba as sources of the sugar supply of the United States, Habana, Cuba, Imprenta y popeleria de Rambla, Bonza y ca., 1927, 19p. 65 Sch8

"In 1926 the United States consumed some 5,671,335 tons of sugar. Of this total 3,291,297 tons ^{were} imported from Cuba and 312,723 tons from the Philippines. During the same year Cuba exported 241,631 tons of her surplus production half way around the Globe to the Orient, the natural market of the Philippine industry. The rectification of the conditions which permit this illogical and uneconomical deviation of trade from its proper channels is one of the outstanding phases of the sugar problem of the United States...

"The tariff on Cuban sugars imported into the United States was fixed by the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty between the two countries, which went into effect in December, 1903. According to this schedule the rate on Cuban raws of 96° polarization is now 1.7648 cents per pound, as against 2.206 cents on all other foreign sugars of the same grade. By the same arrangement the two countries also conceded other mutual tariff advantages to each other.

"The special tariff treatment of Philippine sugar in the United States began with the Tariff Act of 1909, which restricted imports of free sugar from the islands to 300,000 tons a year, a figure which was not reached until 1924. The Jones Bill of 1913, among other concessions, political and economic, to the Filipinos, removed all restrictions on the free entry of Philippine sugar, thereby placing it on a parity with sugar from the national territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and nullifying to a corresponding degree the advantages granted to Cuba by the Reciprocity Act of 1903.

"The Philippine sugar industry is now absolutely dependent on the free entry of its output in the American market. The President of the Philippine Sugar Association said in 1926: 'I wish to emphasize the fact that the present foundation of the Philippine sugar industry is very weak. Our sugar industry exists only because of a protective American tariff. We have no assurance that this protection will be continued'...

"The proper settlement of the Philippine sugar question can only be brought about by the abolition of the tariff favor which Philippine sugar enjoys in the United States. Such an arrangement would tend to fix the natural orientation of the sugar export trade of Cuba and the Philippines. The logical market for Philippine sugars is in the Orient, where there is a

good and growing field of business in China, Japan and India...

"The United States is just as truly the logical and proper market of Cuba, which is ideally situated to serve as a source of tropical and sub-tropical products for the American people. It is an artificial and uneconomical situation that permits the Philippines to send sugar across the Pacific into the United States, while Cuba is compelled to export part of her surplus to Oriental markets. Such a condition represents a waste that is contrary to all the principles of modern business and constitutes a situation that should be rectified in the interests of economy and efficiency, as well as in justice to Cuba and the sugar-producing territories of the United States."

Tropical Agriculture and Land Tenure

Leake, H. Martin. Land tenure and agricultural production in the Tropics (being a discussion on the influences of the land policy on development in tropical countries) Cambridge [Eng.] W. Heffer & sons ltd., 1927. 139p. 282 L47

The author in his preface states that he has attempted to discuss the subject of land tenure not as an isolated question, but in its relation to the general problem of agricultural development. He has served for many years in India and has had wide opportunity of observing the different phases of the land problem illustrated in that vast country, which has a long record of a highly organized and numerous agricultural population whose successes and failures it would be folly to ignore.

Wool

World's wool, 1927. London, T. Skinner & co. [1927] 1382p. 225 W892

This comprehensive directory contains in the section devoted to general information four special articles relating to the wool industry. They are the following:

Guthrie, J. F. The wool industry in Australia, p. 25-27.

Drew, H. T. B. New Zealand's attainment in the wool industry, p.28-29.

Sheep and wool: The foremost pastoral industry of South Africa. Prepared by the Trade Commissioner of South Africa, p.30-31.

Sheep-raising in North Africa, p.33.

World Economic Conference

The economic consequences of the league; the Worldeconomic conference. With an introduction by Sir Arthur Salter and articles by Roland W. Boyden, M. Colijn, J. Dvořáček, Jules Gautier [and others] London, Europa publishing co., ltd., G. Routledge & sons, ltd. [1927?] 235p. 280 Ec72

"The very nature of the League forced it almost from the moment of inauguration to focus the attention of the member States on economic problems; and it is in this sphere that the influence of the League was first manifested..."

"The International Economic Conference was the biggest, the most ambitious and obviously the most successful attempt so far made to achieve economic co-operation among nations. Its work bids fair to be of lasting consequence; it is a challenge and a promise, and as such... will survive

the most searching investigation, whether pursued by statesmen or publicists." This quotation from the foreword introduces an unusually interesting group of papers. The first of these is by Sir Arthur Salter, Director of the Economic Section of the League of Nations, who in a paper entitled The League's Contribution summarizes the reasons why the World Economic Conference at Geneva was called in May, 1927, states what it was, what it recommended and what indications there are at present of its advice being followed. The main body of the material composing the volume is divided into three parts (1) The problem and its theoretical solution, (2) Carrying into effect the conference's work and, (3) Special points of view. Among the contributors who are of special interest in the agricultural field are W. T. Layton, Editor of the Economist (London); Dr. Andreas Hermes, former Minister of Agriculture, Germany; G. de Michelis, President of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome; and Jules Gautier, President of the Confederation Nationale des Associations Agricoles, who contributes a paper entitled Interdependence of Agriculture, Industry and Trade. He opens by writing as follows:

"One general conclusion dominates all the particular resolutions in which are condensed the decisions of the Conference, that is the realization of the interdependence of all forms of activity in the world of economics and the interdependence of all nations in the organisation of production and consumption the whole world over....But it is very necessary to recognize that if, up to the time of the meeting of the Economic Conference at Geneva, the interdependence of industry and commerce has not been questioned, the agricultural side of man's activity has not been reckoned as an essential factor in the economic question. Or rather, it was agreed that agriculture had the original and indefeasible task of feeding mankind, and it was imagined that it would always fulfil this task without questioning its conditions of existence. It was thought useless to gauge exactly the part it played, either in prosperity or in industrial and commercial evils. From all which it naturally followed that in economic discussions it was assigned the minor role of a poor relation, who was allowed with indulgent condescension to sit below the salt and to have a place which called for no attention.

"The International Economic Conference at Geneva marked the end of this prescribed summing up. Agriculture was invited to take part in discussions with Commerce and Industry; moreover, its evidence was treated with respect: it was given intimate, almost loving, confidences; its representatives were listened to with consideration; its resolutions were voted on and its statement, which formed the introduction to its resolutions, was accepted without discussion."

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Agricultural relief; a selected list of references, comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. Jan. 31, 1928. 23p. Mimeographed.

Control of production of agricultural products by governments; a selected bibliography, comp. by A. M. Hannay, under the direction of Mary G. Laçy, librarian. Dec. 1927. 88p. (Agricultural economics bibliography no. 23)

Farm machinery and farm labor in the United States; a selected list of references on the replacement of labor by machinery on the farm, since 1921, comp. by Muriel F. Wright, in the Library, U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Jan. 30, 1928. 6p. Typewritten. Bibl. file.

Long-time agricultural programs in the United States. National, regional and state, 1921-1927, comp. by Mary G. Lacy, librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. Dec. 21, 1927. 21p. Mimeographed. 1.9 Ec73L
"Only a partial revision of Agricultural Economics Bibliography, no.5."

Publications issued by farmers' business organizations. Rev. to Feb. 1, 1928. Comp. by Chastina Gardner... Feb. 1928. 15p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

California

Abbott, F. H. Standardization and improvement of California butter. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta., Berkeley. Bul. 443. 1927. 27p.)
"The work reported...covers an extension program started July, 1922."

California. Dept. of agriculture, Sacramento. United States standards for grapes, 1927. (Special publication 76. 1927. 14p.)
In cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Rauchenstein, Emil. Economic aspects of the apple industry. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta., Berkeley. Bul. 445. 1927. 76p.)
Part I is a discussion from the standpoint of the apple industry as a whole.
"Part II deals more particularly with the industry in California and includes the results of a survey carried on in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics."
A bibliography is contained on pages 72 to 76.

Wellman, H. R., and Braun, E. W. Beans. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta., Berkeley. Bul. 444. 1927. 62p.)
One of a series on California crops and prices.

Connecticut

Davis, I. G., and Jacoby, J. R. Five year trends in Connecticut agriculture. (Storrs Agr. Exp. Sta., Storrs, Bul. 146. 1927. p.111-238)
Similar to Bulletin 127 "A description of Connecticut agriculture," which was based on the U. S. census of 1920. The data in this bulletin have been secured from the 1925 census and show the changes which have taken place in the five-year period.

Florida

Blackmon, G. H. Pecan growing in Florida. (Fla. Agr. Exp. Sta., Gainesville. Bul. 191. 1927. 143p.)
Production yields, harvesting and marketing: p.134-142.

Georgia

Westbrook, E. C., Minor, W. A., jr., Traynor, Kenneth, Goodrich, C. L., and Funk, W. C. An economic study of farm organization in Sumter County. (Ga. State Col. of Agr., Athens. Bul. 324. 1927. 90p.)

Indiana

Purdue University. Agricultural Extension Service, La Fayette. Dairying and increased farm incomes in Monroe county, Indiana. (Ext. Bul. 149. 1927. 23p.)

Minnesota

Black, J. D., and Zimmerman, C. C. Family living on successful Minnesota farms. (Minn. Agr. Exp. Sta., University Farm, St. Paul. Bul. 240. 1927. 25p.)

A further study of rural life in Minnesota, another one being Bulletin 234, How Minnesota Farm Family Incomes are Spent.

This one is a study of 65 families selected because they were considered most successful in amount of income and in living conditions.

Montana

Fergus county, Mont., Agricultural economic conference. 1st, Lewistown, Mont., 1927. A program for the development of agriculture in Fergus County, Montana, based on farmer's experience. 1927. 47p.

Issued ... with co-operation from the Montana State College Extension Service, Bozeman.

Montana, Dept. of agriculture, labor and industry. Div. of publicity and real estate, Helena. Montana. v.2, no.1. 1927.

Contains real estate laws and directory of brokers licensed.

Montana. College of agriculture and mechanic arts. Extension service, Bozeman. An agricultural program for the irrigated lands of southeastern Montana. (Bul. 88. 1927. 62p.)

"A report ... endorsed at the Agricultural Economics Conference held at Billings, February 17 - 18, 1927."

New Hampshire

Richardson, A. W. Poultry management at the University of New Hampshire. (N. H. Univ. Ext. Serv., Durham. Ext. Bul. 32. 1927. 31p.)
Marketing poultry and eggs; p.25-27.

New Jersey

Fenton, J. M. The poultry and egg industry of New Jersey. (N. J. Dept. of Agr., Trenton. Circ. 130. 1927. 43p.)

New Jersey. Dept. of agriculture, Trenton. Twelfth annual report [for the year ending June 30, 1927] 102p.

Report of the Bureau of Markets; p.45-67.

Ohio

Foster, L. G. Economic aspects of Ohio farmers' elevators. (Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta., Wooster. Bul. 416. 1927. 77p.)

The study was made in 1924 and data were secured by means of a field survey. "The records, for the most part, are of companies that had weathered financial difficulties."

Pennsylvania

Charles, T. B. Seasonal broiler production. (Pa. Agr. Exp. Sta., State College. Bul. 216. 1927. 19p.)

Contains poultry feeding data and cost of production.

Lininger, F. F. Egg marketing by farmers in Pennsylvania. (Pa. Agr. Exp. Sta., State College, Bul 214. 1927. 20p.)

"A study of prices and costs by various methods of marketing."

South Carolina

South Carolina. Agricultural experiment station, Clemson College. Fortieth annual report ... for the year ended June 30, 1927. 106p.

Research work in agricultural economics: p.68-81.

The power unit as related to the cost of producing cotton: p.97.

List of projects under way; Agricultural Economics Division: p.104.

Texas

Texas. Dept. of agriculture, Austin. Farm acreage, values, ownership and tenancy... Farm indebtedness and expenditures, number and value of principal livestock and other industries.....(Bul. 89. 1927. 162p.)

A revision of Bulletin 76, 1924. Most of the data are taken from the U. S. Census.

Utah

Peterson, William, Cardon, P. V., Ikeler, K. C., Stewart, George, and Esplin, A. C. Cattle ranching in Utah. (Utah. Agr. Exp. Sta., Logan. Bul. 203. 1927. 56p.)

Esplin, A. C., Peterson, William, Cardon, P. V., Stewart, George, and Ikeler, K. C. Sheep ranching in Utah. (Utah. Agr. Exp. Sta., Logan. Bul. 204. 1928. 53p.)

The two bulletins listed above are reports of a preliminary economic survey of the ranch situation and are based upon investigations carried on in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Vermont

Young, H. P. Studies in Vermont dairy farming. III. Randolph-Roy-Alton area. (Vt. Agr. Exp. Sta., Burlington. Bul. 268. 1927. 64p.)

The third of a series of economic studies of which Bulletin 250 was the first and Bulletin 256, the second.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circulars*

- 9 - The Bates laboratory aspirator, by E. N. Bates and G. P. Bodnar. Dec. 1927. 12p.
- 10 - Joint use of a sales organization by two cooperative associations, by K. B. Gardner. Nov. 1927. 32p.

Farmers' Bulletins*

- 1377 - Feb. 1924, Rev. Dec. 1927. Marketing poultry, by R. R. Slocum.
- 1551 - Marketing farm produce by parcel post, by Lewis B. Flohr. Jan. 1928. 54p.
- 1562 - Farm practices under corn-borer conditions, by Jesse W. Tapp, George W. Collier and C. R. Arnold. Jan. 1928. 21p.

Miscellaneous Publication*

- 19 - The agricultural outlook for 1928, prepared by the staff of the Bureau of agricultural economics. February, 1928. 52p.

Service and Regulatory Announcements (Agricultural Economics)*

- 109 - Items relating to the administration of the United States cotton futures and Cotton standards acts. 1928. 13p.

Technical Bulletins*

- 63 - Cooperative marketing of grain in western Canada, by J. F. Booth. Jan. 1928. 116p.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Unnumbered Publications*

The contribution of farm management in the development of agricultural extension programs, [by] H. M. Dixon ... [Dec. 1927] 7p. Mimeographed. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

"Paper presented at American Farm Economic Association meetings, Washington, D. C., December 28, 1927."

Farm management demonstrators' and agricultural extension programs, [by] E. Merritt. [Dec. 1927] 6p. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work) Mimeographed.

"Paper presented at the American Farm Economic Association meetings, Washington December 28, 1927."

Handbook of United States standards for beans. Effective September 1, 1926. 1927. 37 p. (Issued by the Bureau of Agricultural economics) Printed.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics**

Agricultural relief; a selected list of references, comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. Jan. 31, 1928. 23p.

"This list is a revision of two earlier lists entitled Some References on Agricultural Relief issued November 17, 1926, and March 25, 1927."

Charts of cooperative marketing and purchasing associations showing growth, and status in 1925. Jan. 1928. 40 charts. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)

Control of production of agricultural products by governments; a selected bibliography, comp. by A. M. Hannay, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, librarian. Dec. 1927. 88p. (Agricultural Economics bibliography no.23)

Durum wheat and durum wheat products; a selected list of references, comp. by C. Louise Phillips and J. H. Shollenberger ... Dec. 1927. 9p. (USGSA - GI - 42) (Issued by Grain investigations)

Farm uses for cotton and its products. A preliminary report, Feb. 1928. 7p. (Issued by the Division of cotton marketing)

How to purchase alfalfa for dairy feeding. [Jan. 10, 1928] 2p. (Issued by Hay, feed and seed division)

List of publications prepared by Grain investigations. [Dec. 1927] 2p. (Issued by Grain investigations)

Marketing Florida potatoes, summary of 1927 season, by W. H. Hall. Jan. 1928. 19p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables, Florida State marketing bureau cooperating)

Marketing lower Rio Grande Valley Texas cabbage crop, summary of 1927 season, by W. D. Googe. Jan. 1928. 22p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with Texas Department of agriculture, Division of markets)

Marketing Texas vegetables (carrots, beets, spinach, onions, string beans, green corn, tomatoes) Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, summary of 1927 season, by W. D. Googe. Jan. 1928. 27p. (Issued by Division of

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the office issuing them.

** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- fruits and vegetables in cooperation with Texas Department of agriculture, Division of markets)
- Publications issued by farmers' business organizations. Rev. to Feb. 1, 1928. Comp. by Chastina Gardner... Feb. 1928. 15p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)
- Selected charts relating to the 1928 agricultural outlook. Jan. 1928. 2p. 56 charts.
- Standard grades for Virginia fire-cured tobacco, U. S. type 21. Jan. 1928. 18p.
- A study of farmer elevator operation in the spring wheat area, series of 1925-26. Part III. Hedging operations of farmer's elevators in the spring wheat area. A preliminary report. Jan. 1928. 12p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)
- Suggested form of by-laws for a cooperative elevator association. Jan. 1928. 11p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)
- Type-of-farming studies, by W. J. Spillman and F. F. Elliott. Jan. 1928. 7p. (Issued by Division of farm management and costs)
- Utilization and value of U. S. no.2 and U. S. no.3 alfalfa. [Jan. 10, 1928] 2p. (Issued by Hay, feed and seed division)
- The world carryover and consumption of American cotton. Oct. 13, 1927. 10p.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercau and A. M. Hannay

Agricultural Outlook and Policy - America

Davis, Joseph S. America's agricultural position and policy. (In Harvard Business Review, v.6, no.2, Jan. 1928, p.143-151. Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by A. W. Shaw Company, Cass, Huron and Erie Streets, Chicago, Ill.)

This paper was delivered before the 1927 session of the Institute of Politics, Round Table no. 8.

Duddy, E. A. The long-time outlook for American agriculture. (In the Journal of Business of the University of Chicago, v.1, no.1, Jan. 1928, p.97-106. Published at the University Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)

The writer reviews "certain facts with reference to the present state of agriculture and the trends of development in the industry," evaluates two conflicting views of the outlook for American agriculture, and then makes his own forecast.

His concluding paragraph is as follows: "The outlook for the immediate future is one of continual shifting and readjustment in agriculture. Barring political interference - and I exclude from this any financing of temporary annual surpluses of export commodities - agriculture should be ready to take a gradual up grade when these changes have worked themselves out. Strong remedial forces are already at work, and with energy and moderate intelligence on the part of producers, a new adjustment of production to demand should be reached."

Agricultural Outlook Reports

Sherman, C. B. "What will we plant this year?" (In American bankers association. Journal, v.20, no.7, Jan. 1928, p.556, 577. Published at 110 E. 42d Street, New York City)

Discusses the annual outlook reports of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics which are issued "to provide a better base upon which farmers and their advisers can make plans for the coming season, and to aid leaders in the cooperative movement in formulating production and marketing programs."

Agricultural Policy - China

Otte, Friedrich. Sketch of Chinese agricultural policy. (In Chinese Economic Journal, v.1, no.12, Dec., 1927, p.1001 - 1022. Published by The Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, 1-A Chang Pu Ho, Nan Ho Yen, Peking)

Chinese agricultural policy is defined as "those measures taken by the Chinese Government, assisted by, or tolerated by the Government, which might be helpful in solving agricultural problems from an economic point of view." It includes "internal policy, such as land tenure system, educational policy, scientific research policy, land-tax laws, population and agriculture or population and industry and their inter-relation, settlement policy, etc. [and] external policy, which would, in most cases, be restricted to customs policy, taking the form of import and export restrictions, emigration or immigration of farming population." A historical sketch of the development of agriculture in China up to 1900 shows "the distinguishing feature of Chinese agricultural life since the days of Yas, Shun, and Yu ... to have been one of comparative stagnation after rapid evolution in pre-historic days, but stagnation after reaching a level which even today need not fear comparison with systems in vogue in other countries."

Agricultural Wages - France

Ministère du travail, de l'hygiène, de l'assistance et de la prévoyance sociales. Tableaux annexés aux arrêtés préfectoraux fixant, par département, le taux des salaires devant servir de base à la détermination des indemnités dues aux ouvriers agricoles victimes d'accidents du travail, en exécution des articles 8 et 9 de la loi du 15 décembre 1922. (In Journal Officiel de la République Française, 59^e année, no.300, Dec. 26-27, 1927, p.13020-13052. Published at Quai Voltaire, no.31, Paris 7^e)

Contains tables showing the minimum and average wages for agricultural workers fixed by the prefects of each department, on which is based the amount of compensation to be paid to such workers in case of accident.

Agriculture - Africa

Africa and agriculture. (In African World, v.101, no.1312, Dec. 31, 1927, monthly suppl. p.V, VII. Head Office: 801 Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E. C. 2, England)

An optimistic picture is drawn of the future of African agriculture

in consideration of the tremendous possibilities opened up by recent chemical discoveries in the production of synthetic fertilizers.

Agriculture - China

Agriculture in Manchuria and Mongolia. (In Chinese Economic Journal, v.1, no. 12, Dec., 1927, p.1044-1058. Published by The Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, 1-A Chang Pu Ho, Nan Ho Yen, Peking)

Five methods of farm management are discussed - "farming on one's own account, tenancy, profit sharing basis, joint farming system, contract farming" - farming methods are outlined, the principal crops are enumerated, and the standards of living of Japanese and Manchurian farmers are compared.

Brown, Harold D., and Liang, Li Min. A survey of 25 farms on Mount Amei, Szechwan, China. (In Chinese Economic Journal, v.1, no.12, Dec. 1927, p.1059-1076. Published by The Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, 1-A Chang Pu Ho, Nan Ho Yen, Peking)

An interesting account of the results of a survey of 25 farms in a mountainous district of China with little or no means of transportation, where no accounts were kept, and "only the wonderful memory of the farmers and the economic necessity of remembering [their income and expenses] enabled them to give the information that was asked for in this survey."

Wilm, Paul. The agricultural methods of Chinese colonists in Mongolia. (In Chinese Economic Journal, v.1, No.12, Dec., 1927, p.1023-1043. Published by The Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, 1-A Chang Pu Ho, Nan Ho Yen, Peking)

Contains an account of the functions of the colonization offices established by the Chinese Government in Mongolia and the farming methods practiced by the colonists.

Agriculture - Russia

Martchuko. Études sur l'état actuel de l'agriculture en Russie. (In l'Économiste Français, 55^e année, no.51, Dec. 17, 1927, p.773-775. Published at Rue Blene, 9, Paris 9^e)

Continues the series of articles on the condition of agriculture in Russia, the earlier of which appeared in l'Économiste Français for November 5 and 26, 1927, while conditions vary in different parts of the country, in most districts, the peasant seems to be handicapped by lack of cultivable land and of livestock.

Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

Forty-first annual convention of the Association of land-grant colleges and universities. (In Experiment Station Record, v.58, no.1, Jan. 1928, p.1-8. Published by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

This is an editorial reviewing the activities of the convention held in Chicago, November 15-17, 1927, the central topic of which was The Solution of Present-Day Problems and the Contribution by Land-Grant In-

stitutions. Among the events of particular interest were the report of the special committee on the agricultural situation, the forthcoming survey of the land-grant institutions by the Federal Bureau of Education and the report of the bibliographer which dealt "with the history of the act signed by President Cleveland February 9, 1889, elevating the Federal Department of Agriculture to cabinet rank." An account of the subject of research as discussed at the convention is given in the February, 1928, number of the Experiment Station Record.

Business - Annual Review Numbers

The Annalist, v.31, no.782, January 13, 1928. (Published by The New York Times Co., Times Square, New York City)

This is the Annual Economic Review & Business Forecast.

Bradstreet's; a journal of trade, finance and public economy, v.56, no.2585, Jan. 14, 1928. (Published at 346 and 348 Broadway, New York City)

This is the Business Year Number.

Commerce and finance, v.17, no.2, January 11, 1928. (Published by Theodore H. Price publishing corporation, 16 Exchange Place, New York City.)

This is the Annual Business Review Number.

Dun's review; a weekly survey of business conditions in the United States and Canada, v.36, no.1790, Jan. 14, 1928. Published at 290 Broadway, New York City.

This is the Annual Summary Number.

The Economist, v.79, no.2, Jan. 14, 1928, section 2. Published at 327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Section 2 is the annual Review Section.

Coffee - Brazil

The new regulations for the Santos official coffee exchange. (In Wileman's Brazilian Review, v.18, no.47, Nov. 24, 1927, p.1518-1520; no.48, Dec. 1, 1927, p.1556-1558; Dec. 8, 1927, p.1586-1589. Published at Rua Camerino 55-57, Rio de Janeiro)

A "Free translation" of decree no.4229 of Oct. 28, 1927, establishing new regulations in connection with the Santos coffee exchange.

Cotton - Morocco

Pichot, Olivier. Le problème du coton au Maroc. (In l'Economiste Français, 55^e année, no. 52, Dec. 24, 1927, p.809; no.53, Dec. 31, 1927, p.843-844. Published at Rue Blene, 9, Paris 9^e)

Describes the efforts made by the government and l'Association Cotonnière Coloniale to increase the production of cotton in Morocco. The author thinks it can be done with several years of intelligent and persevering effort.

Cotton - Yugoslavia

Bertorac, Josip. The present state of the cotton industry in the S. H. S. Kingdom. (In Belgrade Economic Review, Year 2, no.12, Dec., 1927, p.268-271. Editorial and general offices: Palata Ruski Car, Belgrade, Yugoslavia)
Discusses the development of the cotton industry in Yugoslavia and the gradual decrease in the import of textiles. A table shows a steady growth in the import of raw cotton and of cotton yarn. Cotton is grown in South Serbia. It is of good quality but is not cultivated scientifically.

Economic Council - Yugoslavia

Taubert, L. The two proposals of the law of the economic council. (In Belgrade Economic Review, Year 2, no.12, Dec., 1927, p.266-268. Editorial and general offices: Palata Ruski Car, Belgrade, Yugoslavia)
Discusses the two bills before the parliament of Yugoslavia providing for the establishment of an economic council. Both would make it a consultative body with no power of decision in legislative matters but possessing complete independence and autonomy.

Farmers' Elevators

Kuhrt, W. J. The future of the farmer elevator movement. (In Price Current-Grain Reporter, v.99, no.5, Feb. 1, 1928, p.11-12. Published at 1018 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)
"Address before the 24th annual state convention of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Iowa, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, January 24, 1928." It is also published in the February, 1928, issue (p.12-14) of the Farmers' Elevator Guide, published by the American Cooperative Publishing Co., 309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Forest Resources - Russia

Forest resources of the U. S. S. R. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.3, no.1, Jan. 1, 1928, p.8-9. Issued by Amtorg Trading Corporation, Information Department, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)
A brief account of the forest trees in the different parts of Soviet Russia. "Forests of the Soviet Union aggregate almost one-third of the total forest area of the earth."

Grain

Boyle, James E. How the grain market protects the public. (In Northwestern Miller, v.153, no.4, Feb. 1, 1928, p.458. Published by The Miller Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.)
"This is the last of a series of articles compiled from testimony given before the Interstate Commerce Commission in its current investigation of railroad rates on grain."
Titles of the other articles which appeared in the November 9, 16, and 30, and December 14, 1927, and January 4 and 18, 1928, issues of the Northwestern Miller respectively are The Grain Market and the Consumer,

The Grain Market and the Producer, The Central Grain Markets, The Functions of the Grain Exchange, Future Trading in Grain, and The Services of Future Trading.

Livestock Census - Denmark

Census of animals in Denmark, July 15th, 1927. (In Danish Foreign Office Journal, no.83, December, 1927, p.125. Published by the Danish Publishing Office, Copenhagen)

Gives results of census of horses, cattle and pigs taken in Denmark on July 15, 1927, and comparative figures for the two preceding years.

Marketing

Poffenberger, A. T. The unknown quantity in marketing. (In Harvard Business Review, v.6, no.1, Jan. 1928, p.188-193. Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by A. W. Shaw company, Cass, Huron and Erie Streets, Chicago, Ill.)

The writer sums up his views in the following paragraph: "Human behavior is not an unknowable quantity and an uncontrollable quantity in marketing. That it is an unknown quantity to all but the leaders, who are students of human nature as well as advertisers, and even to them in some instances, is doubtless true. For the scientific study of motivation is relatively new, and there is still much to be learned. To entrust the creation and direction of the desires of a hundred million people to those who consider human behavior an unknowable quantity may lead to consequences entirely unforeseen by them. The recognition of the fact that much is already known, the belief that what is unknown may become known, and the direction of our efforts to solving the unknown, should be the attitude toward marketing problems. The outstanding successes in the advertising world bear witness to the healthfulness of this policy."

Meat - Argentine Republic

The rural society and the meat trade. (In Review of the River Plate, v.65, no. 1880, Dec. 16, 1927, p.28. New York agent: Palmer & Co., 17 Battery Place)

Brief summary of a memorial presented to the Minister of Agriculture by the Argentine Rural Society protesting against the formation of a new meat pool. A translation of the covering note appeared in Review of the River Plate, v.65, no.1879, Dec. 9, 1927.

Research

Black, W. R. Empire co-operation in agricultural research. (In Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries, Journal, v.34, no.10, Jan. 1928, p.890-902. May be purchased from H. M. Stationery Off., Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2, England)

This is an account of, and recommendations made by, a conference held in October and early November, 1927. It was a conference, "the first of its kind between workers conducting research in agriculture, and officers responsible for the administration of such research, throughout the Brit-

ish Empire, the object being to secure a greater measure of co-operation between such workers and officers than had hitherto been achieved."

Research at the 1927 convention of the Association of land-grant colleges and universities. (In Experiment Station Record, v.58, no.2, Feb. 1928, p.101-109. Published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington D. C.)

As the title indicates, this article reviews the subject of research as discussed at the 1927 convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. "Although the convention program reveals no papers in the three general sessions specifically devoted to research, any seeming shifting of emphasis from it to other topics was of little significance. Many things were said regarding research in each of these sessions, and nearly every speaker paid tribute to it in greater or lesser degree."

An account of the convention as a whole is given in the January, 1928, number of the Experiment Station Record.

Rural Reconstruction - India

Ranga, N. G. Rural reconstruction. (In Mysore Economic Journal, v.13, no.11, Nov., 1927, p. 455-460. Published at Bangalore City, P. O., India)

An account of the necessity for village "reorganization, reorientation and rejuvenation" in India and suggestions for putting them into effect.

Statistical Analysis

Ezekiel, Mordecai. Statistical analysis and the "laws" of price. (In Quarterly Journal of Economics, v.42, no.2, Feb. 1928, p.199-227. Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

Sugar - Chile

Beet sugar. (In Chile, v.4, no.22, Dec., 1927. p.281. Published by The Chile Publishing Co., 280 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

A brief paragraph states that "a decree has been issued authorizing the expenditure of considerable sums in the experimental cultivation of the sugar beet ... A commission will be appointed in Chile to study the organization of the new industry and it is thought probable that the premiums offered will be raised to fifty cents per kilo of sugar produced."

Sugar - India

Sayer, Wynne. Review of the sugar trade in India during the official year 1926-27. (In Indian Trade Journal, v.87, no.1120, Dec. 8, 1927, Supplement. Issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, India)

Contains statistics of production, export and import of sugar.

Tariff - New Zealand

New Zealand. Revised custom's tariff. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, v.119, new series, no.1620, Dec. 22, 1927, New Zealand Tariff Section. Publishers: H. M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2, England)

Tobacco Surplus

Gray, L. C. The market surplus problem of colonial tobacco. (In William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, second series, v.7, no.4, Oct. 1927, p.231-245; v.8, no.1, Jan. 1928, p.1-16. Published at Williamsburg, Va.)

"Summary. - Through more than a century and a half great progress was made in the marketing of tobacco along the lines of more complete commercial organization and greater standardization. It is probable this progress accounts in part for the comparative freedom from protracted depression during the last three or four decades of the colonial period; but the market surplus problem, as we know it today, remained unsolved in spite of the numerous and varied efforts at solution which have been described. It continues as one of the outstanding economic problems of our own time." - p.16.

Wheat Pool Costs

Knapp, Joseph G. Wheat-pool cost and price comparisons. (In the Journal of Business of the University of Chicago, v.1, no.1, Jan. 1928, p.131-136. Published at the University press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)

In this article the writer explains further the position which he took in his review of Co-operation in the United States (issued by the National Grain Dealers' Association) in the December Journal of Political Economy. He believes that "it is practically impossible to compare directly the per bushel marketing costs of the wheat pools in the United States with the costs incurred in marketing in the 'old-fashioned' regular way, and that attempts made to do this fail" because of the reasons which he gives.

Wheat Pools - Canada

The wheat pools of Western Canada. (In Round Table, no.69, Dec. 1927, p.154-163. Can be obtained from The Macmillan Co., Fifth Avenue, New York City)

The following sentences are quoted from the first and last paragraphs of this article: "Since the war ended there has been no more remarkable phenomenon in the economic life of Canada than the evolution of the co-operative wheat pool movement in the three prairie provinces... Whatever the ultimate fate of the wheat pools may be, they certainly furnish remarkable evidence of the existence among the farmers of western Canada of a healthy spirit of self-helping initiative which deserves every commendation and encouragement. By comparison, the wheat pools which function in nine states of the adjacent Republic are feeble organisations, and the success of the Canadian pools can well be interpreted as proof that a better social spirit and a livelier common intelligence can be found north of the 45th parallel than below it."

NOTES

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. The harvest of the year to the tiller of the soil. New York, The Macmillan company, 1927. 209p. 30.4 B15H

A collection of essays on many subjects. Among these is one on The Surplus.

Bhatnagar, B. G. The co-operative organization in British India. Allahabad, Ram Narain Lal, 1927. 321p. 280.2 B462

British association for the advancement of science. Report of the 95th meeting (97th year) Leeds-1927 August 31-September 7. London, Office of the British association, 1927. 449p. 501 B77 95th, 1927.

Address of the British association for the advancement of science is Burlington House, London W.1, England.

Contains the following:

MacGregor, D. H. Rationalisation of industry. -p.98-119.

Henderson, Sir James B. Invention as a link in scientific and economic progress. -p.120-137.

Morison, C. G. T. Agriculture and national education. -p.202-214.

Buenos Aires (City) Universidad nacional. Conference inaugurale et programme du cours de régime agraire (1927) Paris, Librairie de jurisprudence ancienne et moderne, E. Duchemin, L. Chauny et L. Quinsac, successeurs, 1927. 17p. 102.5 B86

Contains a detailed outline of the course to be given by Dr. Guillermo Garbarini Islas at the University of Buenos Ayres on agricultural conditions past and present in the Argentine Republic, stressing the necessity for development in a country that has been stationary for the last dozen years.

Canada. Honorary advisory council for scientific and industrial research. Bibliography on wool. Ottawa, Ont., August 1927. 174p. 241 N212
An extensive annotated bibliography prepared by M. R. Whalley.

Diamond, J. G. Should government crop reports be abolished? [Helena, Montana, Department of agriculture, labor and industry. Division of publicity, 1928?] 8p.

Floud, Sir Francis L. C. The Ministry of agriculture & fisheries. London, & New York, G. P. Putnam's sons ltd. [1927] 330p. 32F66

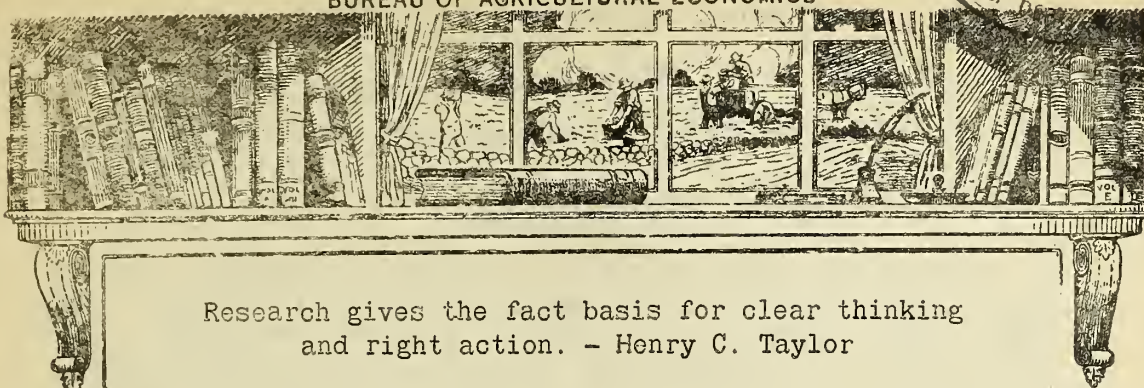
A valuable account of the origin and history, organization and general series of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Great Britain. The work of the Ministry is described in some detail and an entire chapter is devoted to the economics of agriculture.

Gt. Brit. Royal commission on land drainage. Report of the Royal commission on land drainage in England and Wales. Presented to Parliament by command, December, 1927. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1927. 60p.
([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 2993) 54 G81R

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



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FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Reviews	95-99
Coombs, Whitney: Report of the Committee on national debt and taxation of Great Britain	
Galpin, C. J.: Rural religion and the country church, by Warren H. Wilson	
Hannay, A. M.: Des obstacles au développement du mouvement coopératif, by Georges Lasserre	
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts	99-110
Hansen, A. H. Business-cycle theory	
Fauquet, G. Principal types of cooperative relations between producers and consumers of agricultural products	
Gide, Charles. Fourier, précurseur de la coopération	
Warbasse, J. P. What is cooperation?	
Bye, R. T., and Hewett, W. H. Applied economics	
Holmes, C. L. Economics of farm organization and management	
Willoughby, W. F. Principles of public administration	
Ogg, F. A. Research in the humanistic and social sciences	
Bogardus, E. S. The new social research	
Bibliographies	110
State Publications	111-114
U. S. Dept. Agr. Publications, Economic in Character	114-117
Periodical Articles	117-126
Notes	126-128

Prepared by the Staff of the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau can not supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

SIGNED REVIEWS

Great Britain. Treasury. Committee on national debt and taxation.

Report. London, Printed and pub. by H. M. Stationery off., 1927.

448p. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 2800) 284.5 G794

Early in 1924 the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain appointed a Committee "to consider and report on the National Debt and on the incidence of existing taxation, with special reference to their effect on trade, industry, employment and national credit." The work of the Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Colwyn has resulted in an exhaustive study of the effects of taxation and public debt on the well-being of the people of Great Britain. The report summarizes the views and recommendations of the Committee, and together with the Appendices and Minutes of Evidence which are published separately, it constitutes a valuable contribution to fiscal science.

To the student who is interested in the complicated aspects of fiscal theory any brief summary of its contents must seem inadequate. A survey of the subjects treated with some reference to the Committee's conclusions will be of interest to many beyond the circle of those concerned with tax theory, as such. The American reader will find many analogies to his own situation and several conclusions which his lawmakers might do well to heed.

The report begins with a survey of present living and saving standards in Great Britain. On the former point the available evidence is contradictory and, while the general standard of living of wage earners is probably equal to that of 1914, there are many industries in which the condition is decidedly worse than it was in that year. Savings are found to be distinctly lower than before the War, the deficiency amounting to from seven hundred fifty million to one billion dollars per year. Due to the severe trade depression all current needs are probably satisfied, although this condition may be changed when a period of expansion comes.

An extended survey of the growth of the National Debt gives an adequate idea of the difficulties that are faced by the British government. A total national debt of about thirty-seven billion dollars, of which four and one-half billions is owed abroad, makes it easy to understand why the situation is viewed with some apprehension. In the year 1925-26 interest on the National Debt took 37.8 per cent of the total national revenue which amounted to somewhat over four billion dollars. Retirement of the Public Debt is an aspect of the problem which is dependent on the tax situation and its varied aspects are considered later in the report.

Examination of the direct taxes, which include the income tax and the death duties (the estates tax and minor inheritance taxes), and of the indirect taxes levied chiefly on tea, sugar, tobacco, alcoholic

drinks, cocoa, coffee, dried fruits, patent medicines, table waters, and on admission to entertainments, results in an elaborate estimate of taxation of various income groups. A married taxpayer who has three children under sixteen and whose income is wholly earned is taken as the standard. When such a taxpayer's income is around \$500 a year it is estimated that he pays about 11.9 per cent of it in national taxes. At \$1,000 a year he pays 10.2 per cent; at \$2,500, 6.2 per cent; at \$5,000, 11.0 per cent. From this point on there is a steep progressive increase in the rate paid. It amounts to 31.2 per cent at \$50,000 and 44.4 per cent at \$250,000. It should be noted that these percentages are materially increased if the income is derived from investment rather than from earnings. The regressive nature of taxation at the lower ranges of income is due to the excise taxes, particularly those on sugar, tobacco and alcoholic drinks.

After an estimate has been made of the amount of taxes paid by various income groups, each important tax is examined separately and a conclusion reached as to its incidence and its effects on the standard of living and on saving and enterprise. The importance of the income tax, both in Great Britain and in America, makes of particular interest some mention of the committee's conclusions on this subject. "With unimportant exceptions, the income tax is not passed directly into the price of goods and services." Some reduction in the standard of living of those with earned incomes between \$2,500 and \$10,000 seems to have been caused by this tax. While it has not been as prejudicial to saving as the high rates and yield might lead one to expect, the deficiency of real wealth due to war expenditure and the income tax "have no doubt tended to influence appreciably the general rate of interest," although this can not be said of the income tax alone. So far as enterprise is concerned, the effects of high income taxation are found to be almost negligible in ordinary employments and professions, and of no serious moment over the greater part of the industrial field. Private business, i.e., that carried on by individuals rather than corporations, in the more speculative field has been appreciably checked. "Wider causes than taxation, however, and particularly the dislocation of our old export markets, must be held mainly responsible for the lack of buoyancy in recent years. Relatively, income taxation has not been a factor of high importance."

The only specific mention of agriculture in the report is found in the Committee's discussion of death duties. The complaint has been received that these taxes "press with exceptional severity upon agricultural land, because it has a market value relatively far in excess of its income-producing value." While it is admitted that this might be true in some cases, the report concludes that the need of agricultural relief arises mainly from the general condition of the industry and not from the taxes levied against it. So far as death duties as a whole are concerned, they are held to form a valuable supplement to the income tax since capital and income together form a better criterion of ability to pay than either does when used alone.

While the Committee pointed out early in its report that excise taxes laid a heavy burden on the lower income groups, its examination of the effects of these taxes does not bring the conviction that they need material alteration. The sugar duty is the only one that seems to call for immediate change. The so-called luxury taxes on tobacco and alcoholic drinks are partially justified on the grounds that an increase in the consumption of these articles would not be advantageous. A minority report signed by four of the Committee advocates that any surplus revenue be devoted to the immediate abolition of the food duties and of certain other excises.

The majority of the Committee concludes that under the present conditions the reduction of debt by means of a capital levy would not be advantageous enough to justify the hazard of attempting it. Immediately after the War the capital levy might have been a desirable addition to other taxation, but then arguments favoring it were stronger. The minority report holds that the time during which a capital levy might be successfully used has not yet passed, and that it, or increased taxation on unearned incomes accompanied by increases in death duties, should be used to provide additional revenue for debt reduction. The report of the majority also urges increased contributions to the sinking fund in order to accomplish this purpose, but it states that no new or drastic method of debt reduction would prove satisfactory.

While the report as a whole does not recommend any material alteration in the taxation of the British people, it does present a valuable picture of the effects of the present system. No attempt is made to consider local finance but this omission is not of so great importance as it would be in this country, since national taxes play a far more important part in the British fiscal system than they do in that of the United States. It is to be hoped that as revealing and useful a study of the effects of the fiscal system of this country will be made. It is only through the accumulation of such information that scientific improvement in a tax system may come. Whitney Coombs, Agricultural Economist, Division of Agricultural Finance.

Wilson, Warren H. Rural religion and the country church. New York, Chicago [etc.] Fleming H. Revell company [1927] 141p. 281.2 W69R

A series of little essays - essay-lets - whose tempo is quite staccato, - sharp and striking, reminding one of a country blacksmith's blows at the anvil upon the red-hot horseshoe, attended by flying sparks. Dr. Wilson's blows shape up his iron, and the sparks never burn any one. The book is read at a single sitting and then these three or four of the essays are read a second time at leisure: The Farm and Family Religion; They Stand Aloof; The Hard Face of Nature; Country Joy and Sorrow. Afterward one reads over for the sparks one of these four several times, perhaps They Stand Aloof, which lights up the strong character of the dissenter farmer. Here is how it goes:

"I have often pondered the state of mind of my old friend John Elijah, who goes now on a cane, but goes most often to the barn and

the poultry yard and back again to the house. He 'never was one to go to things,' they say. Not a recluse, either; a cheerful, friendly old man always. But one always had to go where he was to meet John Elijah. He stood aloof. He did not go to church, nor to the fair, nor to horse races, nor to school-meetings. Sturdy opinions, never questioned, were his; slow to move, proud of his own, was his spirit. No welcome in his mind for change. His face showed little trace of the experience of joy, and small use of humor. I have often wondered what he thought about God."

Here is a sample of The Hard Face of Nature:

"I used to admire, as a boy, the teamsters who drove the big horses into the wood in the oil-fields. One man alone in a forest has often to find or cut a roadway out to the highroad, with a load of no less than a ton. He asks no help. He mends the harness when it breaks. He pries a wheel out of a sink-hole. He maneuvers his team down a gully and up a slope, with only his own judgment to advise him. Such men are silently proud of their prowess. They solicit no praise of their exploit, and rather resent than welcome the admiration of softer people. The reason is that the hardship is its own reward. To battle nature, which is no gentle mother but a wild wolfdam, gives a fierce satisfaction."

Dr. Wilson is tonic for a materialist whose capacity for idealisms has begun to atrophy. C. J. Galpin, In Charge, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

Lasserre, Georges. Des obstacles au développement du mouvement coopératif. Paris, Societe anonyme du Recueil Sirey, 1927. 267p. 280.2 L33

The address of the publisher is 22, Rue Soufflot, Paris, 5^e, France.

On Sept. 8, 1889, Mr. Charles Gide, the outstanding exponent of cooperation in France, in an address before the International congress of consumers' associations, outlined the main features of a "cooperative republic," which he visioned as taking the place of the capitalistic regime. After the economic revolution which would be its precursor, production would never exceed demand; there would be no surplus, no crises, no unemployment; there would be fewer intermediaries between the producer and the consumer; competition would be reduced to a minimum.

The author of the book under consideration has set himself the task of determining whether these ideas are merely utopian, as is the view of the majority of economists, or whether their realization is probable or possible.

Statistics show that cooperation has made a steady advance since its inception. It is not restricted to any particular country or race or to any special economic field. But the slowness of its development indicates the existence of obstacles. A study of these obstacles, their origin, their probable rôle in the future, the means that have been or that may be employed to overcome them is the author's theme. He limits his study to consumers' cooperative associations, and he distinguishes both internal and external obstacles to their free development. Among the former are the difficulties attendant on the establishment or the early functioning of cooperative societies, the uphill struggle against adverse public opinion, insufficient capital, internal dissension, and the incompetence, ignorance

and apathy of the consumer. Cooperative societies pay higher wages to manual workers and clerks than private concerns do, and working conditions are better. In the case of technical and administrative position, on the other hand, the reverse is the case. And it has been found difficult to attract a sufficient number of men of high ability to occupy responsible positions.

All these and other limitations to the success of cooperation are simply brought up by the author to be set aside. Nothing, in his view, can prevent the final organization of the "cooperative republic." But it must come slowly, and only after numerous generations have struggled to overcome the difficulties in its path. A.M.Harnay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant, Library.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Conditions.

Weltmarkt für agrarische erzeugnisse. Untersuchungen des Forschungsinstituts für agrar- u. siedlungswesen zu Berlin. Hrsg. von M. Sering, Hft.3.
Stevenson, J. A. Die Aussichten der landwirtschaft in Canada. Warren, G. F. Die Landwirtschaft der vereinigten Staaten. Bannerjee, D. N. Die Landwirtschaft in Indien. Haager, Dr. Die Landwirtschaft der Donauländer. Berlin, Paul Parey, 1927. 30 St45

Sonderabdruck aus Berichte über Landwirtschaft, N. F. Bd. 1, 2, 4, 6.

The Agrarian and Land Settlement Research Institute has initiated an exhaustive investigation into the conditions of the world market for the most important agricultural products of the temperate zone. The cooperation of eminent scientists and writers has been enlisted for the largest exporting countries. The present volume contains an account of the prospects of agriculture in Canada (a translation of which is filed in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics library), as well as discussions of agricultural conditions in the United States, India, and the countries of the Danube, including Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia.

Business Cycles

Foster, W. & Catchings, W. The road to plenty. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin company, 1928. 231p. (Publication of the Pollak foundation for economic research no. 11) 280 F81R

Said to be the authors' own criticism of their former book, Profits, and to offer a plan for adjusting the money standard to prices so that purchasing power may be maintained and sudden price drops with curtailment in production, avoided.

Hansen, Alvin Harvey. Business-cycle theory; its development and present status. Boston, New York [etc.] Ginn and company [1927] 218p. 280 H192B

In the author's preface he states:

"In the present work I have endeavored to synthesize the views of those writers who have made, as I see it, important contributions to the theory of the business cycle.

"While I have drawn upon numerous writers, I have not been concerned to give a detailed analysis of the work of each author; rather, I have sought to show the development and significance of the various theories and their relation to each other... It seems to me that the foundation principles for a substantial theory of the business cycle have been developed during the last quarter century or so, particularly by Tourgan-Baranowsky and Spiethoff; Carver, Aftalion, Bickerdike, and Clark; Wicksell, Fisher, and Hawtrey; Veblen and Mitchell. Important work, largely of a synthesizing nature, has also been done by Robertson, Cassel, and Pigou. Many others have contributed, but the groupings of names above indicate the main strands of thought which I have tried to weave into a unified synthesis.

"The first seven chapters of this monograph, somewhat differently arranged but in substantially the form in which they here appear, were submitted under the title Profits: a Critical Analysis in the Light of Business Cycle Theories as an essay in the Follak Prize Contest, in which it was given honorable mention... The fact that these chapters were submitted in this contest explains the considerable space devoted to the theory of Foster and Catchings. In the consideration of these writers, however, the general literature of the business cycle is drawn upon so heavily that the inclusion of this material is felt to be thoroughly justified in a general work on business-cycle theory."

Central America

Thompson, Wallace. Rainbow countries of Central America. New York, E. P. Dutton & company [1927] 284p. 125 T372

"I have written here a book half travel-tale and half exposition of history, sociology and economics, and of the gleaming future. I have written it so, first as an invitation and companion to the journey, and second because I have always felt that if history and life were interesting at all, a book written about them could be just as pleasant if true and even substantial things were set down, as if its pages were confined only to the froth. I have tried here, then, to do what some one must some day do with the travel book; merge happily between its covers both the color and charm of the lands he tells of, and those relatively few dependable facts that the reader has a perfectly honest right to want to know, and the availability of which, as he reads, are vital to his full enjoyment and understanding." - Preface.

Cooperation

Brocard, Lucien. La coopération et le mouvement coopératif. Conférences d'initiation faites à l'Université de Nancy. Paris, Société anonyme du recueil Sirey, 1927. 64p. 280.2 B78

The publisher's address is 22, Rue Soufflot, Paris, 5^e, France.

A brief study of the origin, scope and development of cooperation.

Fauquet, G. Principal types of cooperative relations between producers and consumers of agricultural products. (In Annals of Collective Economy, 3rd year, no.1, Jan.-Mar., 1927, p.64-79. Publishing offices: Rue Pécolat, 6, Geneva, Switzerland)

From among the many instances of cooperative relations that exist between producers and consumers of agricultural products, the author selects a few from which he thinks it possible to "abstract ... the elements of a typical constitution," which he outlines.

He distinguishes the various forms which are assumed by the relations between agricultural and consumers' cooperative societies according to the categories of bodies represented - local, regional, or national - and according to the form and nature of the relations established.

As an example of cooperative relations within the limits of a village or group of villages, he cites the rural bakeries and combined milling and baking societies of France and Czechoslovakia, which return the wheat of their members in the form of flour and bread, and the Canadian Wool Growers' Association, which supplies to its members, in the shape of manufactured woolen goods, a proportion of the wool which they have handed over to it.

Relations between towns of medium size and the neighboring country are exemplified by the society Stadt und Land, of Freiburg-in-Brisgau, which forms "a cooperative market organized jointly by the agricultural and the consumers' cooperative societies in the common interests of their members." Relations between large cities or industrial regions and the zones from which they draw their supplies are also discussed and illustrated.

"National unions of agricultural cooperative societies belong to more varied types." Some of these unions attempt to satisfy the various needs of their affiliated societies and to assure the marketing of the products they collect. "Others group cooperative societies formed for the marketing of a single product or of kindred products resulting from a single specialised agricultural operation." The tendency of consumers' cooperatives, on the other hand, is "to store all the varied products and articles required for domestic purposes... These considerations make it possible to understand that national and international relations develop more and more through the contact established between wholesale societies representing a totality of varied needs, and each of the specialised agricultural organisations."

The author goes on to distinguish three categories of economic relations between agricultural and consumers' cooperative societies: ordinary commercial transactions; agreements constituting genuine covenants of association; the formation of common undertakings jointly managed. As an example of joint agencies, he cites the case of the New Zealand Produce Association and that of the Danish Cooperative Bacon Trading Co. The former was established in London in 1921 by the English Wholesale Society and the New Zealand Producers' Cooperative Marketing Association, a federation of cooperative agricultural dairies. Each provided half the capital and each nominates two of the four directors. A commission at the current rate is charged for each operation, and the profit, which used to go to the middleman, is divided between the producers and the consumers. The undertaking has been eminently successful.

In the author's view, "the mixed cooperative society would take the place of the private middleman, perform the usual functions which he exercises in

the process of distribution, and, possibly, realise them with superior technical resources."

A mimeographed copy of this article in the form in which it was presented to the International Economic Conference in Geneva, May, 1927, was noted in Agricultural Economics Literature for June, 1927, p.136.

Gide, Charles. Fourier, précurseur de la coopération. Paris, Association pour l'enseignement de la coopération, [1924?] 203p. [His Cours sur la coopération au Collège de France, no.2] 280.2 G36C no.2

The address of the above association is 85, rue Charlot, Paris, France.

Fourier (1772-1830), the socialist, who was discredited by his contemporaries, is hailed by Charles Gide, as the precursor of cooperation from the point of view both of production and consumption. It was Fourier who first realized that the consumer had a very real grievance, and who conceived the idea of a remedy, not by means of outside aid but by means of an organization of consumers which would enable them to supply their own needs and to consume what they themselves produced. He was a man of large vision. The community organization which he conceived, and which is described and discussed by M. Gide, has remained on the whole a Utopian dream. And yet it contained the germ of many institutions which have been organized in recent years. His "comptoir communal" was a farm loan bank, a savings bank, a labor bureau, and an insurance company. He had the basic idea of the consumers' cooperative society, the union of consumers to keep down the cost of living, and to him also may be traced the origin of the producers' cooperative associations which have sprung up all over France.

Cooperation-Consumer

Warbasse, James Peter. What is cooperation? A discussion of the consumers' cooperative movement, its principles, methods and accomplishments. New York, Vanguard press [1927] 170p. 280.2 W19W

"This book is one of a series of Outlines of Social Philosophies published by the Vanguard Press. In publishing these Outlines the Press has offered to each definitely crystallized social movement the privilege of telling its own story and presenting as cogently as possible its social philosophy. All the Outlines follow the same plan, so that the student will find it possible to make comparisons between any one and the others. The Cooperative League designated its President, Dr. Warbasse, as the outstanding authority on cooperation in this country, for the preparation of this book. For this reason it may be considered a manual of the cooperative movement in the United States." - Publisher's preface.

Cooperation - Germany

Ritter, Kurt. Probleme des landwirtschaftlichen genossenschaftswesens. Berlin, P. Parey, 1927. 16p. (Agrarpolitische aufsätze und vorträge, von K. Ritter ... 9.hft.) 280.8 AgS

The author points out that the German farmer does not support cooperation wholeheartedly. If cooperation is to be successful there must be a conscious adjustment of agriculture to market conditions. Agriculture

must be put on a more profitable basis. He urges specialization along the lines adopted in Denmark where there are cooperative societies that only market one commodity, such as eggs or butter. He also advises simplification of organization and a reorganization of the credit system. Capital should not be borrowed from outside but should be supplied by the association itself.

Wirtschaftsausschuss der deutschen erzeuger- und verbraucher-genossenschaften. Die geschäftsverbindungen zwischen landwirtschaftlichen erzeugergenossenschaften und konsumvereinen in Deutschland. Berlin, [1927] 27p. 230.2 W74

The address of the Wirtschaftsausschuss der deutschen Erzeuger- und Verbrauchergenossenschaften is Königin-Augusta-Strasse 43, Berlin W. 10, Germany.

The various attempts that have been made since 1896 to establish closer relations between producers' and consumers' cooperative societies in Germany are outlined, and the advantages to be gained by both sides are enumerated and emphasized.

Cooperation - Sweden

Gjöres, Axel. Co-operation in Sweden ... translated by John Downie. Manchester, [Eng.] The Co-operative union limited, 1927. 125p. (International co-operative series, no.5) 280.2 G442

Mr. Gjöres is responsible for the first nine chapters of the book only and the other two chapters have been added by the translator from other sources.

Economic History

The economic history review, v.1, no.2, Jan. 1928. 277.8 Ec7

Partial contents: Credit in medieval trade, by M. Postan, p.234-261; The development of the cotton industry in France and the Anglo-French treaty of commerce of 1860, by A. L. Dunham, p.281-307; The significance of the corn laws in English history, by C. R. Fay, p.314-318; Recent work in German economic history (1900-1927), by G. Brodnitz, p.322-345; Lists of books and articles on British, American, and French economic history, 1926-7, p.372-384.

Economics

Bye, Raymond Taylor, and Hewett, William H. Applied economics; the application of economic principles to the problems of economic life. New York, Alfred A. Knopf., 1928. 655p. 280 B99A

The following is quoted in part from the preface:

"As its title implies... [this book] is an attempt to apply the principles of economics to the problems of economic life...

"In order to bring out more clearly the relation between principles and problems, it has seemed desirable to adopt an arrangement somewhat different from that of most text-books in this field. Following the time-honored

division of economics into consumption, production, exchange, and distribution, the topics have been grouped into four corresponding parts, with the addition of two other parts devoted to the economic aspects of government and comprehensive programs of social policy, respectively. This approach has resulted in the separation, for treatment in different parts, of subjects that have usually been handled as a unit. For instance, other works on economic problems generally contain a section devoted to 'labor problems,' wherein such matters as factory legislation, the employment of women and children, trade unions, unemployment, wages, and the like, are discussed. Some of these questions, however, are primarily matters of production, and others of distribution, while most of them involve the broad question of the relation between government and industry as a whole. Accordingly, we have divided the consideration of these questions, singling out their various phases for separate treatment under whichever of these general heads seemed most appropriate... Other illustrations will no doubt be noticed by the reader as he follows the course of the discussion."

Suggestions for further reading are given at the end of each chapter.

Farm Life - France

Vidal, J-L. Ils s'en vont. Pourquoi je ne suis pas resté petit cultivateur. L'exode rural - Causes et remèdes. Cognac, Impr. G. Bérauld, 1927. 243p. 281 V66

Sold by the author, 11, Rue de l'Amandier, Cognac, Charente, France.

The author paints a vivid picture of his own boyhood on his father's farm. His life was one of hard labor from dawn till dark, with no recreation, little or no leisure, poor and often insufficient food, and no wages. It seems a convincing reason for his abandonment of the farm. As a mature man, he finds attenuating circumstances. He is convinced that agriculture in France is making real, though slow, progress. Some families have prospered by means of hard work and rigid economy. Education, social improvement, legislation for the benefit of the farmer, cooperation, above all, the development of a spirit of initiative and the awakening in the farmer of a desire to help himself are suggested as possible means to stem the exodus from the country to the city.

Farm Management

Chamber of commerce of the United States, Washington D. C. Agricultural service. "Average farm labor income" and "average cost of production." Washington, February 10, 1928. 24p.

"The purpose of this report is to show the wide range, and the reasons for this range, in the figures which are used to compute 'average farm labor income' and 'average cost of production.'" - Foreword

Holmes, C. L. Economics of farm organization and management. Boston, New York [etc.] D. C. Heath and company [1928] 422p. (Agricultural commerce and administration series, ed. by E. G. Nourse) 281 H73

This book is the first of a series of texts on agricultural economics and "is designed to supply the basic subject matter for the introductory

agricultural college course in farm organization and management."

Dr. Nourse writes in the foreword:

"In the progress of farm economics there has been a converging development from the side of practical detail on the one hand and theoretical generalization on the other, giving us a more fruitful mixture of the two. The so-called 'principles' of the economist which were available when attention was first directed to the field of agricultural economics were hopelessly remote from the actualities of rural experience and farm operation. On the other hand, many of the practical production and marketing men of the colleges who first attempted courses in this field were but inadequately trained in the technique of economic analysis. To-day we are getting a vastly superior standard of economic reasoning on the basis of a much more thorough investigation and analysis of the technical details of farm experience, marketing procedure, rural banking, and other phases of agricultural business. This phase of development is well-exemplified in the present volume, in which the author has spared neither himself nor the student the rigorous discipline of minute and rigid economic analysis, but this upon the basis of an adequate knowledge and presentation of the concrete realities of the operating farmer's business experience.

"Turning more directly to the specific field in which this volume lies, Professor Holmes has here made at least a beginning toward a clear differentiation between farm management properly speaking and farm organization, and one which has ordinarily not been adequately made in the past. To many it may appear that the mere operative practice of the farm is an individual art and that it can never be reduced to anything approaching general principles. While much work still remains to be done in this field, we have at least the encouraging example of those who, under the title 'scientific management' or similar phrases, have begun a more systematic study and classification of basic data in the parallel field of industrial operation. It is to be hoped that Professor Holmes will continue to cultivate the field here staked out and that others may be stimulated to further effort in this special department of the subject.

"As to that part of the book which deals with farm organization, it is a particular cause of felicitation, in this period when the problems of readjustment of our agriculture to changed conditions both domestic and international loom so large, that the author's treatment stresses as it does the dynamic aspects of the two important functions of organization - proportional combination of the factors of production and selection and combination of enterprises.

"While this volume does not attempt to deal with the subject of farm account, it should perform a real service in promoting a fruitful alliance of the accountant and the economist in the service of the business farmer. The book presents a new treatment of the cost problem and one which points helpfully to the manner in which cost of production investigations can be made to contribute to 'the guidance of the executive' who presides over the business fortunes of the American farmer."

Questions, problems and references are given with each chapter.

Federal and State Government Administration

Willoughby, W. F. Principles of public administration, with special reference to the national and state governments of the United States. Baltimore, Md., The Johns Hopkins press, 1927. 720p (Institute for government research. Principles of administration) 280 W68P

The author in the preface quotes as follows from his foreword to a volume, published by the Institute for Government Research, entitled Organized Efforts for the Improvement of Methods of Administration:

"The performance of the so-called essential functions of government now constitute but a relatively small part of its total activities. No longer is there an a priori assumption that a widening of the sphere of public action is an evil. The province of government is not held to embrace all forms of activities which contribute in any way to the promotion of the public welfare. There is hardly a field of activity into which our governments [State and Federal] have not entered. Their operations are now on a vast scale and require for their performance organization and technical processes exceeding in size and complexity those of any private undertaking."

The author then proceeds:

"The foregoing has been written to emphasize the fact that, due to the changes indicated, the whole problem of government has largely shifted from that of the organization and operation of the electoral and legislative branches of government through which the popular will is formulated and expressed to that of the organization and operation of the administrative branch through which this will as thus determined is actually put into execution. This is not saying that conditions as regards the first two branches named are now thoroughly satisfactory or that they do not still present problems urgently demanding solution. But it can hardly be questioned that, as regards our national government at least, the great political problem now confronting us is that of securing economy and efficiency in the actual administration of governmental affairs. This problem, as will be pointed out in the body of the present work, has to do with the work of Congress as the board of directors of the government corporation as well as with the organization and procedure of the executive departments and other administrative services. It also requires an especially careful consideration of the duties of the President as head of the administration. In a way, therefore, it involves a study of almost the whole problem of government viewed from the special standpoint of the government as an operating concern.

"The present volume has for its purpose to make such a study as has here been outlined, with special reference to the problem of administration as it confronts the national government and secondarily the state governments."

Land Tenure - China

Buck, J. Lossing. Farm ownership and tenancy in China. Shanghai, Pub. by Committee on Christianizing the Economic order, National Christian council [1927?] 31p.

The address of the Committee on Christianizing the Economic Order, National Christian Council, is 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, China.

"Scope of the Study. This study of farm ownership and tenancy in China is an attempt to bring together all the existing information on the subject into as brief a form as is possible in order to give a definite idea of the situation. Very little investigation of tenancy has been made by any individual or any organization in China so far as can be ascertained from published data. Perhaps the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management of the University of Nanking has more first-hand data pertaining to this subject than has any other organization, and for this, special mention must be made of those data obtained by Mr. C. M. Chiao, to whom the writer is greatly indebted for assistance in the preparation of this article. Other sources of material appear under the references, the numbers to which are found throughout the text. In addition to these, the writer has had available a considerable amount of information obtained from students in his classes in agricultural economics. Data were also secured from a number of rural community surveys which have been conducted by various individuals and sent to the department. Information is in hand from Kwangtung in the South to Fengtien in the North and to Szechwan in the West. Further detail of the source material appears with each reference."

Raiffeisen, 1877-1927

General verband der deutschen Raiffeisen-genossenschaften. Fünfzig Jahr Raiffeisen 1877-1927. Neuwied (Rhein) Deutsche Raiffeisenbank A.-G., 1927. 211p. 284.2 G28

An account of the life and work of Friedrich Wilhelm Raiffeisen, and of his contribution to the economic life of his own and other countries.

Research Agencies

Ogg, Frederic Austin. Research in the humanistic and social sciences; report of a survey conducted for the American council of learned societies. New York, London, The Century co., 1928. 454p. 280 Og3R

"Bibliography of humanistic and social research"; p.429-445.

The object of this report is to give "a comprehensive survey of the existing state of research in humanistic and social sciences, with a view to finding out what research organizations and facilities exist, what research projects are in progress or in prospect, under what favorable or unfavorable conditions such projects are carried forward, and what steps are necessary to be taken if advances in the humanities (including, of course, the social sciences) are in coming years to be in any degree commensurate with those almost daily recorded in the domains of natural science."

The survey was conducted by the American Council of Learned Societies Devoted to Humanistic Studies which is an affiliation of the following societies: American Philosophical Society; American Academy of Arts and Sciences; American Antiquarian Society; American Oriental Society; American

Philological Association; Archaeological Institute of America; Modern Language Association of America; American Historical Association; American Economic Association; American Philosophical Association; American Political Science Association; American Sociological Society; Linguistic Society of America; History of Science Society; and Medieval Academy of America.

In defining the scope of the survey the author writes:

"Within the confines of American scholarship, the survey has been limited rather strictly to those fields of intellectual endeavor represented by the fifteen societies affiliated in the American Council. In effect, this meant that seven principal subjects should be treated, namely, history, economics, political science, sociology, philosophy, philology, and archaeology...

"The matters chiefly inquired into within the bounds thus marked out are largely, although not entirely, indicated by the contents of the present report. In bare enumeration, they are: (1) the research interests, agencies, activities, and programs of learned societies, national and local; (2) the status of universities as research centers, with particular reference to modes of encouraging and assisting research work; (3) the position of research in the college, as distinguished from the university, and the very special problem that development of research in this type of institution presents; (4) the origins, growth, resources, equipment, interests, present undertakings, and contemplated activities of institutes, bureaus, foundations, and other organizations specially designed to carry on research work; (5) the research interests, facilities, and activities of a long and varied list of social, philanthropic, reform, and other sorts of committees, societies, and federations; (6) the research projects and programs of business concerns, financial institutions, and commercial and industrial organizations; (7) the research work of the national government; (8) research which is being done or planned by individual scholars, working privately; (9) the stage or status at which research has arrived in each of the seven branches of learning under view, with attention especially to current tendencies and needs; (10) the modes and amounts of assistance given research by the great foundations and endowments, including the fields and forms of inquiry in which each of these organizations is specially interested; (11) fellowships, prizes, grants in aid, and other forms of pecuniary assistance to, or rewards of, research; (12) libraries (university, public, and special) as depositories of research materials; and (13) the problem of adequate provision for prompt and suitable publication of the results of research work. No bibliography of research covering the range of the present inquiry, nor indeed any one of the seven fields dealt with, having previously been published, it was decided to make a place in the report for a list of references, which indeed lays no claim to completeness, yet will perhaps be found sufficient for most purposes."

The report outlines general plans but does not enumerate specific research problems which are either in progress or proposed by the various agencies described.

Rural Surveys

Catlett, Clay, and Fishburne, Elliott G. An economic and social survey of Augusta County... A laboratory study in the School of rural social economics of the University of Virginia. [Charlottesville, Va.] University of Virginia, 1928. 168p. (University of Virginia record. Extension series, v.12, no.7, January, 1928)

"The publication is tenth in a series of such surveys prepared in the School of rural social economics at the University of Virginia. The plan is ultimately to make such a study for every county in Virginia."

The other counties which have been surveyed are Albemarle, Princess Anne, Fairfax, Rockingham, King and Queen, Clarke, Loudoun, Giles, and Northampton.

Duggan, B. O., Brown, D. M. and Miser, J. H. Educational, economic and community survey, Bledsoe County. Knoxville, Tenn., 1927. 39 p. (University of Tennessee record. Extension series, v.4, no.2, April 1927)

The Department of rural education of the University of Tennessee has made several similar studies.

"The first survey made was that of Union County in the fall of 1922, and since that time surveys have been made of the counties of Lewis, Crockett, Pickett, Monroe, and Bledsoe.

"There has been no attempt to treat the data of this survey exhaustively, but rather to present the information gathered in non-technical form so that the people of the county may read and understand this report...

"The school officials of Bledsoe County expressed a desire for the survey, being anxious to improve the living conditions in the county, and assured the committee of their full cooperation. In consultation with the county superintendent of schools and the board of education, plans were made to survey the county in a rather systematic order, taking the school community as the unit.

"The actual work of the survey began September 17th, 1925, and was finished November 6th, 1925. The data were gathered by D. M. Brown, Graduate Student in Rural Education, in the University of Tennessee, under the direction and supervision of B. O. Duggan, Professor of Rural Education."

Social Research

Bogardus, Emory S. The new social research. Los Angeles, J. R. Miller, 1926. 237p 280 B632

The address of Jesse Ray Miller is 3566 University Ave., Los Angeles.

"By social research, as used herein, is meant something more than the collecting of facts about people and social situation. It analyzes the meaning of social facts. It tries to understand the attitudes of the people about whom facts are collected and to account for the resultant opinions. It searches out the nature of public opinion in each social situation and of the processes whereby opinion changes. It attempts new methods of social research for discovering the nature of social processes. In short, social research is the study of social processes...

"In the following pages will be found an account of the methods of social research used in the Pacific Coast Relations Survey beginning in 1923 and culminating in a tentative findings conference in 1925. The director of research was Professor Robert E. Park of the University of Chicago. The research was supported by five regional committees and regional directors (of which the writer was one), extending from Southern California to British Columbia, and by the Institute of Social and Religious Research of New York City. The methods of research used... have been further tried out in the Boys' Work Survey of Los Angeles (1924-1925)...

"The present discussion of social research is, first of all, a presentation of the methods by which the Race Relations material were secured. Special references are inserted regarding the Boys' Work Survey whenever new methods were introduced or important variations from the Race Relations Survey occurred. The unique trait of the Race Relations Survey is that it has sought from the beginning to accept existing public opinion as a fact, and then to understand it by studying the conditions under which it has arisen. Previous investigations on the Coast have sought primarily to determine the merits of the issues raised by the presence of the Oriental; that is, to arbitrate and adjudicate the disputed questions. This study, on the other hand, has sought primarily to learn - irrespective of their merits - how these issues actually arose, what were their sources in the social situations themselves, in the experiences of individual men and women, in human nature generally, and in the existing state of mind." - Introduction.

Wheat

Bogard, Robert. Blé. Paris, R. Bogard [1927] [53]p. 59 B636

The address of Robert Bogard is 29, Rue Francœur, Paris, France.

The wheat area in France has diminished since 1913 by 1,300,000 hectares, while production is almost the same. In order to supply the future demand the yield per hectare must be still further increased. By the adoption of more scientific methods of agriculture and with the help of the African colonies, the author believes that France can produce enough wheat for her own needs and even have some for export. He forecasts the output that will be necessary within about ten years. A table shows the annual area, production and yield of wheat from 1815 to 1921. Figures are also given for production and yield by departments for the years 1913 and 1922 to 1926.

A short bibliography is included.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The poultry industry; a selected list of references on the economic aspects of the industry, 1920-1927. Comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. Feb. 1928. 106p. (Agricultural economics bibliography no. 24)

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Alabama

Alabama. Dept. of agriculture and industries, Montgomery. Alabama farm production, v.1, no.1, February, 1928. 4p.

In cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A new monthly periodical which takes the place of Farm Economics, formerly published in Auburn. It will contain current information regarding production, value, and prices of crops, livestock, and livestock products.

Pope, J. D. The outlook for agriculture in Alabama in 1928. (Ala. Polytechnic Inst. Ext. Serv., Auburn. Circ. 103. 1928. 8p.)

Arkansas

Brannen, C. O. The farm tax problem in Arkansas. (Ark. Agr. Exp. Sta., Fayetteville. Bul. 223. 1928. 63p.)

"The method adopted ... is to show, first, the relation of property taxes to property income of selected groups, secondly, some evidences of inequality in the assessed valuation of individual properties under the present system of assessment and equalization, and third, the variation in revenues for the support of the public schools as a direct result of the local district system of taxation."

Georgia

Georgia. State college of agriculture, Athens. The Georgia agricultural outlook for 1928. 12p. (Mimeographed.)

Iowa

Weaver, Earl, and Oderkirk, Burt. Feeding dairy cattle. (Iowa. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ames. Circ. 107. 1927. 56p.)

Feed costs are discussed on pages 4-5. Feed laws, pages 10-13.

Kentucky

MaGill, W. W., and Johnstone, W. C. Commercial strawberry growing in Western Kentucky. (Ky. Univ. Col. of Agr. Agr. Ext. Div., Lexington. Circ. 216. 1927. 4p.)

Michigan

Newton, R. W. Taxes on Michigan's rented farms, 1919-1925. (Mich. Agr. Exp. Sta., East Lansing. Tech. bul. 91. 1928. 34p.)

Montana

Montana. College of agriculture and mechanic arts. Extension service, Bozeman. Agricultural conference report, Lower Yellowstone district. ([Bul.] 89. 1927. 56p.)

Contains the findings and recommendations of the Agricultural Economic Conference which convened at Sidney, April 1-2, 1927, to draw up an agricultural program for the Lower Yellowstone Irrigation Project.

New Jersey

Black, L. M. Egg production, monthly costs and receipts on New Jersey. poultry farms, November 1926-October 1927. (N. J. Agr. Exp. Sta., New Brunswick. Hints to poultrymen, v.16, no.4, Jan., 1928. 4 p.)

New Mexico

Walker, A. L. Farmers' cooperation in New Mexico, 1925-1926. (N. Mex. Agr. Exp. Sta., State College. Bul. 164. 1927. 58p.)

New York

Ross, H. A. The demand side of the New York milk market. (N. Y. Cornell Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca. Bul. 459. 1927. 86p.)

In cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Contents: Method of analysis; Grades of milk and cream sold; Daily retail sales per family; Types of variation in demand; Application of demand data; Appendix (containing detailed tables).

Van Slyke, L. L. Composition and prices of commercial fertilizers in New York in 1927. (N. Y. Agr. Exp. Sta., Geneva. Bul. 548. 1927. 20p.)

North Dakota

North Dakota agricultural college. Extension division, Fargo. North Dakota farm outlook, v.3, no.5, Feb. 18, 1928. 16p.
The annual outlook number for 1928.

North Dakota agricultural college. Extension division, Fargo. Raising hogs in North Dakota. (Circ. 80. 1928. 8p.)
The hog outlook is presented on page 2.

Oklahoma

Agricultural outlook for Oklahoma 1928. (Okla. Agr. Exp. Sta., Stillwater. Circ. 68. 1928. 21p.)

Oregon

Oregon agricultural college. Extension service, Corvallis. Agricultural outlook for 1928. 40p. (Mimeographed)

Pennsylvania

James, D. M., and McFeely, H. F. The market for Pennsylvania fruit. (Pa. Dept. of Agr., Harrisburg. Gen. bul. 446. 1927. 35p.)

"The Bureau of Markets has collected records for the six-year period, 1921 to 1926, to determine the origin of all carloads of fruits and vegetables unloaded in 15 Pennsylvania cities annually." The commodities covered in this bulletin are apples, peaches and grapes.

South Carolina

Jensen, W. C., Russell, B. A., and Carkuff, A. M. The year ahead in South Carolina agriculture. (S. C. Agr. Exp. Sta., Clemson College. Bul. 246. 1928. 62p.)

What a farmer's thoughts might be at seed time and at harvest are recorded on the cover page of this agricultural outlook report.

Johnson, T. D., Robinson, F. H., Russell, B. A., and Jensen, W. C. An economic study of the Columbia farm trade area (S. C. Agr. Exp. Sta., Clemson College. Bul. 243. 1927. 64p.)

In cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

This area includes the counties of Richland, Lexington, Saluda, Calhoun, Fairfield, and Kershaw.

Rawe, E. H., and Owens, C. A. Growing and marketing South Carolina asparagus, (Clemson Agr. Col. Ext. Div., Clemson College. Bul. 85. 1928. 23p.)

Texas

Smith, H. P., and Spilman, R. F. Harvesting grain with the combined harvester-thresher in northwest Texas. (Texas. Agr. Exp. Sta., College Station. Bul. 373. 1927. 24p.)

In cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

"The object of this study was to find out what might be accomplished with the different types and sizes of combines under actual farm conditions, their cost of operating, and the economic changes likely to be brought about by the introduction of the combine."

Utah

Cardon, P. V., and Thomas, W. P. The agricultural outlook for Utah, 1928. (Utah. Agr. Exp. Sta., Logan. Circ. 70. 1928. 16p.)

Vermont

Gans, A. R. Elasticity of supply of milk from Vermont plants. Factors affecting average deliveries per patron. I. The milk-feed price ratio. (Vt. Agr. Exp. Sta., Burlington. Bul. 269. 1927. 40p.)

The first of a series dealing with this subject. "It is expected to extend the study ... during the coming years."

Virginia

Virginia. Dept. of agriculture and immigration, Richmond. Bulletin 241.
1928. 112p.

Partial contents: The agricultural situation today and its future, p.8.-
Activities of the Division of Markets, p.16. - Division of Agricultural
Statistics, p.33. - Farm management suggestions, p.76.

Wisconsin

McNall, P. E., and Mitchell, D. R. Success with 80 acres. (Wis. Univ. Col.
of Agr., Ext. Serv., Madison. Circ. 216. 1927. 15p.)

The story, principally in his own words, of a farmer who has managed
his farm successfully for seven years in Fond du Lac county.

Russell, H. L., and Hatch, K. L. A wiser use of Wisconsin land. (Wis.
Univ. Col. of Agr. Ext. Serv., Madison. Circ. 219. 1928. 47p.)

A bulletin for popular use on how to improve the farm and farm home.
It includes several pages on "Keeping track of income from land" and
"Better marketing."

Wisconsin. Dept. of markets, Madison. Handbook of Wisconsin hay standards.
1927. 43p.

Wisconsin. Agricultural experiment station, Madison. Forward steps in farm
science. Forty-fourth annual report for year ended June 30, 1927.
(Bul. 396. 1927. 135p.)

Discussions of agricultural economic topics are given on pages 5-20.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circulars*

24 - United States grades, color standards, and packing requirements for honey
recommended by the United States Department of agriculture. Prepared by
the Bureaus of entomology and agricultural economics. Dec. 1927. 32p.
"A revision of and supersedes Department circular no. 410."

Department Bulletins*

1375 - Issued Feb. 1926, rev. Dec. 1927. The Brown-Duvel moisture tester
and how to operate it, by D. A. Coleman and E. G. Boerner. 1927. 44p.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to Office of Information,
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Miscellaneous Publications*

- 12 - Workers in subjects pertaining to agriculture in state agricultural colleges and experiment stations, by Mary A. Agnew... 1927-1928. Feb. 1928. 139p.
- 17 - Crop report regulations, 1928. Regulations governing the publication of reports and the information utilized in the compilation of reports, prepared by the Bureau of agricultural economics, concerning acreages, conditions, yields, farm reserves, or quality of products of the soil grown within the United States. Feb. 1928. 4p.

Service and Regulatory Announcements (Agricultural Economics)**

Amendment no. 8 to Service and regulatory announcements no. 93 (Agricultural economics) [Jan. 24, 1928] 1p: Mimeographed.

The title of no. 93 is Rules and regulations ... governing the inspection and certification of fruits, vegetables and other products. Aug. 1925.

Statistical Bulletins*

- 22- Vegetable statistics, year ended December 31, 1926. With comparable data for earlier years. Prepared by the Bureau of agricultural economics. Jan. 1928. 268p.

Technical Bulletins*

- 40 - Agricultural cooperative associations, marketing and purchasing, 1925, by R. H. Elsworth. Jan. 1928. 98p.
- 57 - Cooperative marketing of livestock in the United States by terminal associations, by C. G. Randell... Feb. 1928. 112p.

Unnumbered Publications***

Handbook of official standards for milled rice, brown rice and rough rice. Official standards of the United States as established and promulgated by the Secretary of agriculture. Important features of rice inspection and grading. Prepared by E. G. Boerner, W. D. Smith [and] R. M. Gehl... Jan. 1928. 72p. (U.S.G.S.A. - G.I. Form no. 179. Issued by Bureau of agricultural economics) Printed.

Meat production, consumption, and foreign trade in United States, calendar years 1900-1927, comp. by John Roberts ... [Feb.? 1928] 9p. (Issued by Bureau of animal industry) Mimeographed.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

*** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the office issuing them.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics*

- Adjusting the quality of the cotton crop to spinners' requirements, by B. Youngblood. Address delivered before the general session of the Association of southern agricultural workers, at Memphis, Tennessee, February 1, 1928. [Feb. 1928.] 12p.
- Annual summary dairy and poultry statistics, 1927. [Feb. 1928] 19p. (Issued by Market news service, Division of dairy and poultry products)
- Carlot arrivals of fruits and vegetables for New York City, year of 1927. New York City, N. Y., Jan. 1928. 30p.
- Check list of U. S. standards for fruits and vegetables, Feb. 24, 1928. 1p.
- Color of linters analyzed and color standards established. Extract from address of G. S. Meloy, on the use of the official standards for American cotton linters, annual convention of the Better bedding alliance of America, Chicago, Illinois, January 17, 1928. 2p.
- Cotton bagging for cotton. A preliminary report, by B. Youngblood, R. J. Cheatham, and R. L. Nixon. Feb. 1928. 13p. (Issued by Division of cotton marketing)
- Domestic mill consumption of American cotton by grades and staples. A preliminary report, by B. Youngblood, H. B. Killough and Peter M. Strang. Feb. 1928. 17 p. (Issued by Division of cotton marketing)
- An income-spending farm program, by C. J. Galpin. [1928] 7p. (Issued by Division of farm population and rural life)
- "Address delivered at the Third annual Bankers' farm school at the University of Arkansas, in cooperation with the Arkansas bankers' association, Fayetteville, Arkansas, January 17, 1928."
- List of publications on farmers' cooperative associations. Mar. 1928. 7p. (Issued by the Division of cooperative marketing)
- Marketing Alabama potatoes, summary of 1927 season, by H. E. Rutland. Feb. 1928. 19p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the Alabama Department of agriculture and industries)
- Marketing hay on federal standards Jan. 1928. 10p. (Issued by the Division of hay, feed and seed)
- Marketing Louisiana strawberries. Summary of 1927 season, by W. F. Cox. Mar. 1928. 21p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables)
- The poultry industry; a selected list of references on the economic aspects of the industry, 1920-1927, comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, librarian. Feb. 1928. 106p. (Agricultural economics bibliography no. 24)
- Principal sources of information for the agricultural outlook for 1928. Feb. 1928. 41p.
- Rules and regulations of the Secretary of agriculture governing the inspection and certification of dressed poultry. Jan. 1928. 21p.
- Rules and regulations of the Secretary of agriculture governing the inspection of hay and straw ... effective February 1, 1928. These supersede Service and regulatory announcements no. 86. 1928. 11p.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Summary of cases and decisions on legal phases of cooperation (no.5) A compilation of legal information pertaining to cooperative organizations. Reprinted from Agricultural Cooperation, Vol. V. (1927) Jan. 1927. [i.e. 1928] (Issued by the Division of cooperative marketing)
U. S. standards for dewberries and blackberries (1928) [Feb. 13, 1928] 2p.
U. S. standards for strawberries (1928) [Mar. 1, 1928] 2p.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Afforestation - Palestine

Horowitz, P. The Balfour forest. (In Near East and India, v.33, no.869, Jan. 12, 1928, p. 61. Published at 170, Strand, London, W. C. 2, England)
A brief account of pre-war and post-war afforestation schemes in Palestine, culminating in the project of planting at least 50,000 trees in honor of the Earl of Balfour. A beginning was to be made on February 6, 1928.

Agrarian Reform

Jellinek, Josef. Agrarian reform in the succession states. II. (In Economic Review, new series, v.16, no.1, Jan. 16, 1928, p.10-11. Published at 6, John Street, Adelphi, London, W. C. 2, England)
Part I of this article appeared in the December 15, 1927, issue of the Economic Review and was noted in the February, 1928, issue of Agricultural Economics Literature, p.49.

Agricultural Credit - Bulgaria

Agricultural credit in Bulgaria. (In Statist, v.111, no.2608, Feb. 18, 1928, p.258-259. Published at 51, Cannon Street, London, E. C. 4, England)
"Bulgaria offers ... a typical instance of the development of agricultural credit in a country relatively backward, lacking in capital resources, and where agriculture is the preponderant national industry."

Agricultural Credit - China

Hsu, Chi-lien. Rural credit in China. (In Chinese Social and Political Science Review, v.12, no.1, Jan.1928, p.1-15. Published quarterly by the Chinese Social and Political Science Association, Peking, China)

In the course of a brief survey of rural life in China, the author describes the land tenure system, called Tsing-Tien system, which originated about 2700 B. C., matured during the Chow period (1122-256 B. C.), and was supplanted by the system of private land ownership in 350 B. C. To alleviate agricultural suffering the farm loan system was "devised and enforced" from 1069-1075 A. D. It failed through the inability of the farmers to pay the interest, the incompetency of the officers who administered it, and

the ignorance of the farmers. The land policy of China under the Tsing Dynasty (1644-1911 A. D.) is discussed and the organization and functions of the cooperative loan societies and the pawnshops are described.

Agricultural Credit - Irish Free State

Credit for farmers. (In Irish Statesman, v.9, no.22, Feb. 4, 1928, p.494-495. Published by Irish Statesman Publishing Co., Ltd., 16-18 South Frederick St., Dublin, Ireland)

A brief account of the new Agricultural Credit Corporation, "which will shortly be opened for business."

Agriculture - French Cochinchina

Pichot, Olivier. La situation économique en Cochinchine. (In l'Économiste Français, 56^e année, no.1, Jan. 7, 1928, p.11-12; no.2, Jan. 14, 1928, p. 42-43. Published at Rue Bleue, 9, Paris (9^e), France)

The author gives an account of a speech by the governor of French Cochinchina in which he outlines the remarkable progress made within recent years in agricultural conditions in that country. Acreage has tripled in 44 years and colonization schemes are still being carried on by the government. Rice and rubber are the chief products.

Agriculture - Spain

New era for Spanish agriculture. Problem of surplus crops. (In London Times Trade and Engineering Supplement, v.21, no. 497, Jan. 14, 1928, p.423. Published by The Times Publishing Co., Ltd., Printing House Square, London, E. C. 4, England)

Spain, primarily an agricultural country, is waking up to the necessity of adopting modern methods of farming, of using chemical fertilizers, and of standardization of food products. Land tenure and emigration are also important problems to which Spain is giving belated attention.

Agriculture - United States

Englund, Eric. Helping the farmer to his feet. (In American bankers association. Journal, v.20, no.8, Feb. 1928, p.611, 654-655. Published at 110 East 42d Street, New York)

The writer discusses economic research as a means of "helping the farmer to his feet." His closing paragraphs are as follows: "Since Washington's day the extension of suffrage and other changes have brought the government closer to the people. The organization of groups along lines of mutual interest has also made public opinion more articulate. The groups are studying their problems and presenting their case effectively to influence public policy.

"Not only has public opinion become more articulate and perhaps more effective, but the governmental activities have become increasingly economic in character. Therefore, governmental action for the solution of economic problems, including those of agriculture, depends not only on research,

but also on the adequacy of the means of disseminating its results, which must be imbedded in public opinion before they can become vital principles of action in public policy."

Jardine, W. M. The secret of farm prosperity, by Hon. W. M. Jardine, Secretary of agriculture, as told to Theodore M. Knappen. (In Magazine of Wall Street, v.41, no.9, Feb. 25, 1928, p.749-751)

"The stone that is needed to complete the arch of enduring prosperity in the United States is that of a permanently prosperous agriculture...

"If the farmers, over a considerable period, do not receive as much as they give, the time comes when their ability to give declines and eventually vanishes - and with it vanishes their ability to receive. Then ensues a period of harsh readjustment, out of which, with much travail, issues finally a period when the scales lean toward the farmer. Then the old story of gradual recession of agricultural prosperity begins over again. Just now the farmer is coming to the top again, but a short, or even a long, period of compensatory advantage will not cure the fundamental evil.

"The lasting cure can be found only in bringing big business to the farmer, or the farmer to big business. It can be found only in rational control by the farmer of the factors that determine price - for upon price depends equality of exchange. When I mention as one alternative of cure the bringing big business to the farmer, I vision a possible extension of corporate big business into agriculture...

"Big business in the form of corporate farm ownership and operation is not an evolution that appeals to me. I vastly prefer that the farmer should come to big business. That is, I would have him become an integral part of big business instead of big business becoming him. That I believe is the goal that we are slowly, blindly and stumblingly working toward. The attainment of that goal means that the farmer will attain independent bargaining power - that he will be a powerful seller - that he will intelligently control and adapt production, with a view to a certain equilibrium between his products and the demand for them; and that he will intelligently avail himself of the opportunity to trade self-reliantly and shrewdly that such a balance will endow him with."

McKelvie, Sam R. Evolution - not revolution - in agriculture. (In Nebraska Farmer, v.70, no.7, Feb. 18, 1928, p.292,310. Published by McKelvie Publishing Co., Lincoln, Nebr.)

This is "an address given at the Annual Farm Home Week, Manhattan, Kansas, February 8." The author first discusses "some of the ill-founded statements" on the farmer's income, the decrease in farm population, the farmer's financial condition and his inability to enjoy the good things of life, overproduction, and the rise and fall in land values. He then discusses the more favorable aspects of agriculture and shows that "through evolution - not revolution nor carping complaint - agriculture is making as great progress today as it ever has."

Perlman, Jacob. The recent recession of farm population and farm land. (In Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v.4, no.1, Jan. 1928, p.45-58. Published by the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public

Utilities, Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.)

"The recession in agriculture since 1920 has been conspicuous in two respects: first, a decline in farm population, and second a reduction of the area of the land in agricultural use. The object of this article is to determine the extent of the recent changes in farm land and farm population and how these changes correlate with the trend in agricultural production and with the natural surplus of the farm population, all of which should be considered in shaping future policy with respect to the above factors to help stabilize agriculture."

American Farm Economic Association

Journal of Farm Economics, v.10, no.1, Jan. 1928. This issue of the Journal of Farm Economics is devoted to the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association held at Washington, D. C., December 1927. It contains the following papers: Which does agriculture need - readjustment or legislation? a series of two papers by G. F. Warren and G. S. Wehrwein with discussion by Joseph S. Davis and Charles L. Stewart. - Research in agricultural economics, by Henry C. Taylor. - Research in prices of farm products, by John D. Black, with discussion by O. C. Stine. - Research in agricultural income, by J. I. Falconer, with discussion by L. H. Bean. - and discussion of the "Land grant college report" (Report on the agricultural situation by the Special committee of the Association of land grant colleges and universities) by H. R. Tolley, B. H. Hibbard, E. H. Thomsen, and Theodore Macklin.

Cocoa - Gold Coast

Cocoa in the Gold Coast. (In African World, v.101, no.1314, Jan.14, 1928; Suppl. p.xiii. Head office, 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E. C. 2, England)

The introduction of cocoa to the Gold Coast, the methods of planting and cultivation, and its growth as the main export of the country are outlined. "The Gold Coast produces about one-half of the world's supply."

Cooperation

Lange, Jakob E. Rural education in Denmark and its relation to cooperative marketing. (In Bureau Farmer (Connecticut farm bureau section) v.3, no.5, Jan. 1928, p.17-19. Published at Fort Wayne, Ind.)

Nourse, E. G. The future of cooperation in the United States. (In Bureau Farmer (Connecticut farm bureau section) v.3, no.5, Feb. 1928, p.28-29. Published at Fort Wayne, Ind.)

Corporation Farming

McMillen, Wheeler. Shall we make factories of our farms. (In Farm & Fireside, v.52, no.3, Mar. 1928, p.7, 45, 46. Published at 250 Park Avenue, New York)

"Corporation-owned farms operated under highly industrialized methods will become increasingly prevalent as years pass and may eventually

succeed the small farm unit as the dominant type of American farm.

"The change will be a distinct improvement, both for the individual farmer and for agriculture as a whole. The sociologists and country lifers likely will disagree with this assertion; so will most farmers. The economic history of America supports it."

Cotton - Mexico

Torre, J. de la. Cotton growing in Mexico. (In Mexican Commerce and Industry, v.10, no.1, Jan., 1928, p.42. Published by American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, Mexico City)

A brief account of cotton cultivation in Mexico. With modern methods and sufficient capital "cotton planting would give excellent results."

Economic Conditions - Australia

Gisborne, F. A. W. Australia's economic troubles. (In Edinburgh Review, v.247, no.503, Jan. 1928, p.134-144. May be obtained from Leonard Scott Publication Company, New York City)

Among Australia's economic troubles as discussed in this article are the public debt, heavy taxation, the tariff, the Navigation Act, the expansion of the Federal Civil Service, the decline in the export trade, and the attempt "to regulate wages by the establishment of a Court of Compulsory Arbitration."

Elephant Butte Irrigation District

Walker, Arthur L., and Curry, Albert S. The status of land and capital in the Elephant Butte Irrigation District. (In Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v.4, no.1, Jan. 1928, p.75-84. Published by the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.)

"More than ten years have elapsed since the Elephant Butte Dam was completed and while all lands under the project are not being irrigated, the non-irrigated acreage constitutes only a small proportion of the whole. The installation of drainage works and other improvements have practically eliminated all land troubles; farmers as a whole have become adept in the principles and approved practices of irrigation; and speculation in lands has practically ceased in the Rio Grande Federal Irrigation project, which reflects considerable progress in a single decade. Yet, in spite of the strides in advance, the farmers are still confronted with difficult problems: (1) Obtaining production credit at reasonable rates of interest, and (2) securing an extension of time of payment for construction costs. With prices of agricultural products at a low ebb and the project situated at a great distance from principal markets, the returns to producers are exceedingly small, which makes it difficult for them to pay annual costs of construction, a charge of a dollar and more per acre for operation and maintenance of the irrigation system, taxes that are mounting annually, and reasonable wages of management, to say nothing of interest on capital invested in the business."

Export and Import Control

Danish egg export control. (In Denmark Abroad, v.22, Jan., 1928, p.9, Published by the commercial daily "Børsen," Nytorv 5, Copenhagen, Denmark)

Contains a summary of amendments proposed by the Danish Minister of Agriculture to the Act of April 1, 1925, dealing with the exportation and importation of eggs.

Savary, H. R. Les développements de la conférence économique internationale de Genève. (In Économie Nouvelle, 25^e année, no.263, - 2^e serie, 10^e année, no.1, Jan., 1928, p.1-13, Published at 74, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France)

The conference for the suppression of import and export prohibitions and restrictions, held in Geneva in October, 1927, was a direct outcome of the International Economic Conference of May, 1927. A program was drawn up including the maintenance of a certain number of restrictions insisted upon by various nations to be submitted to a later conference after due perusal by all the governments interested. An outline of the suggestions made by the conference is given.

Grain Marketing - Argentine Republic

Grain handling and marketing. (In Review of the River Plate, v.65, no. 1882, Dec. 30, 1927, p.26-28. Agents: Palmer & Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City)

The author argues that, while the Argentine grain trade is progressive and the farmers are employing new and up-to-date methods, it would be folly to force the trade into up-country bulk handling by building country elevators. "Give it modern bulk handling ports, give it sufficient wagons and the rest will follow naturally."

Land Tenure

Ten Haken, William. Land tenure in Walnut Grove township, Knox County, Illinois. (In Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v.4, no.1, Jan. 1928, p.13-24. Published by the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.)

This article is primarily concerned with two types of land tenure, "the holding of land by fee simple, and by lease, commonly known as ownership and tenancy." A second installment "will analyze the time spent on each rung of the 'agricultural ladder' by each tenure group and will also include a more detailed analysis of the different stages in achieving ownership as are represented by the farmers of this area."

Meat Packing

Young, D. Richard. Profits in the meat packing industry. (In American bankers association. Journal, v.20, no.8, Feb. 1928, p.620, 633, 634, 635, 638, 640. Published at 110 East 42d Street, New York)

"The meat packing industry has just completed a year that was far from satisfactory, but indications are that earnings in 1928 will be much more favorable. The chief trouble last year was the marked decline in hogs

which entailed inventory losses. To operate successfully on a falling market is difficult for any industry, but particularly so for meat packing where the turnover is so large that a decline of only a small per cent in the value of product frequently wipes out the profit altogether."

Moscow Institute for Economic Research

Kondratieff, N. D. The Moscow Institute for economic research and its work. (In International Labour Review, v.17, no.2, Feb. 1928, p.231-240. Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. American office: 1523 L Street, Washington, D. C.)

"Literally [according to Professor Kondratieff who is Director of the Institute for Economic Research] the name of the Institute might be translated "Conjuncture Institute."

A shorter article by Professor Kondratieff on the work of this Institute was published in the Quarterly Journal of Economics for February, 1925, with the title "The Conjuncture Institute at Moscow."

Opium - Yugoslavia

Neugebauer, Victor. The opium poppy; its cultivation and economic importance in South Serbia. (In Belgrade Economic Review, year 3, no.1, Jan., 1928, p.5, 8-11. Editorial and general offices: "Palata Ruski Car," Belgrade, Yugoslavia)

A comprehensive account of the cultivation of the opium poppy in Yugoslavia and of its economic importance to the state.

Public-Service Retirement

Federal employees' retirement act. . (In Monthly Labor Review, v.26, no.2, Feb. 1928, p.249-259. Published by U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C.)

Public-service retirement systems in foreign countries. (In Monthly Labor Review, v.26, no.2, Feb. 1928, p.259-285. Published by U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.)

"This is the second article on public service retirement systems in foreign countries, and comprises part of the study on various retirement systems now being made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The retirement systems of Great Britain and France are described in the Labor Review for January, 1928, (pp.33-42)."

The present article deals with retirement systems in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Switzerland.

Rural Government

Reed, Thomas H., ed. Notes on rural local government. (In American Political Science Review, v.22, no.1, Feb. 1928, p.130-142. Published by the American Political Science Association, 450-458 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis)

The editor of this new section of the American Political Review, in his introductory statement, makes "some general observations upon the lack

of information concerning the organization and operation of county and township government on the part of members of our profession." He continues with the following: "One of the principal reasons for the establishment of a department of rural local government notes in the Review is to offer an opportunity for the periodic - at least annual - publication, in available form, of information that may come from various parts of the country. It may lead in time to the development of some organization actively interested in the improvement of county government. The notes offered in the present number relate to scattered phases and make no pretense of covering the field. It is hoped that next year numerous contributions will be available. In this way only can the department offer a real service to the membership of the American Political Science Association."

Rural Press

Steiner, Jesse Frederick. The rural press. (In American Journal of Sociology, v.33, no.3, Nov. 1927, p.412-423. Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)

"Abstract.- The periodical publications in the rural field fall into three classes: agricultural journals, rural organization periodicals, and weekly newspapers, the combined circulation of which exceeds that of the large city dailies. The country weekly newspapers are still widely read and are most numerous in the north-central states. The militant type of country weekly is being superseded by a less partisan paper that caters to the needs of the entire community. The Chapel Hill Weekly represents a successful type of village newspaper which makes itself indispensable through its attractive presentation of local news. The vast majority of country weeklies still use boiler plate and are poorly edited. Such papers are not of great value as socializing forces and are finding it increasingly hard to compete with city dailies."

Rural Reconstruction - China

Taylor, J. B. Denmark and rural China. (In Chinese Social and Political Science Review, v.12, no.1, Jan. 1928, p.116-129. Published quarterly by the Chinese Social and Political Science Association, Peking, China)

The author describes the creation in Denmark of "the most cultured rural community in the world" and examines "the means by which this achievement was accomplished and the applicability of similar means to the reconstruction of village life in China."

Taxation

Brown, Harry Gunnison. Taxing rental versus taxing salable value of land. (In Journal of Political Economy, v.36, no.1, Feb. 1928, p.164-168. Published by the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.)

The author's general conclusion is as follows: "There is a difference between a tax levied according to rental and one levied according to salable value. But in neither case is there any shifting. A tax on salable value, no more than a tax on rental value, resembles, in this regard, a tax on land according to area (an acreage tax) notwithstanding the fact that a tax on salable value involves some tax on some land which

is, at the time, of marginal or lower grade. And neither a tax on rental nor one on salable value discourages the use of land. While both tend to encourage such use by making speculative holding unprofitable, the tax on the basis of salable value, when only part of the rent (considering an average of present and future) is taken, tends to discourage speculation even more than the tax on rental value. On the other hand, objection might be raised to the tax on salable value as being relatively burdensome to owners of marginal or near-marginal land having, thus, no present rental yield or an insignificant yield, but which land, because of real or imaginary speculative possibilities, might have a considerable salable value."

Russell, H. L. What taxation is doing to agriculture. (In American bankers association. Journal, v.20, no.8, Feb. 1928, p.591, 658. Published at 110 East 42d Street, New York)

"The net result of existing tax methods is imposing upon American farms a constantly increasing burden, the weight of which is now becoming so heavy many land owners are steadily sinking under the load..."

"The fundamental difficulty is the relative inelasticity of the property tax. It does not vary with the ability to pay, which naturally is based largely upon income. During these recent years when the farm income has been cut one-half, taxes in the main have not been reduced. The result is to double the burden.

"America calls herself progressive, but in the matter of taxation we are far behind England and Germany. What is needed is a non-political study of the whole field with the end in view of recognizing that greater justice and equality will come by transfer of a larger proportion of real estate taxes to other types of taxation. Whether this should be borne by income directly, or through a consumption or sales tax which indirectly comes back upon income, only a careful, unbiased analysis would determine."

Science and the Worker

Davis, James J. Science and the worker. (In Monthly Labor Review, v.26, no.2, Feb. 1928, p.241-248. Published by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.)

The Secretary of Labor discusses what science has done and will do for the worker. The following is quoted from the last two paragraphs of the article: "If a Greek of 2,000 years ago were to return to earth he would be amazed by these developments of modern practical science. He would marvel at the steam engine and the radio, the telegraph, the telephone the automobile, the electric light, and the enormous wealth our machinery is turning out. But after he had made the round of shop and mine and field he might inquire whether we had brought our minds and bodies along in pace with out machines. For the people of Greece cared more for a sound mind in a sound body than they did for amassing great wealth. The one thing that might reconcile a returned Greek to much of our modern life would be his discovery that human slavery as he once knew it has come to an end and that the machine has become the slave.

"This is the crowning glory of our modern world, and science has been the giver. Having now freed man from much or most of his ancient labors,

the next, great work for science is to make this new free man with 'time to think, happier not by what amazing things he owns but by what amazing things he can think and do."

Silk Culture - Latin America

Latin America experiments in silk culture. (In Pan American Union. Bul. v.62, no.2, Feb., 1928, p.178-185. Published at Seventeenth and B Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.)

A description of experiments in silk culture which are being carried on in Cuba, Panama, Brazil and Nicaragua "with considerable promise of eventual success."

Sugar - British Empire

Maxwell, Francis. The sugar industry of the British Empire. (In Empire Production and Export, no. 137, Jan., 1928, p.5-8. Editorial and publishing offices: 3, 5, & 7 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, England)

A brief survey of the sugar industry of the British Empire, which will be discussed at length in the writer's forthcoming book entitled Economic Aspects of Cane Sugar Production. The author discusses the "Empire's status among sugar producing countries, considering especially the question of efficiency in the various branches of the industry."

Wool - Yugoslavia

Butorac, Josip. The present condition of the wool industry in the S. H. S. Kingdom. (In Belgrade Economic Review, year 3, no.1, Jan. 1928, p.2-5. Editorial and general offices: "Palata Ruski Car," Belgrade, Yugoslavia)

A detailed account of the present condition and development of the wool industry in Yugoslavia, including a comparative survey of the value of imports as a whole and of the value and amount of the imports of wool and woolen goods.

NOTES

Banque Marmorosch, Blank & c-ie. Bureau d'études. Les forces économiques de la Roumanie en 1926. Bucarest, Cultura națională [1927] 144p. 267.8 B22

An outline of economic conditions in Rumania for 1926. This publication, discontinued in recent years, will henceforth appear annually.

Grayson County (Va.) agricultural advisory council. A five year program for the development of agriculture in Grayson County, Virginia, prepared by Grayson County agricultural advisory council and David T. Painter. Blacksburg, Va., Virginia agricultural and mechanical college and polytechnic institute, 1927. 29p. 31.3 G79

In cooperation with the United States Department of agriculture.

- Gt. Brit. Food council. Report by the Food council to the President of the Board of trade on fish prices. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1927. 53p. 284.3 G797
- Hawaii. University, Honolulu. Agricultural studies no.1-6. Honolulu, 1927. 6 nos. 25 H319
 no. 1. Hawaiian forest areas. June 15, 1927.
 no. 2. Sugar cane in Hawaii. June 25, 1927.
 no. 3. Coffee in Hawaii. June 30, 1927.
 no. 4. Imports and exports of agricultural products in Hawaii, 1926, by L. A. Henke, Aug., 1927.
 no. 5. Bananas in Hawaii. Sept. 1927.
 no. 6. Vegetable growing in Hawaii, by F. G. Krauss. 1927.
- Hill, Rowland. Norfolk farming and the relationship between farmer and banker. A paper read before the Norwich center of the Institute [of bankers] on December 8th, 1926. London, Blades, East and Blades limited, 1927. 20p. 281 H55
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- Institute of American meat packers, Chicago. Restricting the farmer's market; a discussion of direct selling and proposed legislation to hinder it. Chicago [1928] 8p. 280.3 In84
 The address of the Institute of American Meat Packers is 509 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
- Jones, Hugh. Modern Denmark; its social, economic and agricultural life. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1927. 83p. 257.1 J71
- Kuehn, Henry E. Wheat to flour; a brief story of wheat production, wheat marketing, and wheat milling. Minneapolis, Minn., King Midas mill company [1927] 33p. 59 K95
- Maxwell, Francis. Economic aspects of cane sugar production. London, N. Rodger, 1927. 199p. 65 M453E
 The address of Norman Rodger is 2, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.3 England.
- Patten, James A. In the wheat pit ... In collaboration with Boyden Sparks. [Philadelphia, 1927] 64p. 59 P272
 Reprinted from the Saturday Evening Post. Copyrighted, 1927, by the Curtis Publishing Company."

The People's year book; the annual of the English & Scottish wholesale societies. 1928... 11th year of publication. Manchester, The Co-operative wholesale society limited; Glasgow, The Scottish co-operative wholesale society limited [1928] 336p. 280.2 P39

The address of the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited is 1, Balloon Street, Manchester, England.

Queensland. Dept. of agriculture. Director of marketing. Report by the director of marketing to the Honourable the Secretary for agriculture and stock under "the Primary producers' organisation and marketing act of 1926" (embracing a review of operations of the year ending 30th June, 1927) Brisbane, By authority: A. J. Cumming, government printer [1927] 11p. 280.3 Q33

Contains 15 graphs which give prices and statistics of a number of agricultural products.

Rew, Sir Henry. A primer of agricultural economics. London, J. Murray, [1927] 229p. 281 R32P

Russell Sage foundation, N. Y. Dept. of recreation. Sources of information on play and recreation (Rev. and enl. ed., 1927) by Marguerita P. Williams. New York, Russell Sage foundation, 1927. 94p. 241.3 R91 Sou

Southern reclamation conference, Washington, D. C., 1927. Southern reclamation conference. Proceedings of the Southern reclamation conference held in Washington, D. C. December 14 and 15, 1927 under the auspices of the Department of the interior ... and the Bureau of reclamation. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1928. 92p. (70th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Doc. no. 45) 156.85 [So.]

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Domestic commerce series, no. 20. Trade association activities (supersedes Trade association activities. Elimination of waste series, 1923) Prepared by Irving S. Paull, J. W. Millard and James S. Taylor. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1927. 381p. 157.54 D71

West, George A. Report on a survey of the Rochester public market and marketing problem in the city of Rochester, N. Y. February, 1927. Submitted to Harold W. Baker, commissioner of public works. [Rochester, Henderson-Mosher inc., printers, 1927] 64p. 280.3 W525

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



"Thinking is easy; action is difficult; to act in accordance with one's thoughts is the most difficult thing in the world." - Goethe

Vol. 2

May, 1928

No. 5

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Reviews	129-132
Edwards, Everett E.: Economic history of Europe to the end of the middle ages, by M. M. Knight; and Economic history of Europe in modern times, by M. M. Knight, H. E. Barnes and F. Flugel	
Hannay, A. M.: La question des halles et le problème actuel du ravitaillement de Paris, by Claude Prudhomme	
Hannay, A. M.: Les céréales dans l'antiquité grecque. I. La production, by Auguste Jardé	
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts	133-139
Caskie, J. A. Life and letters of Matthew Fontaine Maury	
Jennings, W. W. Introduction to American economic history	
Haig, R. M. and McCrea, B. C. Major economic factors in metropolitan growth and arrangement	
Dawson, Edgar and others. Teaching the social studies	
Sorokin, Pitirim. Contemporary sociological theories	
Bibliographies	139
State Publications	139-142
U. S. Dept. Agr. Publications, Economic in Character	143-145
Periodical Articles	145-154
Notes	154-156

Prepared by the Staff of the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau can not supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

SIGNED REVIEWS

- Knight, Melvin M. Economic history of Europe to the end of the middle ages.
London, G. Allen & Unwin, ltd. [1926?] 260p. 277 K74
- Knight, M. M., Barnes, H. E., and Flugel, F. Economic history of Europe
in modern times. Boston, New York [etc.] Houghton Mifflin company
[1928] 808p. 277 K74M

We have needed for some time a short work in which the results of the research of specialists in the many different parts of the broad field of the economic history of Europe are synthesized, summarized, and put into a continuous narrative. Taken together, these two manuals fill this need very well. Although they were planned primarily for use in introductory courses in economic history in which most of the students are specializing in economics, their usefulness is far from being limited to college courses. Workers in the various branches of economics and, to a lesser extent, students of history, will find these handbooks well worth reading and consulting when the need arises. Their usefulness is enhanced by the inclusion of "Suggestions for further reading" at the end of each chapter. Naturally, these lists are not exhaustive; they do, however, give the titles of the principal books and articles in English, French, and German. Although the titles are not systematically annotated, occasional footnotes give some indication of the relative value of the works listed. Some will wish that the authors had included the name of the publisher, the place, and the date of publication after each title.

These volumes are in accord with the latest and best tendencies in historical writing. The authors have ignored the idea that there are a certain number of economic stages, usually held to be in a certain sequence, through which every country, region, or people must pass. They have avoided forced or arbitrary interpretations. The familiar phrases "Industrial Revolution" and "Commercial Revolution" are used, but the authors make it quite clear from the beginning that the economic history of Europe is really a gradual evolution and that the so-called "revolutions" have not been sudden and dramatic breaks from the past. These books are an indication that the day is gone when anyone will try to use a manual of English industrial history - often including little more than a consideration of the technique of production - as an adequate guide to a historical understanding of the economic order which now dominates the region of the so-called European civilization.

What has been the basis of the selection of the materials included in these books? The authors believe that students of economics are finding that their most important problems are concerned with the structure and the operations of the mechanism of modern business. They have, therefore, selected and used those materials which trace the historical

evolution of buying and selling, commerce, the markets, the use of money and credit, and industrial and regional specialization, - in other words, the most characteristic features of modern business activity.

In the first volume, Professor Knight begins by considering the economic life of the early civilizations which developed in the eastern Mediterranean where business institutions as we now know them began. His book covers the subject to the time when the center of activity shifted from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. This volume has, therefore, a unity of its own. The writer of this review is inclined to put more emphasis than Professor Knight does on the influence of Minoan civilization on that which developed in Greece. Although this volume is satisfactory as a summary, the reader who has the time will do well to supplement the chapter on Roman economic life with M. I. Rostovtzeff's studies on the economic history of Rome, and the chapters on the Middle Ages with P. Boissonnade's *Le Travail dans l'Europe chrétienne au moyen âge* (Paris, 1921), a work recently translated into English. Most of the articles by J. W. Thompson which have been cited by Professor Knight have just been brought together in a book called *Feudal Germany* (Chicago, 1928). Workers in the field of agriculture will find the long chapter on the manor particularly interesting. The maps of the Mediterranean empires and the arteries of medieval trade, and the ground plan of a three-field manor add a great deal to the value of the book.

The materials on the economic activities in Europe during the last five centuries are practically inexhaustible. The task, therefore, of selecting the materials to be included, of showing the chief characteristics of the momentous changes, and of indicating differences, exceptions, and complexities, has been much greater in the case of the second than of the first volume. However, the authors have done their task remarkably well. Much of the book deals with England, France, and Germany. The last chapter is on Russia. The main facts of interest concerning the lesser European countries are also included. The "Selections for further reading" are naturally much less exhaustive than those in the first volume. Several political maps add very little to the usefulness of the book. Maps showing the centers of various economic activities, and also statistical summaries or graphs might well have been included.

To some extent we can find the meaning of things as they exist today by reading the history of what they have been, and we can also realize that more is hidden in what they are in the process of becoming than is apparent on the surface. This would seem to be sufficient justification for urging workers in economic subjects to read these two volumes.

Everett E. Edwards, Associate Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Prudhomme, Claude. La question des halles et le problème actuel du ravitaillement de Paris. Paris, Librairie générale de droit & de jurisprudence, 1927. 221p. 280.3 P95

Thèse Univ. de Paris.

"Bibliographie": p. [219] - 221.^e

Published at 20, Rue Soufflot (5^e Arr^t) Paris, France

It has become a custom in France to make the market of les Halles responsible to a large extent for the high cost of living. This market has played an essential part in the provisioning of Paris, and its influence is

preponderant in determining market prices all over the country. But, while the author admits that much might be done to improve conditions as they are today, he argues that public opinion has been led astray by reports that are more or less legendary, and that ignorance of causes has led to the suggestion of inadequate remedies.

The organization of the market of les Halles is complex. Contradictory interests must be conciliated in order to insure its proper functioning. The interest of the consumer requires a regular supply of all kinds of commodities. It is a national as well as an urban market, the outlet for a large number of agricultural regions. And the interest of the producer must not be sacrificed to that of the consumer. The problem of les Halles is one of a thousand conflicting interests that must be reconciled, and it is the study of this problem that forms the subject of the author's thesis.

In order to make it clear, he gives a historical account of the development of les Halles which involves a brief account of the growth of the city of Paris from its origin as a small town of Gaul to its present position as the capital of France. Its physical situation makes it an ideal spot for the development of an important market. As Paris grew and spread over the surrounding country, and city streets took the place of gardens and fields, it became necessary to bring food for the inhabitants from more distant parts of the country. And so the small market to which the neighboring farmers carried their produce gradually expanded until it outgrew its boundaries and spread to the thoroughfares outside. Originally a market for all sorts of commodities, it is now almost entirely restricted to the sale of food products. By rail and by water, food in and out of season is brought to Paris, and sold either by the producers themselves or by commission merchants. These latter must fulfill certain stringent conditions in order to obtain and keep the space allotted to them in the market. The market is under the jurisdiction of the prefect of the Seine and the prefect of police of Paris. The latter determines the days and hours on which the market may be held, and is responsible for the maintenance of order, the prevention of fraud, and the sanitary condition of the market. At the end of each day the highest, average, and lowest price obtained for each commodity is posted.

The author admits that this market has long since outgrown its bounds, and that much might be done to improve conditions as a whole. While he does not think that the removal of the market to another site is feasible, he is of the opinion that much might be done to facilitate the arrival and distribution of commodities, by widening the surrounding streets and by obviating the necessity of transit by automobile or wagon from the railway station. He suggests the enlargement of the market by the building of galleries, and the removal of the flower market, for example, or of the wholesale meat market, which might be transferred to the slaughter houses. More scientific methods should be employed for the preservation of perishable commodities, and none that are not in good condition should ever be exposed for sale. The law of supply and demand must determine the price in the last resort, but much may be done to influence it in the interest both of the producer and of the consumer. A. M. Hannay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant, Library.

Jardé, Auguste. Les céréales dans l'antiquité grecque. I. La production. Paris, E. de Boccard, 1925. 237p. (Bibliothèque des écoles françaises d'Athènes et de Rome pub. sous les auspices du ministère de l'instruction publique, fasc. 130) 59 J28

In his study of the production of grain in Greece, the author has found it necessary to limit his research to one region and to take the agriculture of Attica as typical of Greek agriculture as a whole. Consulting the sources that are available (p.209-218), and calling attention to the fact that all deductions must be more or less hypothetical, he describes the methods of cultivation and the resulting production, and discusses the economic conditions of Greek agriculture.

It seems clear that the Greeks did not use any intensive methods of farming, and that, in all probability, while progress was made, it was not sufficient to modify production to any appreciable extent. The Greek farmer always cultivated his land in the same way. Fertilizer was used, but always in the form of manure, and the supply of that diminished as the raising of cattle was more and more neglected. Biennial rotation of crops was the rule, land being left fallow at intervals. There was little diversification of crops, wheat holding first place, especially after the sixth century. The limitations of Greek agriculture are not the fault of the Greek farmer. They are due to natural conditions which it has been impossible to overcome. The mountainous character of the country and the scarcity of arable land have prevented extensive cultivation. The dry climate has militated against cattle raising, and that in turn has limited the supply of manure. Intensive cultivation was impossible without a knowledge of the uses of chemical fertilizer.

The mediocrity of the grain harvest rendered the equilibrium between production and consumption somewhat unstable. Some parts of the country were practically self-sufficient. Others were threatened with famine when the population of the cities increased. Hence arose the problem of the transportation of grain. Very few wagon roads led to Athens from other parts of the peninsula. Transportation by means of pack animals was difficult and costly. Traffic by water was easier, more regular, and less expensive, and came to be resorted to more and more for the provisioning of Athens and other cities. With increased need came the necessity of self-protection, and a number of export and import regulations, of customs duties and privileges came into existence. The problem of bread and grain influenced not only the domestic policies of the cities but also their foreign policies. It was the problem of the over-populated country with insufficient agricultural production, the same problem that today confronts Great Britain and Japan.

And yet the majority of the Greeks, with their small harvests, succeeded in supplying their own needs. The peasant lived on the fruits of his own land, on bread made from his own wheat, onions from his own garden, figs and olives from his own orchard. He drank the milk of his own sheep and goats, and on days of festival he roasted one of his own pigs and drank his own wine without any thought of the transportation of the food supply, the price of flour, or the political situation as it affected both.

In Greece economic conditions have had very little influence on the development of agriculture in general and on the cultivation of grain in particular. A. M. Hannay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant. Library.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Cotton

Chamber of commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C. Agricultural service. The raw-cotton situation, 1924-1927. [Washington, D. C., 1928] 30p. (C. of C. no. 1238) Mimeographed.

"A brief review of the raw-cotton situation from the time of the publication of 'Cotton - a national problem', (November 1, 1924) to January 1, 1928... This report attempts merely to present concisely such trends in the industry as have been revealed in the government reports, trade reviews, and foreign press dispatches and consular reports."

Crop and Weather Reports

Caskie, Jaquelin Ambler. Life and letters of Matthew Fontaine Maury. Richmond, Va., Richmond press, inc., 1928. 191p. L.C.

The author introduces the subject of her short biography with the following: "Truth of the Biblical aphorism, 'A prophet is not without honour save in his own country,' is perhaps nowhere more aptly illustrated than in the case of Matthew Fontaine Maury - a Virginian whom kings and emperors delighted to venerate and who received from a grateful world the sobriquet, 'The Pathfinder of the Seas.' He was the founder of the National Observatory and Signal Service, agricultural meteorology, and of the Naval Academy at Annapolis; his genius made possible the laying of the Atlantic cable, and his Charts of the Winds and Currents revolutionized the commerce of the world."

Chapter IV is particularly interesting to students of agriculture in that it deals with Maury's efforts to establish "a system of agricultural meteorology for the farmers, and of daily weather reports by telegraph from all parts of the country for the farmers." His efforts were spread over a number of years and we are told that after his return from a meteorological congress held at Brussels in 1853 he continued "to urge the importance of land meteorology and in 1855 delivered many addresses to agricultural societies in the South and West; asked farmers to co-operate in sending in systematic reports as to the temperature, direction of winds, condition and yield of crops, etc.; he also memorialized Congress to appropriate necessary funds for the establishment of a permanent office where these reports could be compiled, digested, and result telegraphed regularly to all parts of the country."

The following resolution adopted by a Tennessee Chamber of Commerce shows how enthusiastically his plan was endorsed by various societies: "Resolved, That this Chamber of Commerce, approving the general system of international meteorological observations and crop reports as set forth by Commander Maury, do appoint a committee of three, consisting of the president and first and second vice-presidents, to petition the President of the United States to take early measures to call the attention of other nations to this subject, and thereby bring about a meeting of the leading meteorologists of different nations, so as to devise a uniform system of observation and crop reports, and to ensure their publication for the benefit of commerce and agriculture throughout the whole world."

Economic Forces

Dresdner bank, Berlin. The economic forces of the world. Berlin, Dresdner bank, 1928. 145p. 251 D81

The address of the head office of the bank is Berlin W 56, and the American representative is George Nathan, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The preface states "We propose to trace, and to establish the present importance of, those forces which, in the post-war period, have caused substantial changes and tensions in world economy." This is done by means of statistical tables showing the production and consumption of principal commodities by countries. There is some explanatory text. "The work is based on material taken from original sources, part of which has not been published yet."

Economic History

Jennings, Walter W. Introduction to American economic history. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell company [1928] 546p.

"Selected references" at the end of chapters.

"The author has attempted a topical method of treatment. To lessen the burden of statistics he has made use of a hundred charts. The text is thus better adapted to beginners in economic history."- Preface.

Chapter V (p.91-133) is entitled Agriculture. Chapter VI (p. 134-154) is entitled Animal life on the farm.

Jones, Evan J. Some contributions to the economic history of Wales. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1928. 197p. 277 J71

Bibliography: p.189-190.

"The present volume does not purport to be an economic history of Wales. It is rather a collection of monographs illustrating the growth and development of the country's diverse industries and the antecedents and consequences of the transition from agriculture to industry."- Preface.

The following are some of the chapter headings: Agriculture - a brief survey; The woolen industry of Wales; Some aspects of changes in the distribution of the population.

Economic Resources

Worswick, Thomas, ed. The economic resources of the Empire; a series of lectures delivered at the Polytechnic, Regent Street, London, W. 1. London, New York [etc.] Sir. I. Pitman & sons, ltd., 1927. 167p. 256 W89

These ten lectures give the economic position of Great Britain, Canada, Newfoundland, South Africa, Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand and India.

Farm Leases

Pavie, André. La révision du prix des baux à ferme; commentaire pratique et texte de la loi du 9 juin 1927. Paris, Librairie agricole de la maison rustique [1927] 22p. (Collection de "Défense agricole," pub. sous la direction de H. Girard) 284.3 P28

A brief discussion of the provisions of the law of June 9, 1927, revising the terms for the renewal of farm leases.

Farm Relief

Boyle, James E. Farm relief; a brief on the McNary-Haugen plan. Garden City, New York, Doubleday, Doran & company, inc., 1928. 281p. 281 B69F

"This brief examines this plan at length. In the Appendix to this brief is found a condensed statement and criticism of a competing plan of relief." - Introductory statement.

Debaters research agency, Baylor university, Waco, Tex. The McNary-Haugen bill pro and con, comp. by L. W. Courtney, H. G. Stovall [and] T. H. Hall. Waco, Tex., The Debaters research agency [1927] 154p. 280.3 D35M

Sources of additional material: 1 leaf at end.

"It has been the purpose of the compilers and editors of this handbook to include all the material necessary for the support of either side in a debate on the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill. Sequel arrangement of material has been observed in this handbook. That is, the best arguments on each side of the question are followed by the most appropriate answers by the opposition." - Foreword.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Report of the standing committee, set up by the Minister of agriculture and fisheries, the Secretary of state for the Home department and the Secretary of state for Scotland, on apples and pears... London, H. M. Stationery off., 1928. 11p. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 3062)

Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Report of the Standing committee, set up by the Minister of agriculture and fisheries, the Secretary of state for the Home department and the Secretary of state for Scotland, on currants, sultanas & raisins... London, H. M. Stationery off., 1928. 12p. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 3026)

Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Report of the Standing committee, set up by the Minister of agriculture and fisheries, the Secretary of state for the Home department and the Secretary of state for Scotland, on eggs.. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1927. 11p. ([Parliament, Papers by command] Cmd. 2969) 47 G794.

The Merchandise Marks act, 1926, provides that the "Standing committee... shall be charged with enquiries under the said Act in relation to such classes or descriptions of agricultural and horticultural produce and the produce of any fishing industry as may be

included in any reference which may hereafter be made to the said Committee in accordance with the provisions of the said Act." The three reports listed above have been issued in accordance with the provisions of this act and cover apples, pears, currants, sultanas, raisins and eggs.

Price Variation

Virlogeux, Maurice. Quelques aspects de l'évolution des prix au siècle dernier et en notre temps. Théories & réalités. Paris, Marcel Giard, 1927. 207p. 284.3 V81

A historical and critical study of the evolution of prices in which the author proves the quantitative theory to be inadequate. The principal factors that influence price variation are discussed, and a study is made of price variation in connection with a number of important commodities, including rubber, cotton and wool, Chilean nitrate, wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, wine, sugar, meat.

Regional Survey - New York

Haig, Robert Murray and McCrea, Roswell C. Major economic factors in metropolitan growth and arrangement; a study of trends and tendencies in the economic activities within the region of New York and its environs. New York, Regional plan of New York and its environs, 1927. 111p. ([Regional plan of New York and its environs] Regional survey of New York and its environs. vol. I)

In the Foreword written by Thomas Adams, he says "In this volume Dr. Robert Murray Haig presents an analysis of the studies of certain major economic activities in the New York Region, made under his direction and in collaboration with Dr. Roswell C. McCrea, during the past four years. These studies related to nine of the chief industries, comprising chemicals, metals, food, wood, tobacco, printing, textiles, men's wear and women's garments, and to three non-fabricating activities dealing with storage and marketing, finance, and retail trading. Reports on these studies have been published in a series of monographs which have been bound together in two volumes of the Regional Survey - namely, Volumes 1A and 1B...

"Dr. Haig describes and analyzes the several special economic studies made for the Regional Plan Committee in his Introduction and Chapter III. Chapters I and II contain most valuable discussions of 'the economic basis for urban concentration', and 'the assignment of activities to areas in urban regions.' The particular or local pertinence as well as the general significance of the speculations, and the explanations of functions, trends, complications, costs resulting from the 'friction of space,' and various other economic factors will be apparent enough to the reader of these chapters; but the interest is heightened when one compares the implications that may be drawn from the statements of Dr. Haig with the conclusions of investigators in other fields."

"When he says, for example, that a familiar question is changed from 'Why live in the city?' to 'Why not live in the City?' we find him anticipating Professor Tucker's contention at the Williamstown Institute that the solution of the farmer's problem is not to be obtained by getting more people 'back to the land' but by getting more 'into the city' and the statement in a report of the United States Department of Commerce, which says that economic conditions favor an urban trend of population."

Research

Imperial agricultural research conference, 1927. Report and summary of proceedings. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1928. 249p.

This conference of agricultural research workers and administrative officers from all parts of the British Empire was held in October and November, 1927. While the subjects considered were mainly of an administrative character, practically every branch of agricultural science was surveyed. The following recommendations were made for agricultural economics:

"The importance of the study of economic conditions is stressed as well as the need for Governments of the Empire to secure the services of whole-time agricultural economists on the staffs of their Departments of Agriculture.

"The attention of Universities throughout the Empire should be drawn to the dearth of technically trained workers in this subject.

"Recommendations as to the establishment of centers of information were not adopted by the Conference.

"Interchange of information should take place on the technique of cost accounting and methods of farm surveys. Material collected by the two methods of work should serve national and inter-Imperial purposes as well as local needs. Examples of such purposes are given.

"The continuance and development of organized research in marketing, and the supply of market intelligence is one of the most effective means of benefiting Empire agriculture.

"Adequate agricultural statistics should be collected throughout the Empire. The World Agricultural Census of 1930/31 affords a unique opportunity of collecting such statistics." - p.68.

A review of the work of the Conference by W. R. Black, secretary of the Conference, appears in the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture for January, 1928 (p.890-902), with the title Empire Co-operation in Agricultural Research.

Imperial agricultural research conference, 1927. Agricultural research in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. London, Organising committee of the Conference, 1927. 100 p. 32 Im 7

Describes the research work being done in agriculture in Great Britain and Northern Ireland including the work of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford University.

Sociology

Dawson, Edgar, and others. Teaching the social studies. New York, The Macmillan company, 1928. 405p. (Teachers' professional library, ed. by N. M. Butler) 280 D322

Bibliography: p.386-397

In Nicholas Murray Butler's introduction to the book he says "This book offers an analysis and an interpretation of the social sciences as educational material which are in many respects novel and in all respects helpful to the intelligent teacher... In a sense these are very new subjects of study in school and in college. In another sense they are as old as letters and science themselves. What is chiefly new is the form of presentation, the mode of approach, the method of interpretation. To all these the present volume offers a most admirable introduction and furnishes a most helpful guide."

Sorokin, Pitirim. Contemporary sociological theories. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1928. 785p. (Harper's social science series, F. S. Chapin, editor) 280 So6

The author, who is Professor of Sociology at the University of Minnesota, gives in the introduction the object of his book. It is as follows: "This book deals with the sociological theories of the last sixty or seventy years. Its objective is to survey the principal types of these theories and to find to what extent they are scientifically valid. All other approaches to a study of the theories, such as, for instance, why a certain theory is set forth by a certain author, or why it has become popular, or what is the personality of an author are intentionally excluded. The reason is that the first task may be solved independently from the others. Moreover, it is impossible to embrace in one book all the possible approaches to the study of sociological thought. This book deals with the character and the validity of the theories, but does not deal with their authors."

He gives three reasons for writing and publishing the book: first, there is no single book "which gives a concise survey of all the principal sociological theories of the period mentioned"; second, "the field of sociology has grown to such an extent that for a sociologist who is devoted to a study of a special sociological problem, it is extremely difficult to have an adequate knowledge of the whole field of the science... [and] he does not have time to go through the hundreds of various sources where information about the theories is given"; third, "the field of sociology is overcrowded by a multitude of various and contradictory systems... One of the most urgent tasks of the contemporary sociologist is to separate what is really valid from that which is false or unproved in these theories. Such a separation is likely to be as necessary as the setting forth of a new hypothesis. Providing that is done carefully, a critical analysis of the contemporary sociological theories may be of real service to the science of sociology. This task is attempted in the book and is its primary purpose."

Sugar - Germany

Stromeyer, Hans. Warum hat die deutsche zuckerindustrie nach dem kriege nicht mehr die bedeutung wie vor dem kriege? Berlin, Deutsche landwirtschafts-Gesellschaft, 1927. 54p. 66 St82

A study of the sugar industry before and after the war has convinced the author that its reestablishment on a sound basis in Germany depends on a policy of export of the surplus and a high protective tariff.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Labor requirements of farm products. A list of references to state publications, comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. April 4, 1928. 15p. Typewritten.

List of references on live stock insurance, comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. April 10, 1928. 7p. Typewritten.

"Intended to supplement the List of references on insurance of live stock compiled by the Library of Congress, April 1, 1915."

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

California

California. Dept. of agriculture, Sacramento. Monthly bulletin, v.17, no.2, February, 1928. 180p.

Contains the proceedings of the sixtieth convention of fruit growers and farmers, Stockton, California, Nov. 16-17, 1927.

California. Dept. of agriculture, Sacramento. Monthly bulletin, v.17, no.3, March, 1928.

Pages 216-221 contain an article by H. W. Poulsen on Unusual Vegetables Grown in California. The vegetables discussed are sweet anise, Italian sprouting broccoli and cardoon. Directions for and illustrations of methods of packing for shipment are given.

Jones, H. A., and Robbins, W. W. The asparagus industry in California. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta., Berkeley. Bul. 446. 105p.)

Pages 76-84 discuss sorting, grading and packing for market, with illustrations; and pages 84-88, the canning industry.

Rauchenstein, Emil. Economic aspects of the watermelon industry. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta., Berkeley. Bul. 449. 1928. 26p.)

Connecticut

Wilkinson, A. E. Tomatoes. (Conn. Agr. Col. Ext. Service, Storrs. Ext. Bul. 120. 1928. 22p.)

Marketing phases and costs of growing are given on pages 17 to 21.

Illinois

Case, H. C. M. and Ross, R. C. The place of hog production in corn-belt farming. (Ill. Agr. Exp. Sta., Urbana. Bul. 301. 1927. p.146-179)
Pt. 1. Cost of producing hogs. Pt. 2. Factors to consider in fitting the hog enterprise to the individual farm. Pt. 3. Hog production a means of adjusting sale of farm products to market conditions.

Illinois. University. College of agriculture, Urbana. The Agricultural outlook for Illinois, 1928. 10p. Mimeographed.

Iowa

Holmes, C. L. The Iowa agricultural outlook for 1928. (Iowa. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ames. Current economic series. Report 7, 1928. 16p.)

Holmes, C. L. and Allbaugh, L. G. Summary of Iowa agricultural outlook for 1928. (Iowa State Col. of Agr. and Mech. Arts. Ext. Dept., Ames. Spec. bul. 1928. 4p.)

Iowa. Agricultural experiment station, Ames. Annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1927. 63p.

Problems in agricultural economics and farm management studied during the year, p.6-9, projects in progress, p.43.

Kansas

Barnett, R. J. Grape growing in Kansas. (Kans. Agr. Exp. Sta., Manhattan. Circ. 134, 32p.)

Includes names of varieties for commercial use, cost of trellises, harvesting and packing.

Michigan

Michigan. Agricultural experiment station, East Lansing. Quarterly bulletin, v.10, no.3, Feb., 1928. p.79-146.

The combine harvester operated in Michigan (Costs of harvesting with combine), p.82-86.

Newton, R. W. and Hedrick, W. O. Farm real estate assessment practices in Michigan. (Mich. Agr. Exp. Sta., East Lansing. Spec. bul. 172. 1928. 80p.)

Contents: The statutory law of assessment and equalization. - Assessment law as interpreted by the State Supreme Court. - Assessment in practice. - Equalization in practice. - The function of the State Tax Commission. - Recommendations for tax reform. - Appendix: Summary of farm real estate assessment procedure in the United States.

Minnesota

Anderson, P. A. Growing and marketing wool. (Minn. Univ. Dept. of Agr. Ext. Div., Univ. Farm. Spec. bul. 117, 1928. 14p.)
Contains general information for the wool grower.

Missouri

Morgan, E. L. and Burt, H. J. Community relations of rural young people. (Mo. Agr. Exp. Sta., Columbia. Research bul. 110. 1927. 77p.)
In cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Ohio

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station, Wooster. Bimonthly bulletin, March-April, 1928. v.13, no.2.
Partial contents: Spraying a young orchard - cost of labor and material, by C. W. Ellenwood. - Truck movement of Ohio apples, by C. W. Hauck. - An index of Ohio's gross cash income from agriculture, by V. R. Wertz. - Corn-hog ratio in Ohio, by C. R. Arnold.

Pennsylvania

Bartlett, R. W. and Gregg, W. E. Milk marketing in Pennsylvania. (Pa. Agr. Exp. Sta., State College. Bul. 219. 1928. 43p.)
"An economic analysis of plant operation based on a study of the record of 52 shipping stations in 1925."

Taylor, P. R. and Hanemann, H. A. Direct marketing of farm products in Pennsylvania. (Pa. Dept. of agr., Harrisburg, Gen. bul. 454. 1927. 35p.)
Discusses the development of markets and the types and costs of direct marketing.

South Carolina

Hamilton, R. W. The cotton contest - 1927, for better yield and staple value. (Clemson Agr. Col., Clemson College, Ext. Service. Circ. 94, 1929. 15p.)
Results of the second contest by farmers of the state in which one of the requirements was "That accurate records be kept by the contestant of all labor and material costs."

Jensen, W. C. and Russell, B. A. Studies of farm land prices and ownership. (S. C. Agr. Exp. Sta., Clemson College. Bul. 247. 1928. 50p.)
The study was made in Anderson County, "A representative cotton area of the Piedmont region."
The sources of evidence used were: analysis of 10,051 deeds, covering a period from the early part of the nineteenth century up to 1927, for the price series; analysis of 185 deeds and 167 mortgages for tracing recent changes; use of 694 farm management surveys; interviews with merchants and real estate men.

Tennessee

Allred, C. E. and Atkins, S. W. An economic analysis of farming in Overton county, Tennessee. (Tenn. Agr. Exp. Sta., Knoxville. Agr. Econ. Survey, no.1, 1927. 127p.) Mimeographed.

Texas

Gabbard, L.P. Texas agricultural outlook for 1928. (Tex. Agr. Exp. Sta., College Station. Circ. 51. 1928. 20p.)

Vermont

Ellenberger, H. B. and Aplin, R. D. Returns for skimmilk fed to hogs under Vermont conditions. (Vt. Agr. Exp. Sta., Burlington. Bul. 273. 1927. 15p.)

"The Vermont farmer wants to know not how much grain will be saved by feeding skimmilk, but how much money will be left him for his skimmilk after he has paid all the other expenses of raising hogs."

Virginia

Virginia. Dept. of agriculture and immigration, Richmond. Bulletin 243. 1928. 32p.

Leaf tobacco sales for January 1927-1928 are given by the Division of Agricultural Statistics on pages 25-27.

Washington

Severance, George, and Johnson, N. W. Production and marketing of Spokane Valley farm products. (Wash. Agr. Exp. Sta., Pullman. Bul. 221. 1927. 61p.)

Gives the results of a survey of the records of 113 farmers, the organizations of five profitable and five unprofitable farms, cost of production tables and the marketing situation.

Washington. Agricultural experiment station, Pullman. Thirty-seventh annual report June 30, 1927. (Bul. 222, 1927. 79p.)

Report of Division of Farm Management and Agricultural Economics, p.30-33.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin. Dept. of agriculture. Division of agricultural statistics. Madison. The farm outlook for 1928. (Wis. Crop and Livestock Reporter, v.7, no.2, Mar., 1928. p.5-8)

Includes tables of monthly milk prices, 1919-1927, number and value of livestock, 1926-1927, and monthly livestock prices 1926-1927.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS
Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Farmers Bulletins*

- 1558 - Preparation of eastern grapes for market, by B. E. Shaffer.
March 1928. 18p.
- 1560 - Preparing strawberries for market, by R. G. Hill. March 1928.
22p.
- "A revision of and supersedes Farmer's Bulletin 979, entitled 'Preparation of strawberries for market.'"

Service and Regulatory Announcements (Agricultural Economics)**

- 110- Rules and regulations of the Secretary of agriculture governing the inspection of hay and straw. Effective February 1, 1928. March, 1928.
6p.
- "Supersedes Service and Regulatory Announcements no.86."

Technical Bulletins*

- 37- Agricultural survey of Europe. France. By Louis G. Michael. Feb. 1928. 184p.
- 45- A study of ranch organization and methods of range-cattle production in the northern Great Plains region, by M. L. Wilson, R. H. Wilcox, G. S. Klemmedson and V. V. Parr. March, 1928. 92p. (Issued in cooperation with the agricultural experiment stations of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming).
- 50- Factors affecting the price of cotton, by Bradford B. Smith. Jan. 1928. 75p.
- 70- The combined harvester-thresher in the Great Plains, by L. A. Reynoldson, R. S. Kifer, J. H. Martin and W. R. Humphries. Feb. 1928. 61p. (Issued in cooperation with the agricultural experiment stations of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and Montana).

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.**

- Analysis of assumptions underlying the various indications of change in crop acreages. Discussion prepared for 1928 statistical class of the division, March 9, 1928, by Joseph A. Becker. [March 1928] 6p.
(Issued by Division of crop and livestock estimates)
- Brief statement concerning tentative classes and subclasses for live poultry, prepared by the Bureau of agricultural economics. [1928]
4p.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- Cooperative selling and purchasing as shown by the agricultural censuses for 1919 and 1924. Feb. 1928. By R. H. Elsworth. 8p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)
- The correlation of research in cotton marketing, by B. Youngblood. Address delivered before the general session of the Association of Southern agricultural workers, at Memphis, Tennessee, February 2, 1928. 11p.
- Crop and market news radio broadcasting schedules, 1928. March 1, 1928. 55p.
- Information concerning proper methods and conditions for the cold storage of eggs. [1928] 7 p. (Issued by Division of dairy and poultry products)
- Management factors which cooperatives should consider, by A. W. McKay... Address before School of cooperative marketing, Manhattan, Kansas, February 9, 1928. 8p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)
- Marketing Lower Rio Grande Valley Texas potato crop. Summary of 1927 season. By W. D. Googe. March, 1928. 22p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with Texas Department of agriculture Division of markets)
- Marketing North Carolina potatoes. Summary of 1927 season, by Wendell Calhoun. [April, 1928] 18p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the Elizabeth City Chamber of commerce)
- Marketing South Texas Bermuda onions. Summary of 1927 season. By G. D. Clark. March, 1928. 29p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing strawberries from the Ozark section of Missouri and Arkansas. Summary of 1927 season. By Wendell Calhoun. March, 1928. 20p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing the (White County) Arkansas strawberry crop. Summary of 1927 season. By R. E. Corbin. March, 1928. 14p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Mohair production in the United States. March 22, 1928. 2p. (Issued by Division of crop and livestock estimates)
- The movement of the 1924-25 cotton crop and changes in freight rates on cotton 1913-27. [By] John C. White... B. R. Gould ... [March, 1928] 12p. (Issued by Division of statistical and historical research)
- Production and carry-over of fruit and vegetable baskets for the year 1927, comp. by Beulah L. Chamberlain. 23p. March, 1928. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Relation of farmers' planting intentions to the agricultural outlook. March 22, 1928. 12p.
- Summer grazing crops for hogs in the peanut area. A preliminary report. By Oscar Steanson ... Henry T. Wingate and W. A. Minor, Jr. March, 1928. 7 p. (Issued by Division of farm management and costs in cooperation with Alabama polytechnic institute and Georgia State college of agriculture)
- Tentative grades for canned corn. [March, 1928] 7p.
- Tentative grades for canned peas. [March, 1928] 8p.
- U. S. grade requirements for pinto beans. [April, 1928] 1p.

Miscellaneous.*

- Brief bibliography on public finance and taxation, with special reference to forestry and other rural occupations, comp. by Louis S. Murphy. March 20, 1928. 26p. (Issued by Forest service) Mimeographed.
- Handbook of official grain standards for wheat, shelled corn, oats, feed oats, mixed feed oats, rye, grain sorghums and barley. Standards in effect on September 15, 1927... Comp. by E. G. Boerner. Rev. January, 1928. 100p. (U. S. G. S. A.- G.I.- Form no. 90. Issued by Bureau of agricultural economics) Printed.
- Progress report of the forest taxation inquiry. Fred Rogers Fairchild, director. March, 1928. 7p. (Issued by Forest service) Mimeographed.
- U. S. radio farm school... Farm economics. Series I. The business of farming, October 6, 1927 to December 7, 1927. By specialists of the Bureau of agricultural economics. 1928. 28p. (Issued by the Office of information. Radio service) Printed.
- U. S. radio farm school... Farm economics. Series 2. Marketing, December 14, 1927 to February 15, 1928. By specialists of the Bureau of agricultural economics. 1928. 31p. (Issued by the Office of information. Radio service) Printed.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agricultural Economics - Russia

Tchayanoff, A. L'état actuel de l'économie et de la statistique agricoles en Russie. (In Revue d'Economie Politique, 42^e année, no.1, Jan.-Feb., 1928, p.83-96 Published at Librairie du Recueil Sirey, 22 Rue Soufflot, Paris, France)

Contains a brief outline of the development of agricultural economics in Russia since the war.

Agricultural Income

Lembke, Friedrich. How increase agricultural income? (In Rural America, v.6, no.3, Mar., 1928, p.8-9. Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 1849 Grand Central Terminal Building, New York)

This is a translation by Henry Israel of an article by Mr. Lembke who is connected with the German Society for Rural Welfare and Home Culture, Berlin.

* Requests for these publication should be addressed to the office issuing them.

Agriculture - France

Courtin, André. L'effort agricole des régions dévastées. (In Revue Politique et Parlementaire, t. 133, no.396, Nov. 10, 1927, p.265-276. Published at 10 Rue Auber, Paris (9^e), France)

The author points out how much has been done in the devastated regions of France to restore the productivity of the land, and urges sympathetic cooperation on the part of the nation in the work that remains to be done.

Agriculture - Germany

H. J. R. Zur krise in der landwirtschaft. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg. 13, hft. 7, Feb. 17, 1928, p. [253] - 255. May be obtained from Otto Meissner, Hamburg)

The author urges the rationalization of agriculture if it is to make progress in Germany. The German farmer, in his view, is behind the times. He needs to adopt new methods as well as a new business outlook.

Agriculture - United States

Broad survey of Southern agricultural conditions. A symposium which throws light on the farm situation in the South, indicating steady improvement. (In Manufacturers' Record, v.93, no.11, Mar. 15, 1928, p.61-66. Published at Commerce and Water Sta., Baltimore, Md.)

Chew, Arthur P. The antagonism between farm and industry. (In The Annalist, v.31, no.793, Mar. 30, 1928, p.565-566, 577. Published by the New York Times Company, New York)

Head, Walter W. Agriculture - a national problem. (In American Review of Reviews, v.77, no.3, Mar. 1928, p.279-284)

"Agriculture will continue, necessarily, to experience periods of relative prosperity and relative depression. This has been true of all industry. This will continue to be true of all industry unless and until we achieve a millennium of organization, of exact correlation of supply and demand in every field of endeavor. These temporary cycles tend to equalize their own effects. We are concerned with the more permanent causes and effects which have tended to place agriculture at a disadvantage, compared with other industries. It appears to me that relief must be sought in the following fields: 1. Increased individual efficiency. - 2. Increased demand for farm products. - 3. Equalization of transportation costs. - 4. Greater control over the marketing of farm products. - 5. Equalization of opportunity in so far as it is affected by legislation."

Agriculture and the Price Level

Harkness, D. A. E. Agriculture and the price level. (In Economic Journal, v.38, no.149, Mar. 1928, p.56-62. This is the quarterly journal of the Royal Economic Society. It may be obtained from The Macmillan Company, New York)

American Statistical Association - Papers and Proceedings

American statistical association. Journal, v.23, new series, no.161A, Mar. 1928, Supplement.

This issue is devoted to the Papers and Proceedings of the eighty-ninth annual meeting of the American Statistical Association held at Washington, D. C., Dec. 27-29, 1927. The titles of some of the papers are: Some observations on federal agricultural statistics, by Joseph S. Davis, with discussion by Jesse W. Tapp and Leon E. Truesdell. - Some desirable changes in the federal census of manufactures, by Woodlief Thomas. - The census of distribution, by Melvin T. Copeland, with discussion by William J. Carson. - Post war prices and pre-war trends, by Frederick C. Mills. - Some fallacies concerning index numbers, by Willford I. King. - Some important principles of index number construction, by Robert W. Burgess. - Constructing agricultural price index numbers, by O. C. Stine. - Problems of weighting a production index, by Woodlief Thomas. - A fundamental problem in the case method of instruction in statistics, by Olin W. Blackett. - The best index number for stabilization purposes, by Hudson B. Hastings. - The best index for use in stabilizing the price level, by Willford I. King, with discussion by Miriam E. West. - The statistical evaluation of the results of social experiments in public health, by Edgar Sydenstricker. - An experiment in the evaluation of social case work, by Porter R. Lee.

Cattle - Prices

Stokdyk, E. A. The ups and downs in beef cattle prices. How long will the swing be upward? (In Successful Farming, v.26, no.3, Mar. 1928, p.7, 50-51)

"Judging from the history of cattle price swings in the past, we would conclude that we will see the peak of cattle prices reached in 1931 or 1932 because our present upward swing has been under way for four years and should take four or five years to reach its peak. However, two factors in the present situation, as pointed out by Armour's Livestock Bureau, indicate that the peak of cattle prices will be reached before 1932.

"The first is the rapid liquidation that has taken place in the cattle industry since 1924, and the second is the increased rate of turnover in the cattle industry."

Census

Truesdell, Leon E. Outstanding features of the 1925 farm census. (In Rural America, v.6, no.2, Feb. 1928, p.4-6. Published by the American Country Life Association, 1849 Grand Central Terminal Building, New York City)

Citric Acid - Italian Monopoly

Lemons for citric acid. (In London Times Trade and Engineering Supplement, v.21, no. 503, Feb. 25, 1928, p.575)

A paragraph calls attention to a recent decision of the Italian government to create a monopoly in the manufacture of citric acid in Italy.

It is pointed out that large numbers of lemons are grown within the British Empire, and that the marketing of these under proper conditions would seriously interfere with the trade of the Sicilian lemon grower.

Citrus Industry - Palestine

Tolkowsky, S. The citrus industry in Palestine. (In Palestine and Near East Economic Magazine, v.3, no.4, Feb. 29, 1928, p. 70. Published by "Mischar w'Taasia" ("Trade & Industry") Publishing and Exhibition Co., Ltd., 13 Achad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv, Palestine).

A digest of a report by Professor H. Clark Powell, issued by the Department of Agriculture and Forests of the Palestine Government. "The report contains valuable technical advice on a number of important points affecting the growing of citrus fruits... Climatic conditions [in Palestine] are very favorable and the normal absence of frost gives the country a marked advantage over California."

Corporation Farming

Stokdyk, E. A. Corporation farms or peasantry? (In Northwestern Miller, v.153, no.10, Mar. 21, 1928, p.1092. Published by The Miller Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"Corporation farms are, however, successful and essential to development projects. Where considerable capital is necessary to improve areas by irrigation or drainage they function well. But here the profits are largely made in increased land values and not in crop production. The corporation may carry on the farming enterprise for some time at high profits if it does not capitalize the increase in land values; but as soon as it does capitalize the land values, high profits cease.

"The characteristic of land that makes it a savings bank for many people tends to capitalize its earning power. Indeed, expected increases in values tend to capitalize land values beyond their earning power. Whenever land pays a higher rate of return than government bonds, the price of land rises because of the demand for land by conservative investors. This fact has made it profitable for farming corporations to dispose of their holdings when the development stage was completed.

"The statements made concerning corporation farming will no doubt be challenged by some as 'time-worn theory.' The best answer the writer can give is to refer to the 1925 Census of Agriculture, which shows that there were approximately 45 per cent fewer farms operated by managers in 1925 than in 1920.

"The family farm will no doubt continue to be the foundation of American agriculture. The size of the unit will center around the number of acres that one set of equipment can handle in a season. The more efficient farmers will force out the inefficient ones, and a balance between supply and demand ultimately will be restored."

On the page following this article there is an editorial on it, entitled What of Corporation Farming?

Cotton Industry

Atwood, Rollin S. Localization of the cotton industry in Lancashire, England. (In Economic Geography, v.4, no.2, Apr. 1928, p.187-195. Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

"In this study of the Lancashire cotton industry, to determine definitely what part the geographic factors of environment had in the evolution of this great industry, at what period in its development they exerted the strongest influence, and briefly, the part played by the strictly economic and social conditions, three major periods have been distinguished: first, the early concentration in the homes, when social and economic factors were most important; second, the great period of rapid growth, when the factors of geographic environment, topography, water power, coal, lime, salt, and pure water played the dominating rôle in the localization; and third, the present period, marked by increasing localization, with the geographic factors still operative. Specialization in this latter period became more definite and pronounced due primarily to economic conditions and world competition."

Crop Estimates - England

Vigor, H. D. Crop estimates in England. (In Royal statistical society. Journal, new series, v.91, part 1, 1928, p.1-33. Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2, London, England)

This paper which was read before the Royal Statistical Society on November 15, 1927, is followed by discussion on p.34-48 of this number of the Journal.

Cooperation - Germany

Die deutschen Konsumgenossenschaften 1927. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, Jahrg. 13, hft. 11, Mar. 16, 1928, p.424-427. May be purchased from Otto Meissner, Hamburg, Germany)

An account of the progress made by consumers' cooperatives in Germany in 1927.

Cooperation - Russia

Agricultural cooperatives in the U. S. S. R. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.3, no.6, Mar. 15, 1928, p.95-96. Published by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

Discusses the increasingly important part played in the economic life of the Soviet Union by the widespread system of agricultural cooperation.

Consumers' cooperatives. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.3, no.5, Mar. 1, 1928, p.77-79. Published by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

Outlines the development and business policy of the consumers' cooperatives in the Soviet Union.

Cooperation - United States

Tenny, Lloyd S. Recent trends among cooperatives in the United States. (In Rural America, v.6, no.3, Mar. 1928, p. 9-11. Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 1849 Grand Central Terminal Building, New York)

"From a paper at the East Lansing Conference."

Weller, Charles S. A mid-west alliance. A new proposal for an official alliance of surplus-producing agricultural states, to control the sale and improve the prices of their products. (In Farm Journal, v.52, no.3, Mar. 1928, p.13, 73. Published by Wilmer Atkinson Company, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

"Reduced to its essentials, this plan of Charles S. Weller, of South Dakota, urges an alliance of at least seven of the most important mid-west states, where surpluses of staple foods are produced, for the co-operative marketing of their products.

"Disregarding efforts that may be made to get the rest of the country to co-operate through federal legislation Mr. Weller would have the people of this block of states set up their own marketing machinery, using the powers of the state governments to enforce its use on all farmers in the territory.

"How this is to be done, and how the obvious difficulties are to be met, Mr. Weller explains in his own words.

"Incidentally, the author is chairman of the 'Agricultural Equality Committee,' authorized by the legislature of South Dakota, and appointed by Governor Bulow." - Editorial Statement.

Dairy Marketing

Dairy markets in 1927 and comparisons. (In Hoard's Dairyman, v.73, no6, Mar. 25, 1928, p.294-295, 328. Published by W. D. Hoard & Sons Co., Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin)

This consists mainly of tables which give "a survey or picture of dairy marketing activities during 1927, together with comparisons with previous years."

Financing of Agriculture - Russia

Financing of agriculture in 1927-28. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.3, no.4, Feb. 15, 1928, p.62-63. Published by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

Contains a brief account of government appropriations for agriculture in Russia and the use to which they have been put, and of credit facilities granted by the Central Agricultural Bank and its branches.

Forests - Europe

Dietrich, Bruno F. A. European forests and their utilization. (In Economic Geography, v.4, no.2, Apr., 1928, p.140-158. Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

"This brief outline of the characteristic features of the European for-

est industry clearly shows how differently the countries take care of this important resource of wealth. The general rule is that the countries with dominant industry and high density of population form a group for which the timber import is characteristic. The others, mostly situated in northern and eastern Europe have a surplus of wood so that they are able to support the first group. The boundary between the two groups is, and it cannot be otherwise, ephemeral. With changing demands of the industrial groups, and changing resources of the producing group, the boundary will fluctuate from time to time."

Freight Rates

Kojima, Shotaro. On tariff freight rates. (In Kyoto University Economic Review, v.11, no.2, Dec. 1927, p.113-137. Sold by the Maruzen Co., Ltd., Tokyo)

Deals with the meaning of, the formation of, the merits of, and the principle ruling, tariff freight rates.

Warren, G. F., and Pearson, F. A. Who pays the freight? (In Farm Journal, v.52, no.3, Mar. 1928, p.9, 59. Published by Wilmer Atkinson Company, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

"Consumers will take a given supply of a product at a given price. They will not pay any more for that supply. If prices are raised, some of the supply will remain unsold, and prices will have to fall if the surplus is not to go to waste.

"When the consumer looks at a box of strawberries, he does not ask to see the freight bill. He looks at the berries, and looks at the price, and it is the total price that decides how many he will take. Supply and demand govern consumer's price...

"Price determines whether the consumer will take the strawberries, and what the farmer gets is the consumer's price, less all distributing charges.

"If the increased freight rates result in a decreased supply reaching the consumer, then, and not until then, is any part of the freight passed on to the consumer. When, and to what extent the consumer pays the freight, therefore depends on how soon and how much production is reduced."

Grain - China

Cereal trade in Tientsin. (In Chinese Economic Journal, v.2, no.3, Feb., 1928, p.104-108. Published by Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, 1-A Chang Pu Ho, Nan Ho Yen. Peking, China)

An interesting account of the methods of landing, unloading and selling grain and legumes at Tientsin and a description of the different varieties of wheat, maize, millet, beans and peas that are sold.

Grain Futures Administration

Fitz, L. A. Watching the "bulls" and "bears"; how the grain futures administration operates. (In Bureau Farmer (Illinois Agricultural Association Section) v.3, no.7, March, 1928, p.19, 24)

Index of Farm Purchasing Power

Ashby, Forrest Bee. An aggregative index of farm purchasing power. (In American statistical association. Journal, v.23, new series, no.161, Mar. 1928, p.49-54. Publication office, Rumford Press, Concord, N. H.)

The writer illustrates an aggregative index of farm purchasing power, gives the sources of the data used, and suggests uses therefor.

Markets

Hallinan, Charles T. Organized markets: dangers threatening their freedom. (In Annalist, v.31, no. 792, Mar. 23, 1928, p.524-525. Published by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York City)

"Organized markets whether for the sale of stocks and bonds, or of commodities, have been undergoing an interesting transition since the war. For one thing, they have tended to become increasingly decentralized. Markets in the various financial and commercial capitals have reached out aggressively for business which before the war had been cheerfully left to foreign bourses and exchanges. And new markets, designed to provide local or regional facilities for 'hedging' transactions or for speculative operations in 'futures' have sprung up, no doubt in response to local demand.

"But this vigorous tendency towards the multiplication of bourses and the aggressive expansion of those already in existence, is more or less in conflict with the anti-speculative activities of Governments, agricultural pools and producers' cartels. The situation is interesting and deserves more attention than it has received...

"Apparently, in a greater degree than ever before, the organized market of the future must prepare to defend itself against (a) the emergence of rival markets offering similar facilities; (b) against the attacks of organized producers, like the copper combine and the wheat pools; (c) against the extra-market efforts of organized consumers, like the American pool of rubber manufacturers; and (d) against the interference of Governments acting either singly or in combination."

Reclamation

Brenckman, Fred. Reclamation and the agricultural surplus. (In Farm and Ranch, v.47, no.12, Mar. 24, 1928, p.15. Published by Texas Farm and Ranch Publishing Co., Dallas, Texas)

"In view of the fact that agricultural efficiency and production are increasing faster than our population, and in view of the existing agricultural surplus, the farmers of America have a right to demand that no new irrigation and reclamation projects shall be authorized until there is need for them."

Rural Migration

Galpin, C. J. Why farmers are leaving the farm. Survey by Department of agricultura shows causes of drift to cities. (In Wallaces' Farmer, v.53, no. 10, Mar. 9, 1928, p.373, 413)

Willson, E. A. Rural changes in Western North Dakota. Social factors involved in the movement of settlers from farms. (In Dakota Farmer, v.48, no.7, Apr. 1., 1928, p.372, 390, 391, 430)

"This is the second and concluding article of the series 'Rural Changes in Western North Dakota' from the pen of E. A. Willson, specialist in rural organization, North Dakota Experiment Station, Fargo. The articles constitute a brief review of the study conducted by Mr. Willson, the complete report being published as North Dakota Station Bulletin No. 214. Bulletin material is now in the hands of the printer and the bulletin will be ready for distribution by the experiment station at an early date." - Editorial statement.

Part I is Changes in Number of Farms and is in the March 15, 1928 (v.48, no.6) number of the Dakota Farmer.

Rural Social Organization

Terpenning, Walter A. Requisites to rural social organization. (In American Journal of Sociology, v.33, no.5, Mar. 1928, p.737-753. Published at the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois)

"The conditions of social organization are a group consciousness and an awareness of needs which can be supplied only through united effort. Rural communities, as compared to urban communities, are deficient in regard to the second condition. The inadequacy with which rural social needs are being met is revealed in the study of two typically rural counties. On a basis of this study certain principles of rural social organization are presented, and a tentative program suggested." - Abstract.

Rural-Urban Relations

Landis, Benson Y. A reading list on rural-urban relations. (In Rural America, v.6, no.4, Apr. 1928, p.14. Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 1849 Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City)

South America

Jones, Clarence F. Agricultural regions of South America. (In Economic Geography, v.4, no.2, Apr. 1928, p.159-186. Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

This is the second installment of this article, number 1 of which appeared in the January, 1928, issue of Economic Geography.

Sugar - Russia

The sugar industry of the Soviet Union. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.3, no.3, Feb. 1, 1928, p.42-44. Published by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

"The sugar industry of Soviet Russia, after suffering almost total eclipse in the years of war and revolution, is rapidly approaching its pre-war position." This is largely due to the efforts of the Sugar Trust, organized in April, 1922. An outline of the progress made by the Trust is given, and

tables give the area under sugar beet cultivation, the root yield per acre, the total factory consumption of sugar beets, the total sugar production, the sugar content of beets, the average daily production of sugar per factory from 1918 to 1927.

Tenancy - Illinois

Reuss, G. H. Farm tenancy in Illinois. (In Illinois Agriculturist, v.32, no.6, Mar. 1928, p.167, 180. Published by the Agricultural Club of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.)

Waterways

Whitbeck, Florence. New York barge canal - expectations and realizations. (In Economic Geography, v.4, no.2, Apr. 1928, p.196-206. Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

"The failure of the Barge Canal is of nation-wide interest, for it shows the general condition of practically all inland waterways. The Great Lakes are an exception, for they stand in a class by themselves. The Barge Canal has not failed for special reasons peculiar to itself, but for reasons characteristic of inland waterways of the United States at the present stage of our economic development. If any canal should succeed it is the Barge Canal, for it has many natural advantages such as its east-west direction, its route between New York City and the Great Lakes, its rich agricultural and industrial tributary areas, and its extremely low course across the Appalachian Highland...

"Transportation conditions have changed since the middle of the nineteenth century when the Erie Canal was in its prime. Now the railroads are in a condition better than ever before. The latest reports show that more traffic is being carried on them and carried more efficiently than ever before in their history. The delays of transshipment, and of slow canal boat movement, and the limited navigation season, outweigh the benefits of a slightly lower rate. In other words, we have passed out of the canal and river period in transportation. Such waterways are obsolete in the United States."

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Chamber of commerce of the United States. Washington, D. C. Agricultural service. Typical agricultural projects of chambers of commerce. Washington [1928] 20p. Mimeographed.

Conference on Christian politics, economics and citizenship. Continuation committee. Rural life; a report prepared by a commission appointed by the Copec continuation committee. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green and co., ltd., 1927. 101p. 281.2 C762

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Enfield, Alice Honora. Co-operation: its problems and possibilities. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green and co., ltd., 1927. 90p.
(Workers' educational association outlines. General editor: R. S. Lambert) 280.2 En2
"Books for reading": p. 90
An elementary text-book.

Farmers' educational and cooperative union of America. Illinois division. The Cooperative marketing act (State of Illinois) and summary of cases and decisions dealing with the legal phases of cooperation. Pontiac, Ill., Farmers' educational and cooperative union of America, Illinois division [1927?] 33p. 280.3 I16
The publisher's address is 409 Sterry Bldg., Pontiac, Illinois.

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. [Publications] E. M. B. 3-6. London 1927. 280.39 G792P
No. 3. Report on development of agriculture in Trinidad, by H. C. Sampson. - No. 4. Report on development of agriculture in British Guiana, by H. C. Sampson. - No. 5. Report on development of agriculture in the Leeward and Windward Islands and Barbados, by H. C. Sampson. - No. 6. Geophysical surveying. Report of a sub-committee of the Committee on civil research.
E. M. B. / was reviewed in Agricultural Economics Literature v.I, no.10, Dec. 1927, p.242-244; and E.M.B. 2, in v.2, no.3, Mar.1928, p. 76.

Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Reports ... 8th report. Functions and work of the Imperial economic committee. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1928. 22p. ([Gt. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 3018) 280.3 G794
Reports 1 - 7 were listed in Agricultural Economics Literature, v.2, no.3, March, 1928, p.73.

Gt. Brit. Ministry of health. Commission on production of milk in the Netherlands and Denmark. Reports of the Commission appointed ... to enquire into the conditions of milk (used in preparing condensed milk) in the Netherlands and Denmark. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1928. 29p. ([Parliament. Papers by command] cmd. 3004) 44 G79M

Gutman, Franz. Währungs-ideen und Währungsgestaltung in der gegenwart... Jena, G. Fischer, 1928. 29p. (Kieler vorträge gehalten im Wissenschaftlichen klub des Instituts für weltwirtschaft und seeverkehr an der Universität Kiel, hrsg. von B. Harms. 25) 280.9 K54 no.25.

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Consists of articles (reprinted from the Farm journal) by Dr. Charles L. Stewart, Secretary W. M. Jardine, E. Clemens Horst, Carl S. Vrooman, Frank W. Murphy and Dr. George F. Warren.

Rutnagur, S. M., ed. Bombay industries: the cotton mills. A review of the progress of the textile industry in Bombay from 1850 to 1926 and the present constitution, management and financial position of the spinning and weaving factories. Bombay, Indian textile journal limited [1927] 744p.

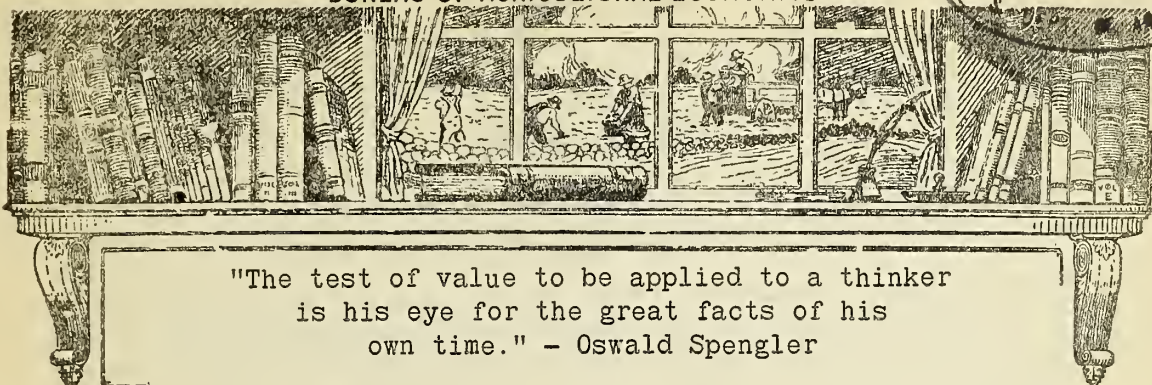
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The index to Volume 1, 1927, of Agricultural Economics Literature is being mimeographed and will be sent to addresses on the mailing list. Additional copies may be obtained, on request, from the Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



"The test of value to be applied to a thinker
is his eye for the great facts of his
own time." - Oswald Spengler

Vol. 2

June, 1928

No. 6

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Reviews	157 - 162
Johnson, O. M.: The economics of land reclamation in the United States, by R. P. Teele	
Bean, L. H.: The behavior of prices, by F. C. Mills	
Moore, A. N.: The economics of instalment selling, by E. R. A. Seligman	
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts	162 - 176
Giannini foundation of agricultural economics	
German commerce yearbook 1928	
Alsberg, C. L., and Taylor, A. E. The fats and oils	
Wright, P. G. The tariff on animal and vegetable oils	
Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries.	
Report on the pork and bacon trades in England and Wales	
World population conference, Geneva, 1927	
Pigou, A. C. A study in public finance	
MacDonald, A. F. Federal aid; a study of the American subsidy system	
Tarafa, J. M. Informe que a la Comision nacional para la defensa del azucar	
State Publications	176 - 180
U. S. Dept. Agr. Publications, Economic in Character	180 - 181
Periodical Articles	182 - 192
Notes	193 - 194

Prepared by the Staff of the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau can not supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE will not be published in July and August. No. 7 will appear early in September.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Teele, Ray P. The economics of land reclamation in the United States.
Chicago & New York, A. W. Shaw company; [etc., etc.] 1927. 337p.
281 T22

In the preface, the author indicates definitely that the purpose of the book is to discuss the experience of the United States in the reclamation of land for agricultural use. The clear-cut statement of this experience by a man who had been associated with the development of reclamation for a quarter of a century is of especial value at this time when the problems of surplus production, of future expansion of irrigation enterprises built by the Federal government, and of the possibility of the extension of Federal activity to include drainage, are all being seriously discussed.

The reclamation of farm land in foreign countries is treated only incidentally. It would have been helpful to have had a more complete statement of the reasons underlying foreign reclamation policies, especially in the fields of drainage and the improvement of land preparatory to the establishment of settlements. Indeed, because of the close connection between reclamation and settlement, it would have added much to have had at least a general analysis of the conditions and problems in these fields in older countries if for no other reason than to make clear the differences in the situations in the United States and the European nations which are frequently used as illustrations, without any qualifications, by advocates of various schemes for settlement and development.

The method of treating the subject consists first in tracing historically the steps by which the present situation has been reached, second in analyzing the economic conditions on the projects of different kinds, and finally in making a recommendation as to the future.

The first function of the government in its relation to reclamation was simply to lay down rules of action by recognition of customs, by passage of special laws, and by court decisions. Blunders were numerous and their effects persist up to the present time. In general, fewer mistakes were made with reference to drainage than to irrigation, but finally there was established a more or less satisfactory course of procedure.

When in the course of time irrigation was planned for or established on less desirable lands, it was not so easy to predict the economy in production. This inability to predict accurately the advantage to be gained by putting water on the land led to many proposals for State and Federal participation. It is with State and Federal participation that the book is most concerned because it is exactly here that the real questions arise. So long as an individual or a small group of individuals was able to irrigate land in competition with other farmers, there was no economic problem different from other expenditures in the highly competitive industry of agriculture, but when the State or the Federal government took part of the

responsibility for the irrigation of the land, many questions arose. For example, when the States passed laws forcing all land owners in an irrigation district to purchase "water rights", numerous projects were undertaken by promoters who heretofore had been unable to finance enterprises because only a part of the land could be brought into the district. State action in this case did little good and much harm by pushing irrigation on to unsuitable lands.

The discussion of the effects of Federal and State legislation in the encouragement and direction of irrigation is one of the most important contributions in the volume since some of the same problems arise in other connections when the government lends its influence to a certain kind of business activity. At times the author seems to overemphasize the failures of governmental action in this field, although it must be admitted that economic success without some kind of subsidy has not been overplentiful on Federal reclamation projects.

Certainly it is highly desirable to have pointed out the effects of subsidy at this time when many are eager and willing to show that subsidies are not necessary to the operation of reclamation projects on an economic basis and at the same time are asking for revolving funds or Federal aid for a long term at a low rate of interest. Reclamation may be defended on many grounds, but if it is economical it must, in the long run, pay its own costs, as is repeatedly stated in this volume.

In various ways the government has become an active participant in reclamation work. This brings the discussion to recommendations as to a policy for future development which is briefly stated in the phrase "payment according to benefit." The author concludes that the fact that the irrigation district has come to be generally recognized as a unit, will make it easy to extend the idea to cover greater areas. For example, if a city expects to get a part of the benefit of reclaimed land, it can be included in the district and carry all charges for reclamation which cannot be borne by the farmers. Under this plan, charges for agricultural purposes will be on a basis of "what the traffic can bear." No attempt will be made to make farming bear an impossible burden such as is now the case with some projects. If the people of any area think that reclamation will be of benefit the district can be so organized as to include the agricultural land, if that alone is benefitted, or enlarged to take in a whole State or a group of States. Here at least is a clear-cut principle to be followed in a field where sentiment and thought are frequently mixed in unknown proportions. O. M. Johnson, Agricultural Economist, Division of Land Economics.

Mills, Frederick Cecil. The behavior of prices ... With a foreword by Edwin F. Gay and Wesley C. Mitchell. New York, National bureau of economic research, inc., 1927. 598p. (Publications of the National bureau of economic research incorporated. no. 11) 284.3 M62

As in the case of the preceding studies of the staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research, this study is a contribution in an interesting and vital field and goes a great ways toward enhancing our knowledge of the characteristics of price fluctuations.

In a volume of 440 pages of text, charts and tables, Dr. Mills presents the results of an elaborate analysis of the behavior of wholesale prices

in the United States from 1890 to date, in which monthly and yearly commodity prices are treated individually and in combination, and in relation to general economic conditions. The first chapter deals with the measurable characteristics of commodity prices, such as changes between specific dates, variability, long-time trend, timing, duration, and amplitude of individual price changes during general price movements and flexibility, or correlation between prices and quantities. The second chapter deals with regional differences in commodity prices and in price behavior. In the next two chapters which comprise the second half of the book, measurements of price instability and measures of price behavior in combination are presented.

In the author's own words, this volume deals with:

- "1. The behavior of prices of individual commodities, and the relations among different attributes of commodity prices.
2. Regional differences between commodity prices, and differences from market to market in the behavior of prices of individual commodities.
3. Certain problems related to the measurement of changes in the general level of wholesale prices.
4. The measurement and significance of price dispersion and of price displacement.
5. The effect of changes in the price level upon relations among the prices of individual commodities.
6. The characteristics of the population of prices, as revealed by the behavior, in combination, of price relatives and of measures of variability, trends and cyclical movements in the prices of individual commodities." - p.438

Most of the aspects the author has had to study and present by means of statistical measures which make this volume one that is not to be read lightly and hurriedly. Particularly, is this true of the second half of the book which will undoubtedly be enjoyed most by those who are well acquainted with Dr. Mills' treatise on Statistical Methods or with other standard statistical text books. The average reader without a statistical background will probably read with considerable interest the first half of the book and leave the second half for the more fully equipped.

Inasmuch as a large part of the first half of the book deals with the cyclical characteristics of individual prices, and their relation to the general commodity price movements and to business cycles, it is likely to receive popular attention, and each reader will probably pay special attention to the commodities with which he has some acquaintance. The reviewer is therefore moved to emphasize the author's warning (page 95) as to the conclusions to be drawn from the results relating to price cycles. Individual price series, we are told, "were fitted into the framework set by changes in the general index," and the use of this common framework is to some extent responsible for the rough similarity in results between many commodities. The extent to which a common method of analysis applied to a large number of commodities may cover up significant characteristics may be illustrated by hog prices.

According to Mills' method of averages, there have been ten cycles in hog prices since 1890, the average duration of rise was 21 months, and the average duration of the cycle 39 months. Our own analysis of hog price

cycles reveals (1) that these cycles have been either major or minor cycles, each major one followed by a minor one, (2) that the average duration of major cycles was 60 months and of minor ones nearly 40 months, and (3) that the average rise from the bottom of a cycle to the peak has been more than twice as great in the case of major cycles as in minor ones, and finally (4) that the sequence of major-minor cycles gives some clue as to the nature of the next hog-price cycle.

For the student of price behavior this volume should prove of value as a reference and point of departure for it contains a large amount of material, results of many experiments to reveal various price characteristics and stimulating suggestions, as to new as well as orthodox methods and measures to use in the study of price behavior. L. H. Bean, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Seligman, Edwin R. A. . . . The economics of instalment selling; a study in consumers' credit, with special reference to the automobile...New York and London, Harper and brothers publishers, 1927. 2v. 280 Se43 Bibliography: v.1, p.339-346.

Business men, statisticians, economic historians and theorists, and philosophers will all find food for thought in this timely study by Prof. Seligman and his associates. Volume one is the text proper, containing all the important conclusions. Volume two is an appendix embodying the results of special statistical inquiries which are summarized in the first volume. Special attention is given to the automobile because it constitutes such a large and important part of all instalment sales and because much information was obtained about it through the courtesy of the General Motors Corporation.

The main treatise is divided into two parts, the first historical and statistical, the second analytical, discussing the nature, characteristics, and effects of the instalment system. Unity is given and vitality imparted to the discussion by the obvious desire of the author to disabuse the public mind of current prejudices and to show the advantages of the new plan.

The business man and statistician will be interested in the estimates of the extent of instalment selling. Out of total retail sales in 1925 of about 38 billion dollars (in industries practising instalment selling) about 4½ billions were estimated to be instalment sales. The estimate of instalment paper outstanding was a little over 2 billions of which about half was automobile paper. This conclusion, correcting a previous estimate by M.V. Ayres, was made possible by examination of the records of individual dealers covering 58,000 sales of cars in 1925 and 1926.

Prof. Seligman's explanation of the origin of automobile instalment selling seems to the writer of this review to be over-simplified. One factor he states to be the extension of the market to purchasers with lower incomes who find it inconvenient to pay cash. Of this there can be no doubt. But he asserts another important factor to be the pressure exerted on dealers by manufacturers to secure "an even uninterrupted flow of output" (p.30). It is not clear how retail selling on the instalment plan can solve the problem of seasonal demand. Prof. Seligman seems to assume that because of the new system the dealer will have a cash income all through the year, enabling him to buy cars from the manufacturer during the dull season. But this is true only to the extent that dealers finance their own sales during the busy season. The usual practice of dealers is to discount customers' notes with a bank or

finance company, which diverts the flow of instalment receipts to the lending agency. Indirectly, perhaps, the new method has helped to stabilize output by increasing sales during the busy season to such an extent that dealers were forced to stock up during the winter months in order to accommodate the spring and summer demands.

A good deal of the analytical discussion of part two might almost be called the philosophy of instalment credit. It is illuminating to see how the inquiry extends to questions of ethics and psychology. The need for an impartial study of the whole problem is revealed by an analysis of popular opinions which are shown to be dominated by economic interests. After showing that instalment selling without collateral represents the final stage in the evolution of consumption credit, the author proceeds to discuss the nature of production and consumption. Production is conceived as "the creation of a surplus of utilities over costs" leading to the satisfaction of the immaterial as well as the material wants of man. Its goal is social welfare. From this point of view production and consumption are both "parts of a larger whole, namely, utilization." Wealth may be utilized creatively, so as to increase the surplus of utilities over costs; or neutrally, so as to maintain this surplus; or wastefully, so as to diminish the surplus; or destructively, so as to engender a deficit. Although this classification gives an appearance of scientific precision, it involves ethical judgments of social welfare. The general conclusion of this line of thought is that "consumption credit as such is quite as legitimate as production credit...Where there is a productive, or even a neutral, utilization, credit is legitimate." This leaves for decision in each particular case the question of whether the utilization is productive or neutral.

The chapter on the general tendencies of consumption credit, summarizing the consumers' study by Mr. Kuznets, leaves one in doubt to what extent the conclusions are also applicable to instalment credit as a part of the whole. No further light is thrown on this question by the following chapter on the specific characteristics of instalment credit which centers attention on the problems of repossession. As far as the General Motors Acceptance Corporation is concerned, the losses on repossessions are almost negligible. This corporation operates on the recourse plan, approved by the author, in which dealers accept contingent liability on the discounted notes of their customers.

The author next refutes the argument that instalment credit is illegitimate because it applies to luxuries. While not denying the harmfulness of certain kinds of useless extravagance, he regards with approval the rising standard of life by which the luxuries of yesterday become the necessities of today. The automobile must not be regarded as a type of foolish consumption, for it "has marked a revolution in economic and social life which is comparable to that produced by the introduction of the railway", and its benefits outweigh its disadvantages.

It is in the final chapters of the book dealing with the effects of instalment credit that readers will find the greatest opportunity for disagreement. Although there is no doubt that the plan frequently makes it possible "immediately to place in the hands of the consumer worth-while commodities which it would otherwise be impossible for him to acquire," there is room for question as to the proportion of instalment purchases which really are worth while. It is true that the purchase of an automobile involves the sacrifice of present enjoyments for the sake of future utilities; but do not these utilities diminish with time? Is it not still the fact to a considerable

extent that a large part of the satisfaction derived from an automobile consists of the first pride of possession with all it implies in the way of social prestige? In so far as the buyer fails to allow for the diminishing utility of future rides, the purchase may not turn out to be worth the cost. This argument, indeed, applies with less force today than when the automobile was first introduced.

Another debatable point is the effect of instalment selling on individual savings. Prof. Seligman argues that it increases the income from which savings can be made both by providing a new incentive to work and by increasing earning capacity. How important this tendency may be is problematical. Harder work does not necessarily bring a larger income; if it results in over-exertion, it may seriously reduce income. The effect on earning power is still more uncertain. For many people the automobile does tend to increase efficiency by providing refreshment and change of occupation. But to others, especially among farmers whose time is their own, it may be a temptation to prolong leisure at the expense of work. And what about the sleep lost by radio enthusiasts? The same considerations throw some doubt on the conclusion that instalment selling, by increasing consumers' incomes, causes a permanent enlargement of consumers' demand.

The other factor suggested by the author which tends to bring a permanent increase in demand is also of a controversial nature, i.e. that the temporary stimulation of demand introduced by the instalment plan accelerates production and thereby leads to the disbursing of purchasing power in the form of costs and profits. One wonders whether such a process could be of great benefit to the producers of any particular commodity, since the additional purchasing power would be used to buy all kinds of consumers' goods.

The depression study under the direction of Mr. Roby dealing with the conditions produced by the anthracite coal strike leads to the conclusion that "frozen credits are not necessarily the concomitant of instalment selling."

"Summing up the entire matter, we should say that instalment selling, like every new institution, is subject to the perils of novelty... As the years roll by, experience will teach us to what classes of commodities and to what strata of society instalment selling is economically applicable... We may expect to learn that ... in its ultimate and refined forms, instalment credit will be recognized as constituting a significant and valuable contribution to the modern economy." Arthur N. Moore, Assistant Agricultural Economist, Division of Agricultural Finance.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Economics Institutions

The Giannini foundation of agricultural economics. (In Experiment Station Record, v.58, no.7, May 1928, p.601-605. Pub. by U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Office of experiment stations, Washington, D.C.)

This number of the E. S. R. contains a very interesting editorial on three large gifts in the interest of agricultural education and research made within the last five years and which involve over a million dollars each. The first, made in 1924, is "the Lotta Crabtree bequest to the Massachusetts Agricultural College, whereby the college is made residuary legatee of Miss Crabtree's estate for the purpose of establishing the

Lotta Educational Fund." The second also made in 1924, was for the establishment of the Herman Frasch Foundation for research in the field of agricultural chemistry with the object of obtaining results which shall be of practical benefit to the agricultural development of the United States.

The third and most important to students of agricultural economics is a contribution to the University of California on Feb. 10, 1928, of \$1,500,000 by the Bancitaly Corporation of San Francisco in tribute to its founder and president, Mr. A. P. Giannini; and is to be used primarily for the establishment of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics." The editorial, in part, is as follows:

"This gift is proffered by a corporation which constitutes, with its subsidiaries, one of the largest chain of banks in this country. The funds provided are said to represent President Giannini's personal share of the earnings of this corporation, and are thus utilized in response to his expressed desire to do something through the university for the farmers of California...

"As its name implies, the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics will be devoted to activities in this field. Specific mention is made in the offer for its establishment of such phases as the following: The economic consequences of increased production which result from improvements in seed grains, nursery stock, livestock, machinery, and methods of farming; the economic consequences of over-production arising from unusually favorable seasons as to weather and other conditions in the producing nations; the relations between conditions existing in the farming industry and the general economic conditions prevailing in the nation and internationally; the acquiring of such knowledge concerning soil qualities and climatic and other conditions in any or all parts of the State of California, and of such knowledge concerning existing or prospective supply and demand conditions for the various agricultural products of this State, as will enable the appropriate representatives of the foundation to advise the farmers of California as to wise plantings, sowings, breedings, etc., in relation to areas and kinds; the methods and problems of disposing of farm products on terms or conditions giving maximum degree of satisfaction to the producers; and any economic questions which concern the individual farmer and the members of his family. This enumeration obviously includes some matters usually thought of as falling within the field of production or the purview of rural sociology, but the most significant aspects are doubtless the possibilities open for development of the agricultural economics work along very broad lines.

"The terms of the offer, however, make it very clear that the primary function of the foundation is to be that of a research agency ...

"The question of securing adequate housing facilities for the foundation is answered by a provision that not to exceed \$500,000, or substantially one-third of the total gift, is to be used by the regents of the university for the construction and equipment of Giannini Hall. This building is to be erected as the third structure in the set of three buildings which will constitute the main College of Agriculture group at Berkeley, and will conform architecturally in essential details to the oldest unit, Hilgard Hall. Funds for this building are to be made immediately available so that construction can go on with all possible celerity...

"The proposal as submitted imposes no specific restrictions upon the university, but contains two significant statements of the donor's desires. Under one of these the regents are asked in selecting the members of the staff of the foundation 'to seek and appoint the most competent persons whose services are available, without restriction as to citizenship or race.' The other is embodied in the final clause, which reads as follows:

"It is expected that such university funds, or such funds received by the regents from the U. S. Government or other sources, as are available for application to the subject of agricultural economics, will be administered as if they were a part of the income from this foundation or at least in as intimate association with the activities of the Giannini Foundation as existing conditions or restrictions will permit.' The evident intent of this provision is to unify or at least coordinate the agricultural economics work of the entire institution, and this is a purpose which appears to be both logical and commendable. Doubtless there will be, however, more or less interest as to the relations which will be developed between the foundation and such existing agencies as the College of Agriculture, and more especially the agricultural experiment station.

"With the present endowment, an income of perhaps \$50,000 per annum may be expected for the foundation, but presumably even this large sum is intended to supplement rather than to replace the provision already made for agricultural economics work in California with funds derived from State and Federal sources."

Columbia university. Research institute on rural affairs. Report of conference on Research institute on rural affairs. New York, 1928. 18p. Assoc. file.

This pamphlet is the report of a committee of experts which after a year's study recommends that a research institute on rural affairs be established at Columbia University. The purpose of this institute would be to study the world agricultural situation in order to be in a position to help the American farmer. The committee recommends also that this institute have primarily a clearing house function as it believes that its "greatest value and real genius will lie in its possibilities for correlating knowledge and opinion in terms of the statesmanship of rural affairs" and in stating these so clearly that its opinions become valid for action on the part of all groups interested. The committee which submitted the report was made up of the persons whose names follow: Kenyon L. Butterfield, John D. Black, Elbert Sydney Brigham, Frank Evans, Robert A. Harper, Walter P. Hedden, E. C. Lindeman, Frank O. Lowden, O. S. Morgan, William F. Russell, V. G. Simkhovitch, J. Russell Smith, L. J. Taber, H. A. Wallace.

Agriculture - Bulgaria

Peyeff, Christo. Agrarverfassung und agrarpolitik in Bulgarien. Berlin, 1926. 100p. 282 p46

Inaug.- Diss. - Univ. zu Berlin

A historical account of agricultural conditions in Bulgaria from the eleventh century to date.

Agriculture - Europe

Baade, Dr. Die produktions- und kaufkraftreserven in der europäischen landwirtschaft und ihre bedeutung für die gesamtwirtschaft der europäischen industrieländer. Materialien vorgelegt von dr. Baade. Berlin, Gedruckt in der reichsdruckerei, 1927. 23p. 281 B11

A series of tables and charts showing the growth of the industrial population of Europe since 1870, the diminution of the agricultural population, and the distribution of the production of grain and potatoes in the different European countries.

Agriculture - Germany

Metzner, Helmut. Die landwirtschaftliche selbstversorgung Deutschlands. Berlin, Paul Parey, 1926. 150p. 281 M562

Publisher's address: Hedemannstrasse 10 u. 11, Berlin, Germany.

The author discusses very thoroughly and very clearly the possibility and the desirability of Germany becoming self-supporting as far as agricultural products are concerned. He decides that such a goal, while not indispensable, is eminently worth striving for. After an exhaustive study of available statistics, he comes to the conclusion that it would be useless for Germany to attempt to compete with other countries in the production of tropical fruits, coffee, tea, cocoa, rubber, silk, and a number of other commodities which he lists. With regard to certain other products, such as wool, hides and skins, nuts, wine, and tobacco, Germany can only hope to be partially self-supporting. On the other hand, she can and ought to be independent as far as the production of rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, legumes, oleaginous plants, fruits, vegetables, and hops is concerned and to substitute for the production of livestock and dairy products, poultry and eggs, fodder, honey, rice, millet and buckwheat, that of grain and potatoes. He suggests a more extensive use of fertilizer, cultivation of waste land, intensive farming methods, and the preservation of the products by means of better warehousing facilities, cold storage, etc. He lays stress on the necessity for less discrepancy between prices and cost of production.

Skalweit, August K. F. Die deutsche kriegsernährungswirtschaft. Stuttgart, Berlin [etc.] Deutsche verlags-anstalt; New Haven, Yale university press, 1927. 277p. ([Carnegie endowment for international peace. Division of economics and history] Wirtschafts- und sozialgeschichte des weltkrieges. Deutsche serie) 389 Sk1

The author paints a very forceful picture of Germany's struggle to feed her people during the world war. He describes the early days of plenty, soon followed by the realization that available supplies must be carefully used and appetites curbed. War bread, meatless days, substitutes for coffee, tea, and sugar, community meals, price fixing, rationing, and, finally, the struggle against smuggling, are discussed.

Agriculture - Mexico

Mendieta y Nuñez, Lucio. El problema agrario de Mexico. Historia. Legislación agraria vigente. Formularios. Prologo del dr. Manuel Gamio. 2. ed. Mexico, 1926. 316p. 282 M52

A clear and concise account of the agrarian situation in Mexico during the precolonial and colonial epochs, from 1821 to 1856, from 1856 to the end of the nineteenth century, and during the twentieth century. The author discusses ecclesiastical ownership of land, the allotment of territory made by the conquerors of Spanish America, the laws of entail, and pertinent legislation up to date.

Agriculture - Scotland

Gibb, Robert Shirra. A farmer's fifty years in Lauderdale. Edinburgh, London, Oliver and Boyd, 1927. 286p. 32 G35

The London address of the publisher is 33 Paternoster Row, E. C.

The Foreword is by Robert Greig, who writes:

"Some years ago I suggested to my friend the late Dr. Shirra Gibb that his leisure on retirement from Boon might be occupied by recording his recollections of his farming life in the Borders extending over nearly half a century. The result is this book which should appeal to a large circle. No one was better fitted than Dr. Gibb to describe the rural life of the Borders and the farming of the past forty years. He was trained in science and a keen observer. He was an indefatigable and undefeated experimenter in farming methods. He was a judge of stock. He served on every public body of any importance concerned with the promotion of Scottish agriculture, and was a member of various local authorities.

"He took part in Agricultural Commissions to Ireland, Denmark, Canada, and Australia, and thus extended his already wide knowledge of agricultural methods. Above all he was a man and a sportsman, and every aspect of the comedy and tragedy of country life found in him a genial observer or a kindly sympathiser. He lived, and farmed successfully the great Lauderdale farm of Boon, through the worst period of adversity and the greatest period of prosperity that agriculture has seen for a century. This alone entitles him to a hearing from every Scottish farmer. Every one who knew Dr. Gibb, and many who never met him will enjoy these reminiscences. Not only are they interesting to us to-day, but in years to come they will be quoted by agricultural writers as authoritative on the large scale farming of the Borders before and during the Great War."

Agriculture - Switzerland

Landmann, Julius. Die agrarpolitik des schweizerischen industriestaates. Jena, G. Fischer, 1928. 128p. (Kieler vorträge gehalten im Wissenschaftlichen klub des Instituts für weltwirtschaft und seeverkehr an der Universität Kiel, hrsg. von B. Harms. 26) 280.9 K54

The recent tendency in Switzerland to favor the industrial export interests at the expense of the agricultural interests of the country is designated as a sacrifice of the latter which in the final analysis may defeat its own ends.

Consumer Demand - Bread

Pennsylvania. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of markets. Consumer demand for bakery products; a study of the effect of income, nationality and advertising upon the consumption of bread in Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre and Sunbury. A preliminary report [by H. Andrew Hanemann] Harrisburg, Pa., 1927. 14p. Mimeographed. 389 P38

This survey was conducted under the direction of Porter R. Taylor, director, Bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, George A. Stuart, in charge of grain marketing, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and J. Clyde Marquis, director of information, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Cotton

Oparin, D. J. The method of schematic deviations applied to the investigation into the cotton market dynamics. (The problem of equilibrium in economics and classical mechanics) Moscow, 1927. p.[137]-154, [167]-168. 280.9 M85 Reprint

"Reprinted from 'Problems of economic conditions', vol. III, no.1, ed. by the Conjuncture Institute, Moscow, 1927."

The text and tables in Russian are accompanied by a summary in English.

The method of "schematic deviations" described is used in this article "for the purpose of finding out the relation between the fluctuations of cotton crops and cotton prices in U. S. A. within the period from 1835 to 1922."

Debaters' Handbooks

Johnsen, Julia E., comp. Agriculture and the tariff. New York, The H. W. Wilson company, 1927. 142p. (The Reference shelf, vol. V, no.4) 281 J622

Bibliography: p. 19 - 30.

This debaters' handbook "relates to the tariff in its bearings upon agriculture and agricultural relief. Reprints and bibliography are selected mainly from recent material, on as broad lines as practicable within the limits of this volume. They are arranged in relation to the following question which is being debated this year, and for which a brief is included: Resolved: That our present high protective tariff policy is detrimental to the best interests of American agriculture. Material under the affirmative section is thus opposed to our tariff policy, and vice versa."

Rankin, E. R., comp. The McNary-Haugen farm surplus bill, debate handbook. Chapel Hill, N. C., University of North Carolina press [1927] 109p. ([North Carolina. University] University extension division. University of North Carolina extension bulletin v.7, no.6, November 16, 1927)

Denmark

Knight, Edgar Wallace. Among the Danes. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina press; [etc., etc.] 1927. 236p. 275 K74

This study was made by the author in 1925-1926 when he was appointed as Research Fellow of the Social Science Research Council to visit and study certain types of schools and education in Scandinavia. In his preface he says:

"In the main the notes deal with those economic, social, and educational efforts in Denmark which have transformed that little country and made it one of the best educated and most intelligent countries in Europe."

Economic Situation - Germany

German commerce yearbook 1928, ed. by Dr. Hellmut Kuhnert in cooperation with the Deutsch-Amerikanischer wirtschaftsverband, the German association to foster trade-relations between Germany and the U. S. A. Introduction by Dr. Gustav Stresemann. Berlin, Struppe & Winckler [1928] 265 G312

The preface states:

"The present volume aims to afford a comprehensive survey of the economic situation of Germany in 1926 and part of 1927. It does not restrict itself to a presentation of the actual happenings in German economic life, but, in connection therewith, it deals with some of the most important problems growing out of the particular predicament of German business, and also with the contractual and legal foundations of Germany's economic activity, especially in her relations with the United States...

"The book is divided into three parts.

"Part One deals with some important matters of a more general nature...

"Part Two describes the institutions and facilities which serve Germany's exchange of commodities and persons with the rest of Europe and with countries across the seas, especially with the United States...

"Part Three deals with the development, the present situation and future prospects of German economy, both as a whole and in its several branches, always giving special attention to relations with the United States."

Some of the articles are: Economic relations of German agriculture to the United States, by G. Oldenburg; The significance of the German potash industry; German leather industry, by L. Lindgens; The bast-fibre industry (linen, jute, hemp) by J. Hildebrand; German cotton industry, by Th. Schwartz; German silk industry, by A. Frowein; German artificial silk industry, by G. Froehlich; and, The German chocolate industry by the end of 1926, by M. Rueger.

Economic Survey - Irish Free State

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Trade promotion series no. 62. The Irish Free State; an economic survey, by Hugh D. Butler. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1928. 86p. 157.54 T67

This bulletin gives information on the natural resources, agriculture, industries, transportation, communication, banking, currency, coinage, Government finance, and foreign trade of the Irish Free State.

Fats and Oils

Alsberg, Carl L., and Taylor, Alonzo E. The fats and oils; a general view. Stanford University, Calif.[1928] 103p. (Leland Stanford junior university. Food research institute. Fats and oils studies no. 1, February, 1928) 307.9 L53

The directors' preface states: "Is is ... rational to present in this, the first of the series, a simple, elementary, and, so far as possible, non-technical exposition of the production, the technology, and the inter-relations of the various fats and oils, which may serve as a background for the more specialized studies that are to follow. The purpose has been to prepare the reader, who is assumed to be without training in chemistry, chemical engineering, or biology, for intelligent reading of studies of particular fats and oils in which the emphasis is primarily economic even though some reference may be made to technical matters of production, manufacture, and consumption."

Snodgrass, Katharine. Copra and coconut oil. Stanford University, Calif., Food research institute [1928] 135p. (Leland Stanford junior university. Food research institute. Fats and oils studies no.2, April 1928) 307.9 L53

"Bibliographical note": p.119-122.

Concerning this second study in the series the directors' preface states that it "has been placed early in the program of Fats and Oils Studies, not because coconut oil is a principal fat in the American diet - butter, lard, and cottonseed oil are all far more important - but rather because of the rapid increase in its usage in this country in recent years. This, combined with the fact that it promises to become increasingly important in the future and because relatively little has been published on it, made it appear one of the more urgent subjects for investigation."

Wright, Philip G. The tariff on animal and vegetable oils. New York, The Macmillan company, 1928. 347p. (Institute of economics. Investigations in international commercial policies) 285 W93T

The following summary is quoted from the book:

"It may be here stated that the conclusions arrived at in this study with respect to the several oils and fats are as follows:

"The duty on butter is only partially effective; it is beneficial to the dairy industry and burdensome to consumers but by an amount much less than the duty.

"The duty on olive oil is of little importance for protection but has some revenue value. Its magnitude would appear to be chiefly a fiscal problem.

"The duties on flaxseed and on linseed oil benefit oil manufacturers by the full amount of the duty on the oil, and benefit flax growers by an amount much less than the duty on flaxseed. All consumers of paint, lineoleum, and other products of linseed oil are burdened by the full amount of the duty on the oil. As the purpose of the combined duties was to benefit farmers and as the flax growers who have benefited constitute less than 1 per cent of all farmers, while all other farmers are

burdened, it would appear that the burden even to farmers outweighs the benefit.

"The duty on castor oil beans appears to be devoid of benefit to anybody. If it were removed, the duty on castor oil could be either greatly reduced or removed altogether to the great benefit of all industrial uses of this oil.

"The duties on the fish oils and on the animal fats (lard, tallow, the greases) are nominal. They have practically no effect upon prices or domestic production, and their retention or repeal would appear to be a matter of indifference. It is possible, though doubtful, that the duty on whale oil may be of some benefit to the domestic producers of menhaden oil.

"Finally, the benefit to the dairy interests and to cottonseed and peanut growers - the interests chiefly responsible for the changes in the oils duties - from the duties on cottonseed, peanut, coconut, and soya bean oils, has been at best small, while the burden on oil refiners and soap manufacturers has been considerable. In the case of these oils the burden would seem greatly to outweigh the benefit."

Federal Reserve Bank

Burgess, W. Randolph. The reserve banks and the money market... With an introduction by Benjamin Strong. New York and London, Harper & brothers publishers [1927] 328p. 284 B91

Benjamin Strong, in his introduction, says:

"Dr. Burgess's experience in a responsible office in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the past seven years has been of a character which gives him intimate knowledge of the functions and services not only of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, but of the System as a whole.

"He and his coworkers have over a series of years conducted scientific studies of various aspects of Federal Reserve operations, especially of the relation of the System to the money market, which have proved of daily practical value to the operating officers of the New York Reserve Bank. The results of several of these research studies are reported in this book."

Fruit

Sierra Leone. Lands and forests dept. Report on the question of establishing fruit growing for export in Sierra Leone, by Mr. M. T. Dawe... with a covering despatch by His Excellency H. C. Luke. [London, Crown agents for the colonies, 1927] 106p. 93 Sil

Appended to the main report (p.5-12) are three reports: I. Report on a visit to California and Florida by the Commissioner of lands and forests (Mr. M. T. Dawe); II. Report on the fruit industry in French Guinea by the Assistant conservator of forests (Mr. D. G. Thomas); III. Report on the packing of fruit for the United Kingdom market by the Director of agriculture (Mr. D. W. Scotland).

Irrigation - Egypt

Tottenham, P. M. The irrigation service, its organization and administration. Cairo, Government press, 1927. 89p. 55 T64

Issued by Ministry of Public Works, Egypt.

May be obtained from the Government Publications Office, Ministry of Finance, Dawawin P. O., Cairo, Egypt.

The preface states that the book is "intended to serve as an answer to enquirers who wished to know where such an account could be found, and who could only be referred either to Willcocks and Craig's monumental Egyptian Irrigation or to the very short notice in the Government Almanac. It is fuller than the latter and contains matter that cannot all be found in the former. It will, it is believed, be of use to officials and prospective officials of the Irrigation and some other Departments, while the importance to Egypt of the Service it describes may perhaps make it of some interest to the public."

Marketing - Pork and Bacon

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Report on the pork and bacon trades in England and Wales. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1928. 202p. (Its Economic series, no. 17) 280.9 G792

It is stated in the foreword that this "Report on the marketing of fresh and processed pig-meats and by-products is complementary to that already issued on the Marketing of Pigs in England and Wales, [Economic series no. 12] and deals with trades having an aggregate annual turnover in the neighbourhood of £100 million. Taken together, the two Reports offer a view of trade conditions and marketing organisation as they actually operate in regard both to raw material and finished products. Such a survey has never before been attempted, at any rate in so complete a form. The conclusions reached and suggestions put forward in both Reports are now available for the consideration of the Pig Industry Council, the appointment of which accords with a suggestion made in the Report on the Marketing of Pigs and coincides with the completion of the present survey."

This report contains sections on pork, bacon, hams, lard and offals, and by-products.

Population

World population conference, Geneva, 1927. Proceedings of the World population conference held at the Salle central, Geneva, August 29th to September 3rd, 1927, ed. by Mrs. Margaret Sanger. London, E. Arnold & co., 1927. 383p. 280.9 W89

The announcement of this conference reads in part as follows:

"The World Population Conference represents a pioneer effort on an international scale to grapple with one of the most fundamental problems which mankind faces to-day. The earth, and every geographical division of it, is strictly limited in size and in ability to support human populations. But these populations keep on growing; and in so doing they are creating social, economic and political situations which threaten to alter profoundly our present civilization, and perhaps ultimately to wreck it.

"What can be done about it? To take the first preliminary step towards intelligently answering this question ... is the purpose of the World Population Conference."

Although this conference was a temporary organization, a resolution was adopted at its executive session approving "a permanent international organization to be set up to consider in a purely scientific spirit the problems of population." Dr. Raymond Pearl was elected chairman of the provisional committee "entrusted with the duty of setting up such an organization."

The following are the titles of some of the papers read at the conference: Biology of population growth, by R. Pearl; Optimum population, by H. P. Fairchild; Food and population by E. M. East; Is the increase in the population a real danger for the food supply of the world? by Jean Bourdon; Population and food supply in India, by Rajani Kanta Das; Some needed refinements of the theory of population, by T. N. Carver; International migration and its control, by Albert Thomas; Principles of migration restriction, by J. W. Gregory; Some aspects of the migration problem, by A. Koulisher; The phenomenon of emigration in Italy, by Livio Livi; Australia and its immigrants, by Charles H. Wickens.

Prices - Ireland

Irish Free State. Ministry of industry and commerce. Tribunal on prices.

Report of the Tribunal on prices. Dublin, Stationery off. [1926] 248p.

This is the report of a Tribunal appointed by the Minister for Industry and Commerce of the Irish Free State "to inquire into and report upon the retail prices (and wholesale prices if necessary) of articles of general consumption, and practical methods of effecting reductions therein with special regard to the difference between the prices received by the producers or importers and the prices paid by consumers." It is in two parts. Part I is of a general nature and Part II deals specifically with the costs and prices of the articles investigated, including the Tribunal's conclusions and recommendations. Commodities on which reports are made include bread, meat, milk, groceries and provisions (such as butter, bacon, eggs, flour, tea, and sugar), porter and stout, vegetables and fruit, and fish.

Protection and Free Trade

Brunker, Edward G. Safeguarding; what it is and what it does. London, The Free trade union[1927] 56p. 285 B83

"Safeguarding is only another name for Protection and Safeguarding Duties have had precisely the same general economic results as experience attributes to those duties which are commonly called Protective Duties."

Public Finance

Pigou, A. C. A study in public finance. London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1928. 323p. 284 P62

The author writes in the preface:

"The volume is designed to supplement my two other volumes, The Economics of Welfare and Industrial Fluctuations, the three books together em-

bodying the main part of what I have to say on general economics. In Parts I and III I have made considerable use of material taken from my Political Economy of War, now out of print, and from Part IV of the first edition of The Economics of Welfare, most of which was omitted from the second edition. This material has, of course, been revised and reconsidered."

Part 2, on Tax Revenue, is, according to the author, "in the main, new" with the exception of the chapters on Taxes on the Public Value of Land and Taxes on Windfalls which are taken from the first edition of his Economics of Welfare.

Raw Materials

Reichwein, Adolf. Die rohstoffwirtschaft der erde. Jena, G. Fischer, 1928. 639p. 286 R27

A world survey of raw materials including grain, fruits and vegetables, sugar, industrial plants, and dairy and livestock products.

Rural Recreation

Ohio. State university. Graduate school. Contributions in rural economics no.1. Rural recreation in two Ohio counties, by C. E. Lively. Columbus, Ohio State university, 1927. 99p. 281.9 Oh3 no.1

This monograph is divided into two parts; The Community Aspect of Recreation and The Family and Individual Aspect of Recreation.

Rural Surveys - Europe

Donat, Jean. Une communauté rurale à la fin de l'ancien régime. Montauban, Impr. & lithographie G. Forestié, 1926. 297p. 277 D71 (Documents sur l'histoire économique de la révolution française)

Address of printer: 23, rue de la République, Montauban, Tarn-et-Garonne, France.

An account of economic and social life in the little community of Larrazet in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, France, during the second half of the eighteenth century. We have here an example of the division of land at that time when almost every one owned a piece of ground, however tiny. More than half of the land belonged to small farmers. The rest was the property of the church, the nobility, "bourgeoisie" and an intermediate category of husbandmen and laborers. The author looks upon this as a proof that the French revolution caused no great transformation in the distribution of the land, except with regard to the property of the church which was confiscated. The thrifty peasant life was, even in the days of the monarchy, the cradle of the middle class and even of the nobility.

Geddes, Arthur. La civilisation rurale du Bengale occidental et ses facteurs géographiques. Paris, A. Colin [1927] 235p. 281.2 G26 "Bibliographie": p.231 - 235.

Armand Colin's address is 103, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris, France.

A sympathetic account, from personal observation, of life in the rural districts of western Bengal. The author describes village life with its

caste system, the wretched condition of the laborers, the mud houses with thatched roofs and primitive furnishings, the reservoirs for irrigation of the rice field and the hard work in the fields at the mercy of the monsoon, beneficent when it brings rain, fatal to the crops when it is dry.

Kupsch, Walter R. K. Die natürlichen und sozialen verhältnisse der landwirtschaft und ihr einfluss auf die bevölkerungsbewegung im kreise Oststernberg. Berlin, 1926. 107p. 281.2 K96

A study, submitted as a thesis for a doctor's degree from the agricultural college of Berlin, of a small district of Brandenburg, its climate, its soil, its agricultural and social development and their influence on the movement of the population.

Social Science Abstract Journal

An abstract journal for the social sciences. (In Experiment Station Record, v.58, no.7, May 1928, p.605-606. Pub. by U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Office of Experiment Stations, Washington, D. C.)

"Recently announcement has been made regarding another project in which the [Social Science Research] council has been much interested and which is now apparently soon to be brought into active being. This is the establishment of a Journal of Social Science Abstracts. Funds have been placed at the disposal of the council aggregating \$500,000 to finance this venture during the initial period of 10 years. Not more than \$65,000 is to be available in any one year, and the hope is expressed that at the end of the decade the journal will become mainly if not wholly self-supporting. A comparatively low subscription rate is contemplated as a means to this end.

"The object of the proposed journal is to 'bring together for the use of men interested in research in economics, political science, sociology, statistics, and history citations and adequate abstracts of significant publications in all countries, both factual studies and contributions to theory. It will include also such materials from cultural anthropology, psychology, human geography, and other related fields as are of interest to scholars in the fields first mentioned.'

"The management of the journal is to be in the hands of a corps of salaried editors, giving full time to the enterprise. Publication is to be in English, but tentative steps are announced to secure an exchange of abstracts with agencies doing work in other countries. A monthly publication is planned, and it is estimated that from 15,000 to 25,000 abstracts are to be expected the first year.

"The scope of such a journal obviously far transcends the boundaries of agricultural economics and rural sociology, but it may be expected that in view of the keen interest which has been shown in these branches by the council their interests will receive due consideration. This is very desirable, for in the past workers along these lines have had more or less difficulty in following the literature in directions in which they are broadly concerned. Experiment Station Record, to be sure, established a section of rural economics in 1905 in charge of Dr. H. C. Taylor, then a specialist in the Office of Experiment Stations, and in 1921 the title of the section was amplified to give specific recognition to rural sociology. However, the space limitations prevailing since 1911, when research along these lines was still in its infancy, have precluded very

much expansion as these subjects have been developed, and abstracts not exceeding in number 400 or 500 per year are about all that can be hoped for under existing conditions. Under the basic policy of the Record, the publications of the experiment stations and the Federal Department of Agriculture and contributions from their workers to journals and other outside publications are abstracted systematically, though not always as fully as users desire, but there is little space available for the constantly growing volume of foreign work and other articles of direct bearing.

"Under any conditions the large number of publications of more general interest could hardly find admission in an abstract journal specializing so closely in agriculture and home economics as does the Record. Yet there are many pieces of research, as well as a host of other articles outside the narrow confines of these subjects, with which every investigator in agricultural economics and rural sociology should be acquainted. It therefore seems fortunate that provision for greater assistance in this direction will soon be forthcoming. An abstract journal covering the broad reaches of the social sciences systematically and completely should be able to render a very useful service and have before it a unique and appealing opportunity."

Subsidies

MacDonald, Austin F. Federal aid; a study of the American subsidy system. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell company [1928] 285p. 280 M142A

In the author's preface he states:

"This study of federal aid is based primarily on first-hand information. During the summer and fall of 1926 the author visited half the states of the Union, reaching every section except the Pacific Coast. The trip was productive of more than a thousand interviews - with federal, state and local officials, with representatives of farm and labor organizations and chambers of commerce, with newspaper editors, with typical farmers, merchants and bankers, with anyone and everyone who might be expected to know something of the practical operation of the subsidy system.

"The investigation was made possible through the generosity of the Social Science Research Council, which awarded a research fellowship for 'a comprehensive field study of the grants made by the federal government to the states.'"

There is a bibliography on pages 273-277.

Sugar

Tarafa, J. M. Informe que a la Comisión nacional para la defensa del azucar presenta el Coronel J. M. Tarafa con copia del Convenio de Paris. Habana, Imprenta y Pap, Sainz, hnos y ca. [1928] 18p.

Contains a copy of the agreement made in Paris in November, 1927, ratified in Berlin on November 30 by the Czechoslovak Republic, Poland and Germany, and later adhered to by Belgium, to limit the production of sugar in accordance with the world consumption. The report of the envoy sent to Europe by the President of Cuba states that the Paris conference has averted a serious economic crisis in the sugar industry of the world and expresses the opinion of the author that an agreement by all the

sugar-producing countries of the world to limit their production would be to the very definite advantage of producer and consumer alike. Hungary has expressed a desire to cooperate. Peru and Brazil are studying the problem. Santo Domingo has already restricted her output for five years.

Trade Relations - Chile

Sociedad nacional de agricultura de Chile. Un viaje de estudio por los mercados de los paises Sud-americanos del Pacifico. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Santiago, 1927. 70p. 280.3 So 1

Address of Imprenta Santiago: San Antonio 674, Santiago, Chile.

The Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura of Chile sent an envoy to the South American countries bordering on the Pacific ocean to study their markets and to report on the possibility and profitableness of more extensive commercial relations between them and Chile. The results of his observations are contained in this pamphlet.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

California

California. Dept. of agriculture, Sacramento. Dairy laws of California with regulations for their enforcement. Revised to Oct. 1, 1927. (Special publication, 78. 1927. 69p.)

California. University. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension service, Berkeley. The agricultural situation in California. (Circ. 18, 1928. 30p.)

Colorado

Burdick, R. T., Reinholt, Martin, and Klemmedson, G. S. A study of ranch organization in eastern Colorado. (Colo. Agr. Exp. Sta., Fort Collins. Bul. 327. 1928. 61p.)

Results of a study extending through the years 1922-1925 in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Colorado. Agricultural experiment station, Fort Collins. Fortieth annual report ... for the year 1927. 53p.

Report of the agricultural economist: p.32-37.

Florida

McKinley, Bruce. An economic study of potato farming in the Hastings area for the crop year 1925. (Fla. Agr. Exp. Sta., Gainesville. Bul. 193. 1928. p.177-275)

"The study was made to find out the farm practices, materials used, profits made, and to compile this information in such form as to make it helpful to farmers."

Georgia

Middleton, R. M. Marketing Georgia peaches. (Ga. Agr. Exp. Sta., Experiment. Circ. 82. 1928. 4p.)

Idaho

Wells, C. F. The potato situation in Idaho for 1928. (Idaho. Agr. Exp. Sta., Moscow. Circ. 51. 1928. 8p.)

Indiana

Indiana. Agricultural experiment station, West Lafayette. Annual crop summary. 1927. (Ind. Crops and Livestock, no.27. 1927. 15p.)

Indiana. Agricultural experiment station, West Lafayette. Annual livestock summary, 1928. (Ind. Crops and Livestock, no.29. 1928. 14p.)

Indiana. Agricultural experiment station, West Lafayette. Assessors' enumeration of 1926 crops. (Ind. Crops and Livestock, no.28. 1928. 12p.)

The three reports above were issued in cooperation with the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Kansas

Kansas. State board of agriculture, Topeka. Report [quarterly] v.47, no.185-A, March, 1928. 107p.

Contains the addresses, papers and discussions at the Board's fifty-seventh annual meeting, January 11-13, 1928, including the following: The farmer as a business man, by C. E. Huff. - A view of the livestock situation, by V. H. Munnecke. - The wheat-belt program, by E. H. Hodgson.

Michigan

Gardner, V. R. Varieties and locations as factors in apple production. (Mich. Agr. Col. Ext. Div., East Lansing. Ext. bul. 65. 1928. 4p.)

A condensation of a study presented in detailed form in special Bulletin 161 of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station.

Montana

Montana. College of agriculture and mechanic arts. Extension service, Bozeman. Montana agricultural outlook for 1928. (Emergency leaflet 2, 1928. 8p.)

New Hampshire

New Hampshire. Agricultural experiment station. Durham. Agricultural experiments 1927. Annual report of the director. (Bul. 232. 1928. 35p.)

Projects include: Labor requirements of orchards; studies of grain costs; cost of producing potatoes; the White Mountain hotel market for

vegetables and poultry; a study of roadside markets; the market price of broilers.

New Jersey

Oley, R. C. Prices of New Jersey farm products. (N. J. Dept. of Agr., Trenton. Circ. 132. 1927. 32p.)

Waller, A. G., and Weiss, H. B. The poultry industry in New Jersey. A statistical and economic study. (N. J. Agr. Exp. Sta., New Brunswick. Bul. 457. 1927. 48p.)

New Mexico

New Mexico. Agricultural experiment station, State College. Thirty-eighth annual report. 1926-27. 79p.

Agricultural economic projects are reported on p. 74 to 78.

New York

Collingwood, G. H., Cope, J. A., and Rasmussen, M. P. The production of maple sirup and sugar in New York state. (Cornell Univ. Col. of Agr. Ext. Service, Ithaca. Ext. bul. 167. 1928. 76p.)

Includes results of cost of production studies made during the years 1921-1923.

Corbett, R. B. An economic study of certain phases of fruit marketing in Western New York. (N. Y. Cornell. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca. Bul. 464. 1928. 51p.)

The first half is devoted to costs of packing fruit in the cooperative packing houses in Western New York in 1922 and 1923, and the remainder contains data on the costs of packing fruit on farms, prices, and a statistical appendix.

Ladd, C. E. The farm horse situation in New York state. (Cornell Univ., Col. of Agr. Ext. Service, Ithaca. Bul. 169. 1928. 26p.)

"The data ... were obtained from 2961 farms scattered throughout all the agricultural counties of New York."

"If history repeats itself, a shortage of young horses will develop within the next few years and prices of work horses will increase very materially."

Sanderson, Dwight. A population study of three townships in Cortland county, New York. (N. Y. Cornell. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca. Memoir 111. 1928. 19p.)

Contains data showing the differences between the farm and the village population.

Sanderson, Dwight. A survey of sickness in rural areas in Cortland county, New York. (N. Y. Cornell. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca. Memoir 112. 1928. 27p.)

North Dakota

Barton, O. A. Turkey investigations in dressing shrinkages. (N. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta., Fargo. Circ. 36. 1928. 12p.)

Benton, A. H. Poultry and egg marketing in North Dakota. (N. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta., Fargo. Bul. 215. 1928. 38p.)

The North Dakota egg law and rules and regulations governing licensed egg dealers are contained in the appendices.

Willson, E. A., Hoffsommer, H. C. and Benton, A. H. Rural changes in Western North Dakota. Social and economic factors involved in the changes in number of farms and movement of settlers from farms. (N. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta., Fargo. Bul. 214. 1928. 110p.)

Ohio

Hauck, C. W. The apple industry of Ohio. (Ohio. Agr. Exp. Sta., Wooster. Bul. 418. 1928. 70p.)

Information and statistics have been assembled relating to the production and marketing phases of the industry.

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station, Wooster. Forty-sixth annual report. for 1926-27. (Bul. 417. 1928. 118p.)

The Report of Rural Economics is given on p.77-81. It includes: Cost of cultivating corn in different sized fields; Season of egg production as related to profits; Livestock loss at Cleveland stock yards; Farm real estate taxes; Movement of rural population; Costs of family living.

Pages 82-83 contain a report on the project of the combine-harvester by the Engineering (agricultural) Division.

Oklahoma

Fetrow, W. W. The farmer's part in cooperative marketing. (Okla. Agr. Exp. Sta., Stillwater. Bul. 174. 1928. 23p.)

"The data for this study were secured ... in ... sections of the cotton belt of Oklahoma."

Pennsylvania

Mack, W. B. Early cabbage. (Pa. Agr. Exp. Sta., State College. Bul. 221. 1928. 22p.)

Shipments, commercial producing areas, types and varieties are contained on p. 3-6; marketing on p.21.

Texas

Crawford, G. L. Services, facilities, and costs of marketing vegetables in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. (Tex. Agr. Exp. Sta., College Station. Bul. 378. 1928. 39p.)

Texas. Commissioner of Agriculture. Twentieth annual report ... for the fiscal year ... ending August 31, 1927.

Includes reports of the statistical, cotton gin, warehouse, and market divisions.

Wisconsin

McNall, P. E., Kifer, R. S. and Mitchell, D. R. Planning the farm for profits. (Wis. Agr. Exp. Sta., Madison. Bul. 395. 1927. 24p.)
A study of farms in Fond du Lac and Walworth counties.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Extension Service. Office of Cooperative Extension Work*

Agricultural instruction; a means of establishing better racial relations in Southern communities, by E. H. Shinn. Feb. 1928. 14p. (Extension service circular 68) Mimeographed.

"Address presented at Negro Educational Conference, Nashville, Tenn., August 1, 1927, and at Negro State Teachers' Association, Little Rock, Ark., November 11, 1927."

Farmers Bulletins **

1559 - Rural libraries, by W. C. Nason. April, 1928. 50p.

1565 - Shall I buy a combine? By L. A. Reynoldson, J. H. Martin and W. R. Humphries. April, 1928. 18p.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics***

Marketing Imperial Valley cantaloupes. Summary of 1927 season, by A. E. Prugh and W. F. Cox. April, 1928. 39p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables)

Possible services of cooperative cotton gins, by James S. Hathcock ... Address before the School of cooperative marketing, College Station, Texas, March 1, 1928. [1928] 13p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)

Publications relating to farm population and rural life. May 1, 1928. 7p. (Issued by Division of farm population and rural life)

Relative importance of varieties and sources of carload supply of apples.

Data on forty-one important markets, July 1, 1926-June 30, 1927. (A

* This publication may be obtained from the issuing office.

** Requests for these publications should be addressed to Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

*** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- part of an economic study of the apple industry of the United States in cooperation with various state agencies) April, 1928. 43p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Services for the dairy industry by the Bureau of agricultural economics. May, 1928. 15p.
- Some examples of "How eggs may be marketed on a graded basis by producers" by Roy C. Potts. [April 13, 1928] 1p. (Issued by Division of dairy and poultry products)
- Some interrelationships between supply, price and consumption of cotton, by L. H. Bean. [April, 1928] 8p. 7 charts. (Issued by the Division of statistical and historical research)
- "Address delivered before the American statistical association, New York city, Friday, April 20, 1928."
- Spinning test of acala cottons grown in New Mexico (crop of 1926) A preliminary report. By H. H. Willis. March, 1928. 14p. (Issued by Division of cotton marketing in cooperation with Clemson agricultural college)
- A study of farmer elevator operation in the spring wheat area. Series of 1926-27, Part I. - Summary of information for use of farmers' elevators in reflecting premiums for high protein wheat to growers. A preliminary report. By W. J. Kuhrt. Apr. 1928. 7p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)

Miscellaneous*

- Correlation of kernel texture, test weight per bushel and protein content of hard red spring wheat, by J. H. Shollenberger and C. F. Kyle. [Washington] U. S. Govt. print. off., 1928. p.1137-1151.
Reprinted from Journal of agricultural research, v.35, no.12, December, 15, 1927.
- A handbook of dairy statistics... by T. R. Pirtle. 1928. 109p. (Issued by Division of dairy and poultry products, Bureau of agricultural economics)
Revision of Bureau of animal industry publication A. I. 37, 1922.
- Progress report of the forest taxation inquiry. April 5, 1928. 8p. Mimeographed. (Issued by Forest service)
- Some economic aspects of dust explosion and fire prevention. Address by D. and J. Price. Delivered before students of Insurance department, Wharton school of finance and commerce, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1928. 6p. Mimeographed. (Issued by Bureau of chemistry and soils, Chemical and technological research, Chemical engineering division)
- U.S. radio farm school ... Farm economics. Series 3. Cooperative marketing, February 22, 1928, to April 25, 1928. By specialists of the Bureau of agricultural economics. 1928. 19p. (Issued by the Office of Information. Radio service)

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the office issuing them.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agrarian Reform - Poland

Hollmann, Dr. Die polnische agrarreform. (In Germany. Reichsministerium für ernährung und landwirtschaft. Berichte über landwirtschaft. n.f. bd. 5. hft. 1, 1926, p.125-138, Published by Paul Parey, Hedemannstrasse 10 u. 11, Berlin, Germany)

A brief review of land reform laws in Poland, since its reorganization as an independent state, is followed by a critical discussion of the law of December 28, 1925. This law has features that are more in keeping with western European and American ideas than with those of central and southern Europe. In the author's view it is not taken seriously by the large Polish landowners. He thinks that it is a political gesture. He believes that the Polish people have not yet realized that their country is not a unity but that it is made up of minority groups, and that it owes its existence as a nation to the idea of the protection of the small group.

Agricultural Census - Palestine

Report and general abstracts of the census of Jewish agriculture. (In Palestine & Near East Economic Magazine, v.3, no.5-6, Mar. 15, 1928, p.85-116. Published by: "Mischar w'Taasia"("Trade & Industry") Publishing and Exhibition Co., Ltd., 13 Achad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv, Palestine)

"The Census of Jewish Agriculture was taken in the month of April, 1927. Its purpose was ... to enumerate all the Jewish inhabitants living in the agricultural and semi-agricultural communities ... to take an inventory of production and of producing areas, of livestock, of rural labour, of animal and of mechanical equipment, of buildings and of other factors which influence the production of food."

Agricultural Program - Poland

Niezabytowski, Karol. Investment programme in agriculture. (In Polish Economist, v.3, no.4, Apr. 1928, p.135-138. Branch office, 953 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

The Polish Minister of Agriculture outlines a comprehensive programme for the development of agriculture including land improvement and drainage, the construction of cold storage warehouses, flax factories and grain elevators.

Agriculture - Germany

Steding, Fritz. Buchführung in der Landwirtschaft. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, Jahrg. 13, Heft. 13, Mar. 30, 1928, p.513-515. May be purchased from Otto Meissner, Hamburg, Germany)

The author believes that agriculture will not become a completely profitable undertaking until it can control the market by means of an organization, as industry has done by means of cartels. Meanwhile, he urges that the individual farmer resort to better and more scientific

bookkeeping methods in spite of the many difficulties which are peculiar to agriculture, some of which he discusses.

Agriculture - Indo-China

Ménars, O. L'Indo-Chine Française (In L'Économiste Français. 56. année, no.17, Apr. 28, 1928, p.515-517. Published at 9 rue Bleue, Paris, (9^e), France)

A brief study of agricultural and other economic conditions in French Indo-China shows that much may yet be done to enhance its value as a French colony. Rice is the main crop, and Indo-China is one of the chief rice exporting countries of the world. And yet the rice produced there is inferior to that of Japan and Java and to some varieties grown in the United States. The cultivation of rubber is being developed, and it seems probable that in the near future enough may be produced to supply the needs of the mother country. Cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, tea, and coffee are grown in relatively small quantities. The pepper produced is of good quality, but it is not popular in foreign countries.

Agriculture - Morocco

Ménars, O. Le Maroc agricole. (In L'Économiste Français, 56. année, no. 14, Apr. 7, 1928, p.420-422. Published at 9 rue Bleue, Paris (9^e), France)

Contains a brief account of the agricultural resources of Morocco, which include grain, legumes, industrial plants, forage crops, and fruit trees. The cultivation of tobacco and cotton is increasing, and the forests, if properly exploited, are likely to provide an important source of income. Future prospects are good, according to the author, and he suggests more up-to-date methods of cultivation, the development of irrigation, and the scientific combating of insect scourges.

Agriculture - United States

Dodd, William E. Shall our farmers become peasants? (In Century, v.116, no.1, May, 1928, p.30-44. Published by the Century Co., 353 Fourth Avenue, New York)

"The farmer is on the way to peasantry. Is there a desire to deflect his course? Do the powerful in the United States wish to deflect it? I doubt it. But if they do, the remedy is not an easy one. A declining rate of tariff taxation would give the greatest relief. But a steadily falling tariff would lead to violent business protests. A reclassification of freight rates would assist; but railroad managers and their army of workers would resist to the extreme - there would be nation-wide strikes. A decentralization of accumulated capital, already dangerous in its greatest center, would take some money from imperialistic ventures in foreign lands and make money easier in farm loan banks; but financiers would make their powerful opposition felt in a moment. More important, the city markets might be opened to farmers, but an army of distributors and middlemen would resist the first move that was made and denounce it as socialism. Some governmental assistance might be given to the organization of the farmers and to the seasonal warehousing of their surplus; and this would mean much. And a statesman-like flood control in the Mississippi Valley would mean even more to future generations of farmers. But no one of

these remedies would be sufficient; all of them, duly applied, would halt for a time the rapid pace of farmers toward tenantry; merely halt the pace. At any rate, a people with an annual income of ninety billions ought to be able to lend some assistance to its farmers with the lowest average effective income since the inauguration of George Washington."

Hibbard, B. H. The farm situation and the remedies. (In Nebraska Farmer, v.70, no.19, May 12, 1928, p.829, 868. Published by the McKelvie Publishing Co., Lincoln, Nebraska)

This is a radio talk given recently over the National Broadcasting Company chain. It was one of a series "sponsored by the National League of Women voters for the purpose of giving voters unbiased information about various national issues."

Lowden, Frank O. Farm relief vital to nation's welfare. An exclusive interview with Hon. Frank O. Lowden as told to J. M. Head. (In Magazine of Wall Street, v.42, no.1, May 5, 1928, p.9-11. Published by the Ticker Publishing Co., 42 Broadway, New York)

American Economic Association

Papers and proceedings of the fortieth annual meeting of the American economic association, Washington, D. C., December, 1927. (American Economic Review, v.18, no.1, March, 1928, Supplement. May be obtained from the secretary of the American Farm Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois)

This number contains the round-table discussions on land economics, marketing, the present status and future prospects of quantitative economics, relationship between departments of economics and collegiate schools of business, economic history, and the following papers: Post-war fluctuations of commodity prices, by L. D. Edie, with discussion by E. W. Kemmerer and C. O. Hardy; Simplification and the Federal tax on earned incomes, by W. R. Green; Simplification of the Federal income tax, by R. G. Blakey, with discussion by Robert M. Haig; Economic significance of the increased efficiency of American industry, by Woodlief Thomas; An approach to the law of production and its relation to the welfare of the wage-earner, by P. H. Douglas, with discussion by Sumner H. Slichter and John D. Black; The meaning of valuation, by Arthur T. Hadley; Railroad valuation with special reference to the O'Fallon decision, by J. C. Bonbright, with discussion by I. L. Sharfman and H. G. Brown; Interest rates as factors in the business cycle, by W. F. Mitchell, with discussion by J. E. McDonough; Should the debt settlements be revised, by A. Piatt Andrew; and An examination of the reasons for revision of the debt settlement, by E. L. Bogart, with discussion by E. M. Patterson and F. R. Fairchild. The minutes, the program and the reports of committees are also given.

American Farm Economic Association

Journal of Farm Economics, v.10, no.2, Apr. 1928. Published by the American Farm Economic Association, 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.

This number of the Journal of Farm Economics contains those of the papers read at the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Farm

Economic Association held at Washington, D. C., December, 1927, which were not printed in the January, 1928, number of the Journal. The titles and authors of the papers are as follows: The status of American research work in agricultural land economics, by L. C. Gray. - Research in farm taxation, by Eric Englund, with discussion by F. P. Weaver. - How the agricultural-college student should be introduced to the subject of agricultural economics, by G. F. Warren. - Preparatory courses for agricultural economics, by Alexander E. Cance. - Basic groups in agricultural economics, by C. L. Holmes. - Quality factors influencing vegetable prices, by Frederick V. Waugh. - The effect of the corn borer on farm organization in the corn belt, by G. R. Arnold. - Effect of large-scale production on cotton growing in Texas, by L. P. Gabbard, with discussion by J. D. Pope. - The effect of improved machinery and production methods on the organization of farms in the hard winter wheat belt, by W. E. Grimes. - Problems in crop and livestock estimating, by W. F. Callander. - An international organization of national farm associations, by Asher Hobson.

Butter Bounty - Australia

Australian butter stabilisation scheme. (In Manchester Guardian Commercial, v.16, no.399, Feb. 9, 1928, p.157. Published at the Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

The aim of the "Paterson Stabilisation Scheme" for controlling the price of butter in Australia and which has been in operation for two years, is to put "the dairy industry in the same position as any industry sheltered by a tariff, but not producing an export surplus." A levy of 1½d. is paid by all factories on their production of butter and from the fund so created a bounty of 3d. is paid to exporters. The scheme depends for its success upon an increased domestic price for butter, and the producer gains at the expense of the consumer. "Up to the present stabilisation, so called, has been successful."

Cartels

Notz, William F. International cartels and industrial combinations. (In Commerce Reports, no. 18, Apr. 30, 1928, p.261-262. Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

This is a short discussion of international cartels. The writer gives the following types: territorial or regional cartels, production or output cartels, price cartels, sales cartels, and patent cartels. "There are numerous variations of these types and their activities frequently overlap."

Cooperative Marketing - Germany

Weber, Reinhard. Entbehrlicher zwischenhandel. Genossenschaftliche absatzorganisation in der landwirtschaft. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg. 13, hft. 15, Apr. 13, 1928. p.599-602. May be purchased from Otto Meissner, Hamburg, Germany)

This is another plea for rationalization and standardization in connection with the marketing of agricultural products. A higher price

to the producer and a lower price to the consumer can only be brought about by the reduction to a minimum of intermediate handling. The author urges better organization for export on the part of German cooperative associations, and closer cooperation between the societies that sell and those that purchase agricultural products.

Corn-Planting Implements

Blackburn, Glen A. Getting the corn in the ground. (In Wallaces' Farmer, v.53, no.18, May 4, 1923, p.707, 731. Published by the Wallace Publishing Co., Des Moines, Iowa)

Describes various methods and implements used in planting corn in the United States from the days of the Indian method of planting to the present time.

Cotton

Manchester Guardian Commercial, April 19, 1928. Published at Guardian Building, Manchester, England.

This number deals with cotton and is entitled "The future of cotton and the progress of Horrockses."

Young, D. Richard. Profits in the cotton industry. (In American bankers association. Journal, v.20, no.10, Apr. 1928, p.799, 827, 828, 829. Published at 110 East 42d Street, New York)

"Large production of raw cotton and resulting lower prices have brought a resumption of mill activity unequalled in a decade. Substantial earnings are now being reported in both North and South, but New England still fails to show proper enterprise."

Crop Estimating

Gillett, R. L. Crop estimates and agricultural statistics in the making. (In Rural New Yorker, v.87, no.5001, Apr. 28, 1928, p.670; no.5002, May 5, 1928, p.718; no. 5003, May 12, 1928, p.744, 748. Published by the Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th Street, New York)

Economic Conditions - Argentine Republic

Bunge, Alejandro E. Nueva etapa del progress nacional. (In Revista de Economía Argentina, año 10, no. 117, Mar., 1928, p.175-194. Published at Galería Gral. Guemes, dep. 205, esc. 7, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic)

A dispassionate discussion of economic conditions in the Argentine Republic, culminating in an optimistic outlook for the future.

Economic Conditions - French West Africa

Pichot, Olivier. La situation économique de l'Afrique Occidentale Française. (In L'Économiste Français, 56. année, no.8, Feb. 25, 1928, p.235; no.9, Mar. 3, 1928, p.267; no.10, Mar. 10, 1928, p.298-299; no.11, Mar. 17, 1928,

p.330-331; no.12, Mar. 24, 1928, p.362-363; no.13, Mar. 31, 1928, p.394. Published at 9 rue Bleue, Paris (9^e), France)

The message of the governor of French West Africa for 1927 is analyzed. Export statistics show that French West Africa has more than doubled her agricultural production since 1913. The work done by the government in the introduction of improved methods of cultivation has borne fruit, particularly in the case of the production of peanuts, cotton, and coffee. In nos. 10-13, the condition of public works, of mines, and of the finance of the colony, is discussed.

Economic Conditions - Poland

Kushelevsky, S. K. Economic conditions in Poland in 1927. (In Commerce Reports, no.17, Apr. 23, 1928, p.197-199. Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

This short review of Poland in 1927 shows that there was continued improvement in state finances and in the condition of the Bank of Poland, that industrial activity and foreign trade increased, that agricultural production was favorable, and that circulation and bank deposits increased.

Economic Conditions - United States

Beecher, Warren. The outlook for the nation's ten biggest industries. (In Magazine of Wall Street, v.41, no.13, Apr. 21, 1928, p.1124-1125, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191. Published by the Ticker Publishing Co., 42 Broadway, New York)

The "ten biggest industries" are agriculture, railroads, public utilities, automobiles, textiles, lumber, building construction, petroleum, coal, and steel.

"The outlook for the next several months continues bright. Agricultural conditions are more favorable; farmers are better supplied with actual cash than in some time to purchase necessary equipment. Automobile producers are experiencing one of the heaviest seasons in their history and the end is by no means in sight. The oil industry is forced into the market for replacement and new equipment materials and before long specifications should be more encouraging. Railroad buying of equipment is due for a revival, the length of which is not easy to determine. Construction work continues at high levels, with no signs of a marked recession in the near future. All of this means a sustained and active demand for steel products and the likelihood that producers will be able to achieve an improved profit position over last year."

Peel, George. The economic impact of America. (In Edinburgh Review, v.247, no.504, Apr. 1928, p.371-385. May be obtained from Leonard Scott Publication Company, New York City)

The author discusses "the five factors in American economics which have emerged since the war to the prejudice of our [British] prosperity." He summarizes these factors in the following words:

"We are told, on the highest authority, that the world is now on a dollar standard. We are assured, on authority as unexceptionable, that in the production of manufactured goods, which is one of our most essential interests, the United States is superseding us increasingly and inevitably

in the neutral markets. We have indubitably to pay to the United States during the next two generations, year by year, those stupendous annuities. The same Power penalizes our exports to her by the most drastic tariff. And lastly, she is all out to construct a gigantic mercantile marine, which will presumably rival our own upon the high seas."

Education - Denmark

Faber, Harald. Primary schools in rural Denmark. (In Edinburgh Review, v. 247, no. 504, Apr. 1928, p. 343-352. May be obtained from Leonard Scott Publication Company, New York City)

"According to a statement made at a meeting of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India last year, the farming class in Denmark, unlike farmers in most other countries in the world, does not complain that the children in the country districts are drawn away from agriculture by the teaching in the schools... It was suggested that perhaps the explanation might be that, owing to the political influence of the farming class, the system of education in the rural schools had been shaped to suit the farming interest. In reality the principle, that the system of school teaching in the country districts should not interfere with the interest of the farmers, or peasants, was formulated long before they had acquired the influence on legislation which they now undoubtedly have. It was in fact formulated by a Royal Commission appointed by an absolute king, long before Denmark became, in 1849, a democratic and constitutional country."

Farm Profits

Muncey, J. N. Did farmers make more money in '95? (In Wallaces' Farmer, v.53, no.18, May 4, 1923, p.706, 730. Published by the Wallace Publishing Co., Des Moines, Iowa)

Mr. Muncey compares the receipts and expenses on his 240-acre farm in 1884-1895 with those in 1913-1924.

Index Numbers

Haberler, Gottfried. A new index number and its meaning. (In Quarterly Journal of Economics, v.42, no.3, May, 1928, p.434-449. Published at Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

The writer discusses the "theoretical significance" of Mr. Carl Snyder's "broad index of the general price level."

Mr. Snyder "attempts to cover in a single index number all types of goods and services included in business and financial transactions. This broad composite of prices includes retail as well as wholesale prices, prices of services as well as of commodities, prices of consumables as well as of producers' goods, of real estate, of labor. The components of the new index are enumerated as follows: (1) retail food prices, (2) rents, (3) other cost-of-living items, (4) industrial commodities at wholesale, (5) farm prices at the farm, (6) transportation costs, (7) realty values, (8) security prices, (9) equipment and machinery prices, (10) hardware prices, (11) automobile prices, (12) composite wages."

In conclusion the author writes: "But it is premature to go into details, as Mr. Snyder has not yet finished and published his results."

The present paper merely calls attention to the limits in the use of such a broad price index, and attempts to show where the true usefulness of this concept is to be found."

Insurance - Russia

State insurance in the Soviet Union. (In Soviet Union Review, v.6, no.4, Apr. 1928, p.61-62. Published by the Soviet Union Information Bureau, 2819 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.)

A brief account of the development of state insurance in the U.S.S.R. "By extending annually the scope of obligatory agricultural insurance, the system of State Insurance has at present succeeded in covering an overwhelming part of the peasant population with obligatory rural insurance."

Intensive Farming - Germany

Sagawe, Dr. Besitzerhaltung oder intensivierung? (In Germany. Reichsministerium für ernährung und landwirtschaft. Berichte über landwirtschaft. n.f. bd. 5, hft. 1, 1926, p.113-124. Published by Paul Parey, Hedemannstrasse, 10 u. 11, Berlin, Germany)

An argument against intensive farming in Germany as requiring too great an expenditure of capital.

Land Cultivation - China

Lieu, D. K., and Chen, Chung-min. Statistics of farm land in China. (In Chinese Economic Journal, v.2, no.3, Mar., 1928, p.181-213. Published by The Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, 1-A Chang Pu Ho, Nan Ho Yen, Peking, China)

Contains a detailed discussion of land cultivation in China from the earliest times to the present day. Statistical tables are given.

Land Tenure

Ten Haken, William. Land tenure in Walnut Grove Township, Knox County, Illinois. (In Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v.4, no.2, May, 1928, p.189-198. May be obtained from the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois)

The first part of this article was published in the January, 1928, issue of the Journal and was noted in Agricultural Economics Literature for April, 1928.

Marketing

Barnes, Julius S. The market of discontent. (In Nation's Business, v.16, no.5, May, 1928, p.15-16, 154. Published by Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

"Julius Barnes, a leader of American business, draws a new picture of what American industry is seeking to accomplish. For many years we have preached that contentment is a virtue. Now without knowing it we have

begun to preach that contentment is a vice.

"Mr. Barnes has taken his text largely from the growing and exporting of wheat, a business which he knows most. What he says of wheat and the desire for white bread is true of furniture and pictures and books and a thousand other things." - The Editor.

The first two paragraphs read as follows: "The industrial revolution which made mass production and increased the standard of living by increasing the output of the individual worker has entered a new and complex phase.

"We are seeing an economic revolution, a development of a quality market not only in this country but throughout the world. We are learning that human wants, human desires are not limited, that we can stimulate production by stimulating appetites. We can make people not merely want more things but better things."

Rationalization

Sheldon, Oliver. The significance of rationalization. (In Harvard Business Review, v.6, no.3, Apr. 1928, p.264-269. Published by A. W. Shaw Company, Cass, Huron and Erie Streets, Chicago, Illinois)

In the latter part of his article the author gives this definition: "Rationalization is that form of industrial combination which is undertaken with the object of widening the scope for the application of scientific management to the extent of whole industries, and achieving the benefits to producers, consumers, and the community which scientific management conducted on this scale alone can provide. In a word, rationalization is not combination, nor is it scientific management; it is, rather, a form of the one with the object of the fullest extension of the other."

Rent Liens

Foreman, C. J. Agricultural rent liens as a menace to commerce. (In Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v. 4, no.2, May, 1928, p.157-170. May be obtained from the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois)

Rural Population - China

Chiao, C. M., and Buck, J. Lossing. The composition and growth of rural population groups in China. (In Chinese Economic Journal, v.2, no.3, Mar., 1928, p.219-235. Published by The Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, 1-A Chang Fu Ho, Nan Ho Yen, Peking, China)

"The purpose of this study is to reveal the actual growth of population for a single year period in typical rural districts, for it is in the country where at least eight-tenths of the people of the nation live. In order to understand this growth more completely, data on the composition of the patriarchal farm family and analysis of the population by age and sex is also presented... It may be concluded that China's population shows a net yearly increase... with the exceptions of certain

periods of war, flood, drought and pestilence. Such increase, however, is accomplished with much human misery and with considerable economic waste because of the high birth and death rates. China's problem in addition to seeking an optimum population density is also one of producing a population at less cost and with less human anguish."

Standardization and Labeling

The New England farmer is on his way back. Adaptation of state grades and an official label first step in co-operative effort to get better marketing for farm products. (In Printers' Ink, v.143, no.5, May 3, 1928, p.25-26, 28. Published by Printers' Ink Publishing Co., Inc., 185 Madison Avenue, New York)

Steel and Agriculture

Totten, William J. Steel and agriculture. How the one industry is dependent upon the other for success. (In Farmer, v.46, no.17, Apr. 28, 1928, p.742-743, 754-755. Published by the Webb Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn.)

This is "from an address by Mr. Totten who is manager of sales of the Illinois and Carnegie Steel Companies, St. Paul, Minnesota."

Tariff and Agriculture

Gilbert, A. B. Prohibitive tariffs would work. (In Farm Journal, v.52, no.5, May, 1928, p.16, 49. Published by Wilmer Atkinson Company, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

"Embargo duties on imports of agricultural products would have a far-reaching effect on the level of farm prices, no doubt.

"In this article A. B. Gilbert points out how even the so-called 'surplus' crops like corn are affected by the small tariff protection they enjoy. He argues for a drastic increase in duties in order to shut out the \$2,500,000,000 of agricultural products which our own farmers could produce as well.

"The logical result would be to increase the incomes of farmers, at a trifling additional cost to the rank and file of consumers - precisely the same method by which the tariff subsidies to manufacturers and their workmen are financed."

Timber Consumption - Sweden

Bellander, Paul. The annual growth of the Swedish forests in relation to the consumption of timber. (In Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget. Quarterly report issued by the statistical department, April, 1928, p.24-26. Published in Stockholm, Sweden)

"The consumption of timber at present exceeds the growth by 3.4 million cubic metres."

Tobacco - British Empire

Ponsonby, C. Tobacco in the British Empire. The growth of a great industry. (In Empire Production and Export, no. 139, March, 1928, p.71-77. Published at 3, 5 and 7, Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1)

The chairman of the Empire Tobacco Committee discusses the development of tobacco production in India, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, and Canada and some of the problems connected with its marketing. Tables are given showing the total importation of tobacco into the United Kingdom from 1845 to 1926, and the importation of leaf tobacco from the British Empire in 1909, 1913 and 1919-1927.

Valuation

Bestor, H. Paul. Land bank appraisal problems. (In American bankers association. Journal, v.20, no.10, Apr. 1928, p.770, 804, 805. Published at 110 East 42d Street, New York)

Gray, L. C. How to figure what your farm is really worth. (In Farm & Fireside, v.52, no.5, May, 1928, p.17, 24. Published by the Crowell Publishing Company, Springfield, Ohio)

"To get your starting point for estimating a farm's real value, without any 'water' in the figures, do this: Divide 100 by the prevailing interest rate on first mortgages and multiply the answer by the net cash rental. This article tells how to finish making the estimate."

Waterways

Sandwell, B. K. American rights and the proposed St. Lawrence Canal. (In Nineteenth Century, v.103, no. 614, Apr. 1928, p.468-474. May be obtained from Leonard Scott Publication Co., 249 West 13th Street, N.Y.)

The following paragraphs are quoted from the beginning and the end of this article: "The decision which has apparently been arrived at by the present Liberal Government of Canada, and which is in conformity with the policy enunciated by the Conservative Opposition at the recent Winnipeg Convention ... is likely to raise once again the difficult question of the nature of American rights, if any, in that great outlet from the inland waterway of the Great Lakes system...

"So long as the United States maintains what may be described as the Principle of Chicago, so long will Canada be inclined to maintain the Principle of Lachine. The former asserts complete sovereign control of the water flowing towards an international water-channel; the latter asserts complete sovereign control of the water flowing down below an international water-channel but flowing in a canal which is national property and in national territory. It is not a question of either principle being pressed into action. Canada is not putting the Principle of Lachine into action at all; American citizens have the same access to the Lachine Canal to-day as Canadian citizens, and on the same terms. The United States is not putting the Principle of Chicago into action, except in a limited and temporary form to which Canadians would take no exception if they were consulted. But the principles remain, and one of them is not likely to be abandoned unless the other is also."

PERIODICAL NOTES

Oxford. University. Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics. The Library has received volume 1, numbers 1 and 2 of Occasional Notes issued by the Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics of the University of Oxford. According to Mr. C. S. Orwin's introductory statement these notes will probably be issued quarterly (the first one is dated January, 1928) and are intended, primarily, for farmers in the counties of Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire. They will consist of short and timely notes on matters of interest and value to farmers. Mr. A. Bridges, Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, England, is editor of the Notes.

With the Apr. 25, 1928, issue the Price Current-Grain Reporter discontinued weekly publication. It will be published every other Wednesday hereafter as Grain World.

NOTES

Anderson, Clayton & co., Houston, Tex. What is wrong with the cotton business? [New York, Printed by A. L. Russell inc., 1928] 2v.

Part 1 is a statement submitted to the subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the United States Senate investigating the cotton trade, and Part 2 is an answer to charges made by Arthur R. Marsh in his statements to the same subcommittee.

Australia. Development and migration commission. First annual report for period ending 30th June, 1927. [Melbourne] Printed and pub. for the government of the Commonwealth of Australia by H. J. Green, government printer [1927] 72p.

Carver, Thomas Nixon, and Lester, Hugh W. This economic world and how it may be improved. Chicago & New York, A. W. Shaw company; [etc., etc.] 1928. 432p. L.C.

Freeman, Otis Willard. The economic geography of Hawaii. Honolulu, University of Hawaii. [1927] 87p. (University of Hawaii, Research publications, no.2) 500 H31R

Gascón y Miramón, Antonio. Hacia una ley de cooperativas; noticia de los trabajos de la "Comisión para el estudio y redacción de las normas para el régimen de las asociaciones cooperativas" y notas al articulado del anteproyecto. [Madrid?] Servicio de publicaciones agricolas [1927] 106p. 280.2 G21

Grain dealers national association. Bulletin no.3. Shall we change our grain marketing system? By James E. Boyle. [Toledo, O., 1928] 38p. 59.9 G76B

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. The Empire marketing board and the home producer. [London, 1927] 11p. 280.3 G795E

International labor office. The representation and organization of agricultural workers. Geneva, 1928. 210p. (Its studies and reports. Series K. (Agriculture) no.8)

New Mexico. College of agriculture and mechanic arts. Extension service. [Economic survey and conference] Recommendations of committees. Economic conference, Elephant Butte irrigation project, State College, New Mexico, Feb. 15-16, 1927, El Paso, Texas, Feb. 18-19, 1927. [State College? 1927] 33p. Mimeographed. 281 N46
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Ohio. State university. Department of rural economics. Rural sociology mimeographs no. 3. Movement of open country population in two townships of northwestern Ohio, by C. E. Lively and P. G. Beck. Columbus, O., 1928. 41p. 281.29 Oh3 no.3.

Port of New York authority. Annual report for the calendar years 1927. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1928. 69p. 286 P835A

Siegfried, André. America comes of age; a French analysis... tr. from the French, by H. H. Hemming and Doris Hemming. New York, Harcourt, Brace and company [1927] 358p. 277 Sil

Social science research council. Committee on scientific aspects of human migration. Report... December 18, 19, 1926. Chicago, Ill., 1927. 36p. 280 Sol

Southworth, Shirley Donald. Branch banking in the United States... 1st ed. New York [etc.] McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1923. 236p. 284 So8
"Selected bibliography": p.213-217.

Stockwell, Marvel M. Some problems of land taxation. Urbana, Ill., 1927. 8p. 284.5 St6
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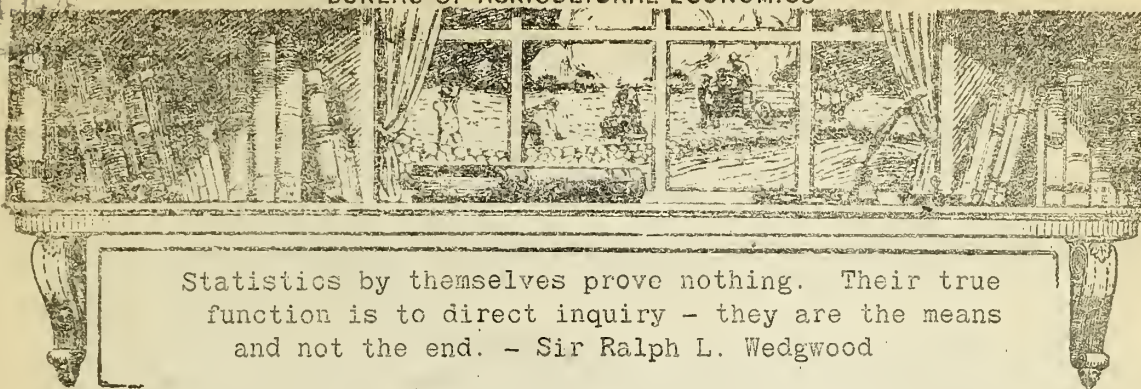
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Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Pennsylvania.
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Webb, Catherine. The woman with the basket; the history of the Women's co-operative guild, 1883-1927. Manchester, Co-operative wholesale society's printing works, 1927. 205p. 280.29 W84

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



Statistics by themselves prove nothing. Their true function is to direct inquiry - they are the means and not the end. - Sir Ralph L. Wedgwood

Vol. 2

September, 1928

No. 7

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Reviews	195 - 202
Galpin, C. J.: Contemporary sociological theories, by Pitirin Sorokin.	
Michael, L. G.: L'état actuel de l'économie et de la statistique agricoles en Russie, by A. Tchayanoff.	
Sherman, C. B.: Technical writing of farm and home, by Beckman, O'Brien, and Converse.	
Edwards, E. E.: Geography of North America, by Miller and Parkins.	
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts.....	202 - 219
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Saskatchewan. Overseas livestock marketing com- mission, 1927. Report.	
Bennett, M. K. Farm cost studies in the United States.	
King, J. S. Cost accounting applied to agriculture as an aid to more productive farming.	
State Publications	220 - 224
U. S. Dept. Agr. Publications, Economic in Character	224 - 228
Periodical Articles	229 - 239
Bibliographies	240
New Periodicals	240 - 241
Notes	241 - 242

Prepared by the Staff of the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau can not supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE was not published in July or August.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Sorokin, Pitirim.* Contemporary sociological theories. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1928. 785p. (Harper's social science series, F. S. Chapin, editor): 280 So6

I once asked a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy, during his oral quiz in sociology and economics, the following question: "What system of protection for yourself have you devised against the intellectual bias of the school of thought of your instructor?" "None," he replied. "My instructors are above suspicion of bias." He got his degree; but he had not read his Sorokin.

Here is a book, which, as Prof. F. Stuart Chapin, editor of the volume, says, is "unique among works on social theory because of the enormous amount of factual and quantitative data assembled as the test of theories." World-wide gleanings and comparisons are in conspicuous evidence. Footnote references to authors and their works mount up to one-third of the reading matter. The index of writers whose works are cited, quoted, appreciated or annihilated, includes one thousand names, preponderantly European, in languages non-English. These writers are cited many times. The following writers are quoted or referred to at least twenty different times apiece: Tarde, Petrajitzsky, Sumner, Sorokin (70 times), Simmel, Ross, Pareto, Park, Ogburn, Weber, von Mayr, Pearson, Novicow, Kovelevsky, Gini, Durkheim, de Lapouge, Carli, Bouglé, Cooley. No sociological theorists are given a clean bill of health (Sorokin himself expected) but certain ones are mentioned again and again with favor, - among these being notably V. Pareto, K. Pearson, L. Petrajitzsky, E. A. Ross, C. Cooley.

Sorokin's raison d'être of the book is to find out in a concise survey to what extent the sociological theories of the last sixty or seventy years are scientifically valid. And he aims evidently to bring into the open theories set forth in any civilized tongue, no matter how obscure, forgotten, or already punctured the theories may be.

Sorokin classifies the theories discussed into groups or "schools" as follows, giving one chapter at least to each: mechanistic; Le Play's school; geographical; bio-organismic; anthropo-racial, selectionist, hereditarist; demographic; sociologistic, with economic and other branches; psychological. He also treats theories of the sociology of war, psychosociologistic theories of religion, law, public opinion, arts. He has a special tenderness for Frederic Le Play and his school of social thought: "Le Play deserves to be put on the level with such masters of social science as Comte and Spencer. The aggregate contribution to sociology of

*This book was noted in Agricultural Economics Literature for May, 1928, p.138.

the Le Play school is scarcely less than that of any other contemporary school of sociology." Le Play's well-known formula, "place, work, and people," and his pursuit of the family unit into its total essential relations, grade by grade, with a given society, take fast hold on Sorokin; and yet he puts these very theories on the fire and burns out the trash of "serious shortcomings."

Notice also Sorokin's rather hearty commendation of Vilfredo Pareto's (Professor of Economics and Sociology at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland - a theorist of the mechanistic school - died 1923) conception of the mutuality of various social phenomena:

"The leading ideas of Pareto's sociology are to be recognized as sound and promising ... His conception of sociology in its relationship to special social sciences is much better than a great many other corresponding theories. His theory of the mutual dependence of various social phenomena, and of functional and quantitative methods of their study, is in agreement with the present tendency in natural and social sciences. His analysis of human behavior, of the rôle of the residues and derivations, and of the non-logical 'logic' of human actions, is again likely to be true ... His idea ... of the necessity for concentrating our attention on relatively constant elements of the social system, appears valuable also to me. Finally, his theory of the heterogeneity of human individuals, of social stratification, of the circulation of the élites, and his criticism of the 'sweet' idealologies of Progress, Democracy, Solidarity, and so on have been corroborated and developed by many other authors."

Sorokin traces the "predecessors" of all theories tested. Not a single theory gets by as an original. Their roots go back from 100 to 5000 years. The Romans, Greeks, Indians, Chinese appear to have been heavy-weight predecessors of our contemporary theorists. For example, the geographical school must remember that "the thinkers of ancient India and Persia; the priests and the physicians of ancient Egypt; ... the Jewish prophets; Confucius, Lao-Tse, Mencius, and other sages of ancient China; Hippocrates; Plato, Aristotle, ... Xenophon ... Paul the Deacon, ... Cicero ... ; many of the Church Fathers, like St. Augustine and Tertullian; [etc;etc;etc.] ... have mentioned the conditioning role of various geographical factors." Notice, also, this: "It is rather curious to read the statement of K. Pearson that before Darwin there was no possibility of either an organic conception of society or a proper understanding of the rôle of heredity, race-struggle, and selection. There is no doubt that all these factors were understood well, and if one compares many sociological statements of Gobineau with those of Pearson, he will see a great similarity between them, in spite of the fact that Gobineau's work was published before Darwin's and Galton's works."

Sorokin is especially at ease in exposition of the anthropo-racial, selectionist, hereditarist school. The discussion is replete with reference and pointed in discrimination:

"We must conclude that it has been one of the most important and valuable schools in sociology. Rejecting its exaggeration and fallacies, we can be but grateful for its many contributions to our knowledge. Even the school's one-sidedness has been useful in counterbalancing the one-

sidedness of excessive environmentalism. Freed from their exaggerations, both schools complete each other excellently, and give 'an aggregate key' to an understanding of a great deal of the mystery of human behavior and social processes."

The economic branch of the sociologicistic school embraces "theories which have taken one of the so-called 'economic factors' as the independent variable and have tried to find out its effects or its correlations with other social phenomena."

The first shortcoming of this school "is its conception of causal relation and determinism. It ... presupposes ... the cause as something active, which one-sidedly determines, 'acts,' 'creates,' 'produces' its result, ... and the result, which is something inert and completely depending on its cause. At the present moment, it is rather hard to sustain such a conception ... A great many relationships of various phenomena ..., especially in the social field, are not one-sidedly but mutually dependent. This explains why ... the conception of functional relation ('variable' and its 'function,' which may be one-and two-sided), is being substituted for that of one-sided causal relation, and correlation for that of one-sided ... determinism ...

"In many fields social science can now tell not only whether the correlation of a certain social phenomenon with a certain economic condition exists, but even the degree, or coefficient of the correlation. These coefficients show that there is scarcely any social phenomenon which can be correlated perfectly with the economic factor. Some of them are correlated quite tangibly; others, only slightly, and some others do not show any noticeable correlation. This means that in no way is it possible to take the economic factor as the omnipotent, primary, or the final cause, or even as the only 'starter' while all others are 'only dependent' on it...

"The task of sociologists in this field consists ... in a factual, inductive, careful, and quantitative study of the existence or non-existence of a tangible correlation between a certain well-defined economic condition, and a certain and well-defined social phenomenon; and, if the correlation exists, in the study of its degree, universality, character, and variations."

Sorokin in evaluating theories of the psychological school, subjects many of the "behavioristic" theories to specially drastic criticism, likewise the "introspective" theories; reserving, however, his agreement with a behaviorism which restricts its data to a chain of non-psychical phenomena, and to introspection which restricts its data to psychical phenomena. American behaviorists fall into the fire of this criticism.

Sorokin's summary of the entire survey is in metaphorical terms: "The whole field [of sociological knowledge] reminds one of a half-wild national forest rather than a carefully planned garden ... Some sociologists are worried about the lack of [a standardized method of attack from a standardized standpoint], and some non-sociologists often indicate this feature as an evidence that there is no such science as sociology. We must not be troubled much with these worries and criticisms. If the critics know something about the non-sociological cultural sciences like law, economics, history, political science, psychology and so on, they

must recognize that these disciplines are approximately in the same state of wilderness in which sociology is placed."

Sorokin says a "conspicuous feature of the explored field [of sociology] is that it is rich with 'sterile flowers' and 'weeds.' Speculative discussions about what sociology is; what it ought to be; what culture is ... are examples of what is styled 'sterile flowers'... 'Weeds' ... [are] the 'preaching and evaluating judgments' in the field... the book of prescriptions of what is good and what is bad, what ought to be done and what ought to be avoided, what is progress, and what is regress... war eradication, birth-control ... a mania for generalizing a certain conclusion far beyond the factual basis on which it is built; an ignorance of the theories and studies made by others in preceding times; ... a failure to test an invented hypothesis seriously." But the field shows "a considerable number of potentially strong trees, fine plants and beautiful flowers."

The explored field indicates that the movement and trend of sociology in subject matter is "a study, first, of the relationship and correlations between various classes of social phenomena; ... second, that between the social and non-social ... phenomena; third, the study of the general characteristics common to all classes of social phenomena ... Whether a sociologist likes this or not, such seems to have been the real subject-matter of sociological theories."

The Contemporary Sociological Theories will no doubt bring theory in the United States into academic sociological prominence as a teaching discipline and a new goal of study; will start social scientists to making additions to their libraries of reference; send the younger generation of sociological students farther afield for their essential data; raise sociology a peg in the estimation of economists, as a discipline to be reckoned with in economic problems; and help pin the eyes of sociological research more closely to valid methodology. It is to be expected, it must be said, however, that calls will come for more copious verbatim extracts from European writers than the text affords, before full assent will be given to many of the critical positions of the author.

In fact, if this world-wide array of 1,000 sociological writers, their studies and theories, would lead a committee in the United States to sponsor three volumes of sociological excerpts from European writers, translated into English, Sorokin's Contemporary Sociological Theories would have earned a place for itself in sociological history. J. C. Galpin, in charge, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

Tchayanoff, A. L'état actuel de l'économie et de la statistique agricoles en Russie. (In Revue d'Économie Politique, 42^e année, no. 1, Jan.-Feb. 1928, p.82-96. Published at Librairie du Recueil Sirey, 22 Rue Soufflot, Paris, France)

Agricultural economics has made great progress in Russia during the past ten years, according to Professor A. Tchayanoff, Director of the Scientific Institute of Agricultural Economics.

There are 22 regional agricultural stations in Russia of which 11 have organized sections of three or four years' standing for the study

of agricultural economics. There are several organizations supplementing the original research work of these regularly organized sections, among which are:

1. The Bureau of Statistics organized by "governments" (provinces or departments) which not only assembles routine data but conducts research into agricultural problems;

2. "The Commission of Plans", which comprises budget and program committees to lay out the agricultural work to be pursued each year in each district;

3. Local cooperative and agricultural organizations, which study local problems at close range.

In each of these groups are found economists, agronomists, or statisticians who handle some 20,000,000 problems appertaining to one-sixth of the world's surface that presents a variety of conditions ranging from polar to almost tropical. The character of the problems handled varies from those of the intensive agriculture about Moscow to the extensive steppe-farming of the Kirghiz in Central Asia. An attempt has been made to define the social and economic character of peasant enterprises as contrasted with capitalistic undertakings of western nations. It is impossible to apply to Russia the principles evolved by the "classic" deductions of western political economics because 90 per cent of the arable soil in Russia is tilled by peasants who employ no hired help. It has been established that:

1. The price paid by peasants for their land bears no direct relationship to the revenue of that land, but is usually higher;

2. The gross return per acre in congested districts is generally higher than in the thinly settled districts; but the quantity of labor expended is disproportionately large;

3. The intensity of labor applied to peasant enterprises and the annual return per laborer depend in a high degree upon the number of members in a family.

4. The salaries paid to Russian laborers are inversely proportional to the price of wheat.

5. Peasant families, the members of which are paid for their labor at rates which vary from year to year, in spite of what might be accounted a deficit on paper, not only succeed in living but even accumulate a certain amount of capital by dint of much self-denial.

The volume of economic activity, under Russian conditions, depends upon the equilibrium between the degree to which the wants of a family are satisfied and the quantity of labor required to satisfy those wants. The degree to which wants have been developed in individual families in Russia plays a determining rôle as to the amount of work that any one family will perform. The employment of manual farm laborers in Russia today, just as before the World War, is relatively insignificant - about 2-3 per cent. This indicates a low development of capitalism in Russian agriculture.

There are many studies in progress at present, including studies of the organization of production among peasants, yield, revenue, capacity to purchase, and the consumption of industrial products in rural communities.

Agricultural geography has been a subject of important research. In general and central and southwestern provinces are overpopulated and in these districts there is an exaggerated parcellation of the land, the soil has been irrationally exploited, and other pathological conditions exist. In some provinces there is a balance between population and agricultural resources, but in the southeast and in Asia there is an insufficient farm population to till the soil economically.

Studies have been made of the "economic profile" of various districts; that is, an exploration along a line, as the 70 kilometers of the Rouza-Volokolamsk R. R., noting the modifications in production, systems of farming, profits derived, and other factors, as influenced by specialized demands, prices, means of transportation to market, etc. The author, himself, has specialized in the use of water in agriculture - the practical benefits to be derived from the extension of irrigation and allied problems.

The extent of each agricultural region is being worked out with a catalogue of the type of farming, varieties of seeds, breeds of animals, methods of tillage, etc., best adapted to each such region. The relation of the size of land holding best suited to various types of farming is receiving attention.

Much attention is also given to the sale of farm products, fluctuations in price, agricultural cooperation, statistical methods, and other problems associated with economic analysis of farm problems. Louis G. Michael, Senior Agricultural Economist.

Beckman, F. W., O'Brien, H. R., and Converse, B. Technical writing of farm and home ... Ames, Ia., Journalism publishing company, 1927. 417p. 238 B38T

Prepared primarily as a book for classroom instruction in colleges, this book analyzes the technique of journalism especially in its application to technical subject matter. As the authors have kept in mind "the now great army of men and women whose duties require them to write, but who have had little or no training in the technique of preparing news and magazine articles" the book has a certain value to a considerable part of our general reading public.

Iowa State College blazed the way in the teaching of technical agricultural writing, for in 1905 Mr. John Clay endowed a course for this purpose. He urged that the aim and standard be high and that truth be the basis of the whole structure. The three authors are members of the present greatly enlarged staff and the ring of sincerity discernible throughout the book suggests that the founder's wishes have become a keynote of that department of journalism.

For textbook purposes the book seems well-planned, clear, suggestive, and stimulating. Each chapter is followed by a practical exercise or assignment, illustrative material is freely used throughout, and the book concludes with a collection of illustrative stories.

Some of the more interesting phases include an analysis of the kinds of agricultural and home economic news, sources of such news, requirements of different classes of journals, and the qualifications of an agricultural reporter. That the successful writer of farm and home news

must often realize and reflect the wider relationships and applications of his subjects is frequently indicated, but that he must keep his material specific, concise, and definitely useful is also emphasized.

The casual or incidental writer can find help in the chapters that tell how it is done, for the contributing writer can do much toward the final publication of his material by knowing the mechanics of the profession even if he does not plan to be a member. The chapters of most general interest are those dealing with publicity and publicity relationships, and the ethical and legal aspects of writing. The carefully compiled and up-to-date chapter on printed sources of information on agriculture and home economics is useful for many purposes.

Several points in the book are distinctly refreshing. For instance, we are grateful for the authors' clearly stated difference between literature and journalism; for their statement as to the need for sympathetic and authoritative interpretation of agriculture and country life, as well as presentation of facts; and for their conclusion that, after all, thinking men and women have much the same tastes in reading. Caroline B. Sherman, Editor, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Miller, George J., and Parkins, Almon E. Geography of North America. New York, J. Wiley & sons, inc. [etc., etc.] 1928. 605p. 278 M61

This book is distinctly modern in the trends and influences in the field of geography which are expressed in it. Geography is considered as human ecology. The authors have been successful in attempting to show how the people of the continent of North America are influenced by their natural environment in living where they do, in the activities which they pursue, and in their thinking upon political, social, and economic questions, not only of local and national, but international moment. The word "environment" is used inclusively; it is made to include climate, topography, soils, minerals, water, coast line, and the native plant and animal life.

The initial chapter is devoted to a general consideration of North America as a home for man. Nineteen chapters deal with the geography of the United States; one chapter is on Alaska; six pertain to Canada; two to Mexico; and one to Middle America. One of the most interesting and thought-provoking features of the book is the 296 maps, diagrams, and photographs which have been included to illustrate or amplify salient points. The Selected List of Reference Material serves as a key to the best and more recent geographical material. Although this book was designed primarily for use as a text in teachers' colleges and junior colleges, its usefulness is not confined to this relatively narrow field.

Workers in the field of the agriculture of the United States will find the chapter on the physiographic regions of the northeastern States, the North Central Section, the South, and the West, particularly useful and suggestive. Corresponding chapters on agriculture in each of these divisions constitute a treatment of the geography of American agriculture; historical factors and developments are briefly indicated.

A special feature of these chapters, and also of a special chapter on the North Central Section, is the inclusion of detailed discussion of unit areas. The Red River Valley may be mentioned as an example. Everett E. Edwards, Associate Agricultural Economist.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Bookkeeping

Ausschuss zur untersuchung der erzeugungs- und absatzbedingungen der deutschen wirtschaft. Unterausschuss für landwirtschaft. Landwirtschaftliche buchführungsergebnisse; untersuchungen zur lage der landwirtschaft. Berlin, E. S. Mittler & sohn, 1927. 338p. (Verhandlungen und berichte des Unterausschusses für landwirtschaft ... bd. 2) 281.9 Au7 Teil 1. Materialien.

The Committee for Investigation of Production and Sales Conditions of German Economy (Enquete - Ausschuss) has issued the "second volume of discussions and reports of the Sub-Committee on Agriculture (Unterausschuss für Landwirtschaft), entitled 'Agricultural Bookkeeping Results (Landwirtschaftliche Buchführungsergebnisse). Investigations on the Situation of Agriculture Part I, data':

"The second part, to be published later, will give conclusions drawn from the book-keeping material which appears in the first part; these conclusions will be both of farm management and general economic nature.

"The 'Enquete-Ausschuss' made special efforts to get reliable data in order to obtain a true picture of the situation in Agriculture. For this purpose, the Enquete-Ausschuss worked up, according to uniform principles, in cooperation with the Betriebsstelle des Deutschen Landwirtschaftsrats and the Landwirtschaftliche Buchstellen, the results of about 3,000 agricultural enterprises during the economic year 1924-25 and 1925-26 in all parts of Germany. Among these enterprises there were 300 for which the two prewar years 1912-13 and 1913-14 have also been considered. In this way, it is not only possible to get a picture of the situation of the investigated enterprises, but it also enables one to gain an impression of the situation of German Agriculture shortly after the end of the inflation period. Besides this, the changes in the structure of German agriculture since the time before the war become apparent...

"The study consists of two main parts: (1) Text, which treats the methods and principles of the investigations, and (2) Tables with the results of the economic years 1924-25 and 1925-26, as well as 1912-13 and 1913-14 for the considered prewar plants. The tables used in the investigations are given as appendix to the book.

"The study will be valuable for everybody who has to deal with problems of agricultural book-keeping and farm management. It offers to the farmer, to the county agent, to the educator of agricultural students, as well as to the economist, a basis of judgement of agricultural conditions in various parts of Germany." - Press release issued by the publishers for the committee.

Ausschuss zur untersuchung der erzeugungs- und absatzbedingungen der deutschen wirtschaft. Unterausschuss für landwirtschaft. Vorbericht über die verschuldungsverhältnisse der deutschen landwirtschaft. Berlin [Reichsdruckerei] 1928. 40p. (Verhandlungen und berichte. Sonderveröffentlichung) 281 Au72

This preliminary report discusses the solvency of the farmer in certain parts of Germany, based on a study of the farmers' account books. The necessity for regulating the granting of credit is emphasized. And it is suggested that, in cases that are beyond the help of credit, assistance be given in selling or leasing farms in whole or in part. The root of the trouble lies in the disparity between income and expenditure and in lack of capital.

Agricultural Credit

Fluck, Hans. Die Bodenverbesserungspfandrechte der Schweiz. Zurich, E. Rüegg, 1925. 95p. 282 F67

In a thesis for a doctor's degree from the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule in Zurich, the author points out that increase in productive value is the object of improvement of landed property. The improvements, as a rule, benefit not only the farmer himself but the community as a whole. Hence assistance is given to the Swiss farmer by the federal government and by the cantons. In addition to this the farmer must often borrow from private sources. The Swiss legislation governing the loans made to farmers upon the security of farm mortgages, is discussed in its various ramifications.

Gt. Brit. Committee on rural credits in Australia. Report ... 27th April, 1927. London, H. M. Stationery Off., 1928. 3lp. (Gt. Brit. Dominions office. Dominions no.1)

The Committee states that in this report they have "endeavoured to correlate the schemes of agricultural credit in force in Australia with the practice in other countries and have made certain suggestions for the consideration of the Australian Development and Migration Commission in regard to the development of the present system in the interests of the primary producer, the States and the Commonwealth." The findings are arranged under the general headings of (a) Long-Term, or Mortgage Credit, (b) Marketing Credit, and (c) Production Credit.

Henry, Yves, M. Le crédit agricole aux îles Philippines. Hanoï, 1927. 4lp. 284.2 H39

"Extrait du Bulletin économique de l'Indochine, no. 187. nouvelle série, tome V, 1927."

Contains a translation into French of law no. 2508 of the Philippine Islands, of February 5, 1915: an act regulating the creation and operation of "Rural Agricultural Cooperative Associations" and for other purposes, as amended by law no. 3160 of March 8, 1924. (cf. Third Philippine Legis-

lature, 3d session, A. B. no. 512, and Public laws enacted by the Philippine legislature ... v.19.

The pamphlet discusses the results of the establishment of agricultural credit in the Philippine Islands. It contains tables showing the number of societies, of shareholders, of borrowers, of depositors and statement showing assets and liabilities from 1919 to 1925.

Agricultural Economics Current Projects

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of experiment stations. Classified list of projects of the agricultural experiment stations, 1927. [Washington, D. C., 1928] 1 Ex39

Mimeographed.

This very useful list of the current projects contains 491 items relating to agricultural economics, 60 on rural sociology and 14 on rural education. Of the agricultural economics group 140 relate to farm management, 64 to cost of production, 156 to marketing agricultural products, 25 to prices, 11 to agricultural statistics, 2 to farm income, 7 to cooperation, 14 to agricultural finance, 21 to farm taxation, 27 to land economics, 7 to trade areas, 4 to farm labor and 12 are classed as miscellaneous. It will be noted that the sum of the projects under the different subject headings exceeds the total reported. This is because it was considered necessary to include certain of them under more than one heading. There are many useful cross references.

Agricultural History

[Knight, H. L.] Semicentennial celebration of the North Carolina Station. Editorial. (In Experiment Station Record, v.59, no.1, July 1928, p.1-10. Pub. by U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Office of experiment stations, Washington, D. C.)

This interesting story of the history of the North Carolina agricultural experiment station, is preceded by a fine statement of the place of experimentation in intellectual progress, and its fundamental importance in the development of agriculture. The history of "observation and test" is traced long before these means of improving agriculture come to realization as experiment stations. It is shown that the age of experiment in this country began with the early colonists, who were "obliged to determine by experimental planting what crops were adapted to the new regions and what would be most satisfactory as material for food and clothing for themselves, as feed for their livestock and as money crops... In 1669 the Lords Proprietors of Carolina sent an expedition to make a settlement on the Ashley River, instructing the leader to stop at Barbados and obtain cotton seed, indigo seed, ginger roots, canes, olive sets, etc. and to make experimental plantings... Here we have the germ of the experiment station idea in its pioneer form." In 1733 an experimental garden of ten acres was started near Savannah, Georgia. About 1760 George Washington began to study agricultural problems systematically and to make experiments at Mt. Vernon. Agricultural societies supplied means for furthering experimental inquiries. Geological surveys also furthered the movement and

in 1875 the State of Connecticut took the initial step and made a small appropriation for establishing the first American station. The same year the University of California provided funds to enable Dr. E. W. Hilgard, who had recently gone there, to organize agricultural investigation; and two years later North Carolina followed with the action commemorated by the recent celebration, thus becoming the second state to make legislative provision for an experiment station.

Agriculture - India

Gt. Brit. Royal commission on agriculture in India. Report... presented to Parliament by command of His Majesty. June, 1928. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1928. 755p. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 3132) 34.2 G79R

"The present Report, which runs to 675 pages of detailed description and argument, does more than deal with the technical questions of how Indian agriculture may be improved in method, by ampler research, better marketing, and easier credit facilities; it gives an illuminating picture of the whole social organisation and life of those dependent for livelihood on agricultural and pastoral pursuits - that is, 74 per cent. of India's entire population. The volume is therefore one of great importance.

"The problem of Indian agriculture is in essence a sociological problem - the problem of apathetic poverty. The past 50 years, it is true, have witnessed the beginning of changes in village life. With the growth of irrigation, of means of communication, and, above all, of external markets, cultivation of 'money crops' for sale - cotton, oil-seeds, jute, tea, and tobacco - has become a definite factor in rural economy. Moreover, the primary manufacturing processes of agricultural products - cotton ginneries, oil mills, tobacco factories - have begun to extend to the small towns and larger villages, affording employment after the harvest to the poorer local cultivator. But though the ancient structure of isolated, self-subsistent, village society has begun to be modified by these developments, the main characteristics of India's 500,000 villages - for the most part untouched as yet by railway or metalled road - are still those of the centuries before British rule. In a country whose inheritance laws and tenancy legislation have combined to favour small-scale farming, where two-acre holdings are common and the majority are under five acres, the ryot, for the most part, still raises crops not for profit, but for food. His standard of life is low, and he is scarcely aware of the existence of higher standards. Preventible disease and malnutrition seriously impair his efficiency. To quote the Report: 'in the vast majority of the villages he does not want, because he has never known, such amenities as modern sanitation, pure drinking water, or skilled medical aid.'

"All who have come in contact with the desolating inertia of the Indian countryside will endorse the conclusion which forms the crux of the Commission's findings. 'No substantial improvement in agriculture can be effected unless the cultivator has the will to achieve a better standard of living and the capacity, in terms of mental equipment and of physical health, to take advantage of the opportunities which science,

wise laws, and good administration may place at his disposal... The demand for a better life can, in our opinion, be stimulated only by a deliberate and concerted effort to improve the general conditions of the countryside.'

"The responsibility for initiating the steps required to effect this improvement and so give 'self-help' among the Indian peasantry a chance to flourish is rightly laid by the Commission on the shoulders of the Government of India and local governments, with the emphatic recommendation that 'the rural problem should be attacked as a whole, and at all points simultaneously.' The detailed proposals for administrative action which the Commission makes appear to us well-considered and valuable. For the furtherance of agricultural research the establishment is recommended of an Imperial Council which should promote and co-ordinate research work, train workers, and act as a clearing house for information. The need is emphasised for a large increase in the Indian Veterinary Service, and for steady propaganda and demonstration of methods among the villages. For the construction and improvement of village roads it is proposed that liberal grants-in-aid should be given from provincial revenues. Regulated markets, under committee management, should be established by provincial legislation for all crops, and an expert marketing officer should be appointed in each province to organise market surveys. As a check on the accumulation of debt, it is suggested that no usufructuary mortgage of agricultural land should be permitted unless provision is made for automatic redemption within a maximum period of 20 years. More should be done by provincial governments to encourage the co-operative movement by financing propaganda and instruction, and by Government guarantee of interest on the debentures of land mortgage banks set up under the provisions of the Co-operative Acts. Finally, as an essential complement to any specific plans for improving agricultural technique and finance, the Report stresses throughout the vital need for more education, in the widest sense of the word, whether it take the form of schooling or of expert counsel by 'guides' attached to the villages.

"This brief summary necessarily fails to do justice to a complex and voluminous Report whose breadth of view and sanity of argument merit high praise. The Commission has done all it could do to lay the foundations of sound rural policy in India."- The Economist (London) v.107, no. 4428, p.8, July 7, 1928.

Agriculture - Denmark

Bond, J. R. British farmers in Denmark, by J. R. Bond and other members of the Mission of inquiry into Denmark's agricultural methods. Reprinted from the Daily telegraph. [London] Ernest Benn limited, 1928. 82p. 281 B644

"During August, 1927, a spirited correspondence took place in the columns of The Daily Telegraph under the general title of "Can Farming Pay?" Many of the letters were evidently well-informed, and a number of contributors, in endeavouring to determine the root causes of the existing depression, made reference to Denmark as a country which conducts its farming scientifically, and which, it was suggested, offered a useful and friendly example to England.

"In view of the interest aroused in the discussion, and as a means of

helping the British farmer in his difficulties, The Daily Telegraph invited Mr. J. R. Bond, one of the ablest and most progressive of the younger school of agricultural scientists, and three practical farmers, to pay a visit to Denmark, to study the economics and technicalities of husbandry as practised there, and to suggest from their own expert experience methods which might be adopted with profit in the United Kingdom...

"The chapters comprised in this volume appeared originally in the columns of The Daily Telegraph. The interest aroused in them in various parts of the country has seemed to merit their being collected and re-printed in a form convenient for handy reference and practical study. They are mainly by Mr. Bond himself, and while they summarise his own impressions of the inquiry, they necessarily embody the individual and collective conclusions of the full delegation. Supplementing this series are contributions by the three farmers, each of whom deals with some aspect in which he was more especially and authoritatively interested, and by the journalistic representative attached to the party, whose views can make no greater claim than that they are those of an observer unprejudiced by every-day contact with rural environment or rural pursuits."

Agriculture - Morocco

Le Barbier, Louis. Le Maroc agricole. Paris, Librairie universitaire, 1927. 158p. 35.4 L49

Publisher's address is 7 Rue Danton, Paris.

The author describes the cultivation of the different agricultural, pastoral, and dairy products of Morocco, and outlines their development, which has been rapid in most cases. He urges still more intensive cultivation, and points out the necessity for improved methods of industrialization of the products. He suggests better and more extensive cotton ginning facilities, the reorganization of marketing methods in connection with early fruits and vegetables, the establishment of preserving factories, of factories for the distillation of perfume, and of tanneries.

Agriculture - Wales

Ashby, A. W. Economic conditions in Welsh agriculture. Suggestions of some remedies. Aberystwyth, Agricultural economics department, University college, 1928. 37p.

Appendix I. by Llefelys Davies, is Labour Organisation on Welsh Farms.

The usual combination of sound economic doctrine and practical common sense which characterizes the work of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute of Oxford and the Agricultural Economics Department of the University College of Wales at Aberystwyth distinguishes this study of the economic conditions in Welsh agriculture, with its suggestions for remedies. The author states the case as he sees it with precision and clarity in his preface. From this and his Summary we quote the two extracts which follow:

"As specialised research into local problems of farm organisation and management, and farm marketing, has only been carried on for a little

more than three years, the Department has not sufficient background of detailed knowledge easily and confidently to deal with the many problems which are put to us. Yet we do desire to stimulate farmers to examine economic conditions on their own farms and in their own markets. Whatever research workers may be able to discover, and teachers or advisors may be able to suggest, the farmers themselves must sit in judgment on any suggestions of changes in farm or marketing organisations. They have the detailed knowledge of their own farms and markets which is most important in the consideration of economic conditions arising on the one side on the farms and on the other side in the economic organisation of the nation at large. Only the farmers themselves can apply economic remedies to economic evils. In so far as these can be applied on individual farms, the farmers can act individually, and they must always think of economic remedies in relation to their individual circumstances. But there are problems which the individual farmer cannot solve, and which require the mutual action of groups of farmers for any adequate or even possible solution. Co-operative Societies, Agricultural Societies, Farmers Unions - local and national, play their part in the economic organisation of agriculture, and all kinds of farmers' organisations must at times co-operate with the State in action for the benefit of agriculture. The notes which follow must deal mainly with the farm side of economic problems, but they will not separate this aspect from the more general conditions.

"This study will naturally emphasise the weaknesses rather than the strength and the excellencies of Welsh farming. But it is not implied that Welsh farming is weaker than any other, for it is known that the industry has great resources on the human side. Suggestions are put forward for consideration in the hope that they may assist in the efforts which must be made to improve the results of the industry." - Preface.

"It is difficult, if not impossible to treat farmers, or farms, even in Wales, as a single group. Their interest in different forms of live-stock, even to some extent in crops, varies from district to district. In the best of times a minority of farmers will fail to make profits and merely exist on their holdings when they do not fail to the extent of being forced out of them. In the worst of times a small minority still continue to make profits. Yet it is probable that the generality of Welsh farmers continued to make small profits until the end of 1924 or into 1925. They were then writing down capital values of live and dead-stock and other assets and where money had been invested during the boom period actual cash losses were sustained. On the other hand, where capital values had merely been 'written up' with rising prices of produce there was a process of deflation following one of inflation. It is doubtful whether there was any real loss of productive capital in the whole of the industry prior to the end of 1925. Since then, however, there have been signs of reductions in real productive capital and indications of a declining standard of living. Continued depression in the live-stock branches of the industry such as was suffered last year would now cause serious trouble. At present the industry at large still has resources which could be used for recovery and probably only a small minority of farmers have passed the stage at which their individual financial re-

covery is impossible. The methods by which recovery and re-establishment must be sought are both technical and economic in character and can not be more than indicated below.

The chief causes of the present position, as regards mere finance, are falling prices, and the low purchasing power of the farmers' money income. Farmers generally, and especially those in the live-stock industry suffer in a period of falling prices because their production processes are extended in time. They start their processes at a period of high prices and finish at a period of low prices; and if the time covered is two years or more, as it may be in live-stock production, the fall in prices alone may easily be greater than the margin of profit reasonably expected by efficient producers on the level of costs and prices prevailing when the processes are started. Even if costs of production, or prices of the materials, etc., used in production, are falling at the same time, the margin of profit may still disappear because of the 'lag' between expenditure and receipts on the article produced. As regards the general requirements for production in Welsh farming it appears that, on the whole, prices have not been higher than prices of produce. It is estimated that in farm or production requirements the farmers' money has fully maintained its purchasing power, and but for the 'lag' profits would have been continuous. The trouble has come through the continuation of the fall rather than the low level of prices itself. In regard to the use of money incomes for personal purposes the position is quite different, for there has been a considerable reduction of the purchasing-power. The prices of some foods purchased for the family; with clothes, boots, fuel and light, and most household requirements; have been relatively much higher than the prices of the goods they had to sell. Agriculture, in the current phrase, is an unsheltered industry; the economic bleakness of the Welsh farmers' position is as acute as the physical bleakness of some of their farms.

"There is no specific agricultural remedy for falling prices. Stability must come sooner or later for the productive industries cannot continue under a constantly falling price-level. There is a case to be made out for general efforts to stabilise the value of money; and the position of agriculture with the conditions of agricultural production constitute a part of that case; but as agriculture is not alone concerned it cannot be treated wholly as an agricultural problem. In regard to the purchasing power of the farmers' incomes in consumption goods there is little possibility of direct remedy. Rather, the farmers have to plan and organise to raise the prices of their own produce and to meet the best existing demands if not to create others." - Summary.

The Welsh Journal of Agriculture is an annual volume and the 1928 issue has not yet been received. We have, however, received four interesting reprints from the 1928 volume. The authors of the first three are from the Agricultural Economics Department of the University College of Wales at Aberystwyth and the fourth is from the University of Leeds. The list of reprints follows:

- Jones, J. Morgan. Factors affecting the prices of pigs in Wales.
p.5-21.
- Wynne, R. Harding. Prices of dairy cows and dairy produce.
p.22-44.
- Lewis, Thomas. Potato and root crops on Welsh farms. Analysis
of cost, 1926. p.45-66.
- Shimmin, Arnold N. The production and marketing of wool in Wales.
p.67-75.

Canadian Livestock Industry

Saskatchewan. Overseas livestock marketing commission, 1927. Report.
Regina, J. W. Reid, King's printer, 1927. 425p. 280.3 Sa 72
Issued by Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada,
Department of agriculture.

Bibliography: p.[413] - 417.

Part 1 of this valuable report relates to the swine industry and part 2, to the cattle industry. The report was prepared by the Saskatchewan Overseas Livestock Marketing Commission and submitted by them to the Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation. The request for the appointment of the Commission which made the report came because of the growing conviction among the farmers of Saskatchewan that marketing methods have not kept pace with improvements in production. Information on the production, processing and marketing of bacon hogs in Denmark, on the cattle industry in Ireland, and the opportunities for finding a favorable market in Great Britain for Canadian bacon and pork products, meats and cattle was especially desired.

"To deal adequately with these problems, it was later found necessary to widen the scope of the investigation, and to undertake a survey of production and marketing problems in other European countries in so far as these were of importance to the Canadian producer. The Commission, therefore, carried on its investigations, as far as the limits of available time would permit, in Poland, Germany, Holland and the Baltic States, as well as in Russia, Ireland and Great Britain. Every effort was made to secure scientific information on the objects of the inquiry, supplementing this, as opportunity permitted, with data on social and economic factors affecting the farming community in those countries with which Canada must compete.

"Special attention was given to production costs, price movements, marketing organisation, government supervision and aids, and developmental programmes in relation to the livestock industry. It is important to observe that careful attention was directed to what should be avoided, as well as to what might be profitably adapted to Canadian agriculture. Realising that the livestock situation, with particular reference to market values, may change with dramatic suddenness, study was given to the fundamentals of the industry, which will always obtain notwithstanding price fluctuations. While for the present Great Britain has ceased to be a profitable market for Canadian beef cattle, it should not be assumed that producers in this country can afford to ignore the possibilities of that market. It may reasonably be expected that the

British market will in due time again afford a profitable outlet for Canadian livestock.

"Attention should be drawn to the fact that much of the ground covered in this report has been traversed by previous students and investigators. Nevertheless, it is hoped that these problems have been examined in the light of recent experience in such a way as to relate them more intimately to Western requirements." - Introduction.

Cost of Production

Bennett, Merrill K. Farm cost studies in the United States; their development, applications, and limitations. Stanford University, Calif., Food research institute [1928] 289p. ([Leland Stanford junior university. Food research institute] Miscellaneous publications, no.4, June 1928) 389.9 F73

The title of this volume describes its contents with precision. The following extract from the foreword of the author will, however, give fuller information:

"Broadly stated, the purpose of the present study is to describe and evaluate the work which has been and is being done in the United States in the collection and analysis of statistics of farm costs of production. How such data are collected, who collects them, what purposes they have been intended to serve, how far they are suitable to serve these purposes: all these are topics of some interest and importance...

"A long-continued study of the literature of farm costs has convinced the present writer that, if the possibilities and limitations of farm cost investigation are to be clearly recognized, more consideration ought to be given to the general theory of cost-and-price relationships in agriculture. Those who have compiled and analyzed the statistics of farm costs have ordinarily approached their problems from the point of view of accountancy. Primarily they have sought accurate methods of expressing costs; and too few attempts have been made to synthesize the existing doctrines of price theory with the statistical material which they have gathered. It is perhaps more proper to say that in many instances the theoretical doctrines have been misinterpreted. A major purpose of the present paper is to point out these misinterpretations...

"The investigation falls naturally into four parts. Chapters i-iii include a generalized description of the forms of statistical data to be found in farm cost studies and of the sources of such data; a historical review of farm cost investigation; and an analysis of the objectives to which investigators have addressed themselves. Chapters iv-vi provide a groundwork for the critical examination of the usefulness of cost study in achieving these objectives - the matter with which we shall be chiefly concerned. In these chapters are considered the methods of collecting cost data, the significance of accounting principles, the nature of variations in farm costs of production, and the causes of the observed variations, with special reference to the question as to how far these variations are subject to control by farmers. Chapters vii-ix deal with cost studies undertaken in furtherance of the general objective of farm management - to increase farm efficiency, or to provide farmers with a basis

for making the best possible choice of enterprises and methods. Chapters x-xii deal with cost studies undertaken in general to influence prices. Here the discussion is more largely theoretical. The relation of agricultural costs to agricultural prices is considered first, and thereafter the theories underlying the use of farm cost data in price fixing and in tariff making."

In the last chapter of the book, which is devoted to conclusions, the author writes as follows:

"The outstanding facts are that statistics of money costs per unit of product have proved to be less useful than has been supposed for any of the purposes for which they have been collected, and that the considerable effort and expense which have gone into the collection and analysis of such data have largely been ill-spent. Statistics of money costs per unit of product are of negligible value in a program intended to increase farm efficiency; they contribute next to nothing to the theory of cost-and-price relationships in agriculture; and they do not provide a sound basis for price fixing or for tariff making. Such data as are of value for farm management purposes are not statistics of money costs per unit of product..."

"These conclusions are largely destructive. Yet it is hoped that a reconsideration of objectives and attainments in the field of farm cost investigation may prove useful. Something may be gained by clarification of current notions respecting the significance of farm cost statistics. Merely to point out the limitations of farm cost statistics may assist in directing attention to more promising methods of attack upon important economic problems as well as to emphasize the fact that certain problems of cost-and-price relationships are more difficult than has often been supposed."

Economics

Thorp, Willard L. Economic institutions. New York, The Macmillan company, 1928. 306p. (The World today bookshelf) 280 T392E

This is an interesting study of the economic world of today and the effect of machines upon it. The author closes by writing as follows:

"What is most essential is to realize that no economic system is static and unalterable, that our own institutions are not necessarily adequate because they are institutions, and that it is possible that they could be supplanted to the greater good of most of us. But before we can decide whether they can and should be supplanted and by what other institutions, it is necessary to understand and evaluate them, always realizing that changes may be for the worse as well as for the better."

Homan, Paul T. Contemporary economic thought. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1928. 475p. 280 H75

This very interesting volume consists of a series of studies, "setting forth the points of view, methods, and conclusions of a number of economists picked with the idea of presenting as many as possible of the diversities of current economic theory." The persons whose economic

theories are chosen for study are John Bates Clark, Thorstein Veblen, Alfred Marshall, John A. Hobson, and Wesley C. Mitchell. There is also a summary chapter entitled The Present Impasse. The author states that these men have been chosen because of the "varied viewpoints which they represent and in view of their extreme importance in influencing the direction of economic thought in recent years. No five men can comprehend within themselves the infinite variety of contemporary economic theory, yet within the thought of these men may be found at least the germs of almost every idea that has been pressed into the service of economic analysis during the twentieth century. From a study of individual approaches to the province of economics, one may hope to acquire a clearer view of the range of ideas, which are fertilizing that field of knowledge, than from any other angle of attack."

Europe Today

Pringle, W. Henderson, ed. Economic problems in Europe to-day... Lectures delivered at the City of Birmingham commercial college, Michaelmas term 1927. London, A. & C. Black, ltd., 1928. 146p. 280 P93
The address of A. & C. Black, ltd. is 4, 5 & 6 Soho Square, London, W. 1.
The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Birmingham, Sir Charles G. Robertson, in the introduction to the six lectures by "recognized experts" which compose this volume writes:

"Those engaged in any category of commerce or business cannot have too much knowledge of the Europe of To-day. Instruction in the technique of 'Business' is no doubt indispensable - and our City of Birmingham Commercial College and our University Faculty of Commerce are primarily concerned with laying the foundations for the acquisition of this 'technique'. But education goes outside 'technique' and prepares the student for the realities of life as a whole. I cannot conceive a better Introduction to this knowledge of the larger realities than these six lectures. But they are only an introduction, and I hope that all who read this book will extend their acquaintance to the authoritative treatises and contributions to our knowledge of 'The Europe of To-day' which the six experts have made elsewhere and in a more extensive form." The countries which are represented are France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Germany, and Belgium.

Farm Cost Accounts

King, J. S. Cost accounting applied to agriculture as an aid to more productive farming. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1927. 182p.
([Reading, Eng. University college] Reading university studies) 30.6 K58
"The initiative, in this country [England] in promoting the use of cost accounting as an instrument of value to the farmer and the Agricultural Economist, has come, in the main, from Mr. C. S. Orwin at the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford. To that initiative was due, in large measure, the form of the work of the post-war Agricultural Costings Committee, and it has given direction, in later days, to much of the work of the Advisory Agricultural Economists, now established by the Ministry

of Agriculture at various centres throughout the country. This small volume has arisen out of an attempt to apply, to the solution of some of the economic problems of farmers, the methods of farm accounting, involving the determination of costs, which are at present advocated.

"Scientific method in accounting, as in every other branch of human activity, is only perfected by a process of trial and error. No scientific weapon was ever forged that proved entirely suitable under trial and that could not be sharpened on the wheel of critical discussion...

"Critical discussion, however, to be effective for good, must be constructive. To that end, where weaknesses may have been established in existing methods, new lines of approach to the same problems have been suggested. For the use of the farmer simpler means have been devised. For the investigator, in search of comparative data, accuracy of principle rather than simplification of method has been the objective: at the same time it is proposed to eliminate some of the wearisome labour of apportionment without, it is hoped, any loss of vital information. The excuse for putting these alternative methods into print is that they have been tried, and, if the farmers who have allowed themselves to be the subject of experiment are not merely charitable, they have been found to work." - Preface

Frozen Meat

Ausschuss zur untersuchung der erzeugungs- und absatzbedingungen der deutschen wirtschaft. Unterausschuss für landwirtschaft. Die auswirkung der gefrierfleischkontingentierung auf die preisbildung des gefrierfleisches. Berlin, E. S. Mittler & sohn, 1928. 43p. (Verhandlungen und berichte. Sonderveröffentlichung) 284.3 Au73

The German customs law of August 17, 1925, placed a limit on the amount of frozen meat to be imported duty free. For some time after the passage of the law the market was supplied from stores already accumulated. Then the demand began to exceed the supply resulting in increased prices and the risk of the establishment of a private monopoly. A committee was appointed to study the situation. Its findings and suggestions for relieving the situation are contained in this report.

Grapes

Metropolitan life insurance company. Policyholders service bureau. Marketing California grapes. A report prepared for the California vineyardists association. [New York, 1928] 128p. 280.3 M56

"Grape acreage has increased from 200,000 in 1919, to 700,000 in 1927; production from 1,000,000 tons to 2,400,000 tons. This vast expansion has not been properly paralleled by efforts of organization and market expansion. The return to the grower of grapes has decreased in proportion to the increase of production. Probably no phase of American agriculture is today confronted with such acute depression. The research accomplished by the Metropolitan has given us a guide for the future, absolutely necessary to our program." - Letter of Managing Director of California Vineyardists Association.

Industry

Wile, Frederic W., ed. A century of industrial progress. Garden City New York, Pub. for the American institute of the city of New York, by Doubleday, Doran & company, inc., 1928. 581p. 279 W64

This volume, with its foreword by Herbert Hoover, commemorates the centenary of the American Institute of the City of New York. Its opening chapter by the President of the American Institute, Edwin Forrest Murdock, is a recital of the history and ideals of the Institute and is of the greatest interest and significance.

The main body of the volume consists of a series of chapters dealing with the industrial progress of the Republic, written by authorities in the various fields covered. The first chapter is by Senator Arthur Capper with the title: A Hundred Years of Agriculture; the second, on The Lumber Industry, is by John W. Blodgett, Past President of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association; one on the Cotton Textile Industry is by Walker D. Hines, President of the Cotton Textile Institute; and one on Meat Packing is by F. Edson White, President of Armour and Co.

Milk Marketing

Forrester, R. B. The fluid milk market in England and Wales. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1927. 141p. (Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Economic series no. 16) 280.9 G792 no.16

"List of reports of official committees on questions relating to milk": p.141

"The present survey is ... directed to the characteristic features of, and the chief factors affecting, the fluid milk market in England and Wales. Among the principal issues which arise within this field are:-

- (a) the extent, localisation and variation of supplies of fluid milk.
This constitutes the production index, some measure of which is an important factor in price bargaining;
- (b) the movement of milk from areas of production to the consuming centres, the description of the chief milk-producing areas and the methods of assembling supplies;
- (c) the main features of the present 'presumptive standard' for milk, and the development of graded milks;
- (d) producers' prices and the use of collective bargaining between farmers and distributors, together with some appreciation of the factors influencing price levels, particularly of the presence of supplies termed 'surplus' to liquid requirements;
- (e) the different classes of traders engaged in the distribution of milk, their respective services and the significance of the price margin which affects retail prices;
- (f) the analysis of the consumers' market, the fluctuations in demand and the possible methods of expanding the uses of milk in the dietary of the community."

Negroes

Work, Monroe N., comp. A bibliography of the negro in Africa and America. New York, H. W. Wilson company, 1928. 693p. 241.3 W89

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes in his introduction to this bibliography writes:

"The purpose of this Bibliography is to furnish an accurate and comprehensive handbook of the titles and authors of valuable books, pamphlets and articles from periodicals on the Negro in Africa and America. These references also furnish sources of information on the various problems created by his presence in these two continents in close proximity to people of other races. The author has not tried to include all known printed works on the subjects named. Indeed he has eliminated more titles than he has included, so that the book is a select reference bibliography on the Negro with more than 17,000 entries covering the most worth-while publications in different languages issued before 1928."

There are several pages of references on the Negro in agriculture in the section devoted to the economic conditions of Negroes.

Poland

Kwiatkowski, Eugenjusz. The economic progress of Poland. Warsaw, The Polish economist, 1928. 72p. 257.2 K97

The address of the Polish Economist is 2, Elektoralna, Warsaw, Poland.

The author is Minister of Industry and Commerce. The material included in the pamphlet was first published in The Polish Economist. There are eight "annexes" giving a graphic presentation of various statistics relating to the economic situation in Poland.

Russia

Dobb, Maurice and Stevens, H. C. Russian economic development since the revolution. New York, E. P. Dutton and company, 1928. 415p. 277 D65

The author in his preface writes as follows:

"Ten years have now been completed of a social experiment which has aroused more enthusiasm from some and more vituperation from others than any event since the storming of the Bastille. The importance which the events of 1789 had for the political theorist is now paralleled for the economist by the events of November 1917, and the 20th-century may be as profoundly influenced by the one as 19th-century Europe was shaken by the other. Yet the real facts of this experiment remain little known to the economist or the social theorist, and still less to the general public; while even among those with access to information bewilderment generally holds the place of understanding.

"History, perhaps like genius, is rarely appreciated by its generation. The complex of events is too near the eye for the mind to group into patterns...

"In the search among sources of information I have not thought it necessary to disbelieve Russian records, whether 'White' or 'Red,' unless there was definite reason in the particular case to do so. Otherwise

the writing of this book would have been impossible. But considerable care has throughout been observed in the acceptance of evidence, particularly in regard to figures, a given statement being checked from several sources before any considerable reliance was placed upon it. Russian statistics have always been and still remain singularly imperfect. Figures relating to the village owing to the difficulty of collecting exact data, have to be accepted with as much caution as before the war: a caution which does not, however, need to be observed to the same extent in relation to industry, where the collection of statistics has been greatly facilitated by the fact of nationalisation. Similarly, comparisons with pre-war production are no more than approximate, since figures of pre-war production are only estimates, just as are calculations of British production in the post-war years. Figures of pre-war Russian production were to hand from an industrial census of 1908, and annual figures for subsequent years were available for certain commodities, such as coal, oil, copper and iron, paper and cellulose, wood, cement, leather, chemicals and machine manufacture; and contemporary estimates exist of aggregate manufactures in 1912. These incomplete data have subsequently been supplemented from the records of nationalised factories and commercial houses. But so long as due allowance is made for the margin of error that is necessarily involved, one seems to be justified in using such estimates as an approximate guide. With regard to present-day Russian statistics, there does not appear to be valid reason for any suspicion of falsification or serious bias, as has sometimes been suggested. Departmental bias one may find in certain cases, which may act sometimes in one direction, sometimes in another. Discrepancies occasionally occur in the calculations presented by different authorities. But there seems no more reason to suspect a general bias in Russian figures as a whole in any particular direction than to suspect it in the statistics of Western countries...

"As I write, time is making the end of my story incomplete. Already the passage of events may be revising such tentative generalisations as I have made... Finality is never possible for those who write of history in the making. My endeavour has been to set down facts objectively without moral judgments, explicit or implied, to analyse their significance and to elucidate the motives and intentions of those who are guiding the course of events. That what is written to-day may to-morrow require rewriting does not seem sufficient reason for failing to assemble the large amount of material that is to hand and to begin to learn such lessons as it may hold."

Social Theory

Carter, Hugh. The social theories of L. T. Hobhouse. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press; [etc., etc.] 1927. 137p.
(University of North Carolina. Social study series) 280 C243
Bibliography: p.[133]-137.

This is a revealing study of a thinker who made a fundamental contribution to social theory. "For Hobhouse the law of probability makes individual freedom and social law compatible. If a large number of individuals must choose either A or B, and there are no factors more favorable to the choice of one than the other, then we may expect to find the same number preferring A as have chosen B. If a large number

chose & the reason lies in something other than freedom of choice and we may go about discovering that something. To the one who despairs of ever discovering social laws because of the topsy-turvy and entirely unpredictable world we live in, Hobhouse replies that social laws are like all scientific laws; they hold only when the required conditions are present. The simple formula for the law of gravity fits the case only when rigorously defined conditions are met. We may correctly speak of a law of demand and supply, and a law of diminishing returns, etc., and in time we may speak with equal confidence of many social laws now dimly visualized.

"If we are ever able to formulate sociological laws much credit will be due to L. T. Hobhouse. During a long career he has turned his keenly analytical mind upon every phase of the social problem and while his limitations are obvious his high abilities become increasingly clear as one goes slowly through his works. Those works will long endure as the monument to a great intellect and a colossal attempt to bridge the distance between philosophy and a science of society."

Sugar Beets

Carlsaw, R. McG., Burgess, C. and Rogers, C. Ll. Sugar beet in the eastern counties, 1927; being an investigation into the financial results obtained on one hundred farms and some of the factors influencing them. Cambridge [Eng.] W. Heffer & sons, ltd., 1928. 94p. (University of Cambridge, Department of Agriculture. Farm economics branch. Report no.9) 281.9 C14

Some of the more important features emerging from this study are pointed out by J. A. Venn in the foreword. They are the relationship between the size of fields and the cost of production per acre, the financial results of fertilizers and the large scale investigation into the effects of varying dates and rates of drilling seed.

Town and Country

Miller, Elva E. Town and country. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1928. 212p. (University of North Carolina social study series) 281.2 M61

The author of this volume was for some years before his death Editor in Chief of the Southern Agriculturist. He realized that the farm was as much affected as the factory and the city in taxation, foreign policies, the tariff, development of national resources, transportation, flood control and all the problems of national government. The writer of the foreword, B. Kirk Rankin of Nashville, adds that

"To the study of these and other great subjects he brought a mind of rare native clarity reinforced by continuous study of the kind which springs from deep interest and not from prodding. Clear thinking, indeed, was his supreme possession and with it went that rare added sense, prophetic vision, of which the reader will find many evidences in this present volume..."

"This little book is primarily a study of the town in the country; secondarily, a study of the country about the town. The writer believes

that the country town can be truly seen only against its unescapable background of fields and farmhouses and farming folk. He believes, too, that much discussion of agriculture and agricultural problems has been inadequate because it has stopped with the end of the farming lands and at the boundaries of the town. The country has been thought of, and treated, as one entity, the town as another, when, as a matter of fact, they are joined together as inseparable parts of one economic unit. They can not be put apart either in activities or in interests. The concerns of one are inevitably the concerns of the other. Opposing ideas and interests they may have; but always more of mutuality than of opposition."

Virginia-Statistical Survey

Gee, Wilson, and Corson, John J. A statistical study of Virginia. University, Va., Institute for research in the social sciences, 1927. 201p. (University of Virginia. Institute for research in the social sciences. Institute monograph no.1) 280.8 V81 no.1

In the introduction signed by both authors the statement is made that:

"The object of this study is to present the statistical background upon which may be built a program of betterment for the whole-sided development of the State of Virginia. It is generally recognized that the economic, social and other interests of a State are closely inter-related, and that the welfare of the unit is dependent upon each and every one of these individual factors. Progress cannot be left to pure chance. It is possible to work out and define a definite goal, and with the concerted action of all the agencies involved, recognizing the interdependence of each phase of the State's life, to measurably improve the economic and social structure of the State.

"We have attempted by means of statistical measures to evaluate the rank of Virginia and the counties of Virginia in approximately two hundred items in a dozen different fields...

"The data presented are based on official statistics, either of departments of the Federal government or of our own State government. A large amount of time and effort has been expended in checking and re-checking the statistical material in order to assure ourselves of the mathematical accuracy in so far as the reports themselves are accurate. In addition, we have been very careful to investigate the sources of these statistics in order to assure ourselves of the reliability and comparability of the material presented. Exact references to the sources of all data are included with the various tables...

"Virginia is at present in a period of transition and we believe that at such a time a study of this type is of considerable value. Those items in which the State is backward at present can be seen and fostered during the new growth, while those counts in which the Old Dominion ranks well must be watched in order that no decline may ensue."

The first part contains statistics of all the states on agriculture, area and population, health, education, manufacturing and mining, banking and insurance, taxation and cost of government, indebtedness, wealth, etc. These show at a glance the relative position of Virginia to the other states. Part two contains the same type of statistics covering the same subjects for the 100 counties of the state, showing the relative standing of the counties in the various categories.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Arkansas

Campbell, C. E. An economic study of tomato production for canning in Arkansas. (Ark. Agr. Exp. Sta., Fayetteville. Bul. 225. 1928. 27p.)

California

California. Dept. of agriculture, Sacramento. California crop report. 1927. (Special publication 86. 1928. 63p.)

California. Dept. of agriculture, Sacramento. Monthly bulletin, v.17, no.4, Apr., 1928, p.235-291.

Partial contents: Grading eggs in California, by H. G. F. Hamann; A clearing house for the distribution of California grapes and deciduous fruits, by S. S. Rogers; Report of financial status of Federal-State shipping point inspection service as of February 29, 1928, by W. F. Allewelt.

California. Dept. of agriculture, Sacramento. Statistical report of California dairy products 1927 and list of California dairy products plants. (Special publication 83. 1928. 46p.)

Shear, S. W. Economic aspects of the pear industry. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta., Berkeley. Bul. 452. 1928. 107p.)

"Lack of sufficient available data as a basis for drawing worthwhile conclusions regarding problems of market distribution has made it necessary to omit a study of this important economic phase of the industry."

Wellman, H. R., and Braun, E. W. Series on California crops and prices. Almonds. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta., Berkeley. Bul. 453. 1928. 34p.)

Florida

Florida. Dept. of agriculture, Tallahassee. Agricultural statistics of Florida, 1927. (Quarterly bul., v.38, no.3, July, 1928. 131p.)

Florida. State marketing bureau, Jacksonville. Fifth biennial report ... from July 1, 1925, to March 1, 1927. 15p.

Georgia

Georgia. Dept. of agriculture, Atlanta. Georgia and her resources. (Quarterly bul. Jan. - March, 1928. 234p.)

Part 2, p.157-234, contains Georgia agricultural statistics, 1926-1927.

Georgia. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of markets, Atlanta. Standard grades for Georgia peaches. (Bul. 1. 1928. 8p.)

Indiana

- Cleaver, H. M., Cooper, M. R., and Park, J. W. The Indianapolis apple market. (Ind. Agr. Exp. Sta., Lafayette. Bul. 322. 1928. 38p.)
- Gaylord, F. C. and Cleaver, H. M. Grading tomatoes for quality. (Ind. Agr. Exp. Sta., Lafayette. Bul. 317. 1927. 24p.)
- Overton, M. H. What is happening to agriculture in Northwestern Indiana? (Ind. Agr. Exp. Sta., Lafayette. Bul. 321. 1928. 47p.)
Shows the changes in farming methods and trends of production.
- Wiley, J. R. Death and crippled losses in shipping hogs to market. (Ind. Agr. Exp. Sta., Lafayette. Bul. 318. 1927. 32p.)
- Young, E. C. and Day, O. A. Prices of farm products in Indiana. (Ind. Agr. Exp. Sta., Lafayette. Bul. 320. 1928. 24p.)

Kansas

- Green, R. M., and Stokdyk, E. A. Judging price risks in marketing hogs. (Kans. Agr. Exp. Sta., Manhattan. Circ. 137. 1928. 29p.)
- Kansas. State board of agriculture, Topeka. Report ... for the quarter ending December, 1927. (v.46, no. 184. 77p.)
"Devoted to Kansas statistics. Containing tables showing the state's population by counties and cities, acres, yields and values of agricultural products, and numbers and value of live stock, for the year 1927, together with other tables showing yields and values of numerous productions for twenty years."

Maine

- Reed, D. W. Good management increases poultry profits. (Me. Univ. Col. of Agr. Ext. Service, Orono. Bul. 176. 1928. 8p.)
Contains data resulting from a study of accounts kept by Maine poultrymen for five years.

Massachusetts

- Mighell, Ronald L. Factors affecting returns from potatoes in Massachusetts. (Mass. Agr. Exp. Sta. Amherst. Bul. 240. 1928. 95p.)
- Yount, H. W., Branch, F. H., Mighell, R. L., and Rowe, H. B. Potatoes in Massachusetts farm economy. (Mass. Agr. Col. Ext. Service, Amherst. Ext. leaflet 119. 1928. 16p.)

Michigan

- Horner, J. T. The Detroit milk market. (Mich. Agr. Exp. Sta., East Lansing. Spec. Bul. 170. 1928. 6lp.)

Minnesota

Price, H. B. Marketing country creamery butter by a cooperative sales agency. (Minn. Agr. Exp. Sta., Univ. Farm. Bul. 244. 1928. 45p.)

Montana

Montana. Dept. of Agriculture, labor and industry, Helena. Montana, v.2, no.6, April, 1928.

Contains annual agricultural statistics for 1927.

New Hampshire

Ackerman, W. T. Electric dairy cold storage. (N. H. Agr. Exp. Sta., Durham, Bul. 233. 1928. 35p.)

Includes costs of refrigeration using natural ice as well as electric refrigeration.

New Jersey

New Jersey. Dept. of agriculture, Trenton. Official proceedings of the thirteenth annual state agricultural convention. (Bul. 53. 1928. 40p.)

The relation of the tariff to agriculture by Hon. W. R. Green is contained on p.27-36.

Weiss, H. B. and Waller, A. G. Population, industry and agriculture in New Jersey. (N. J. Dept. of Agr., Trenton. Circ. 144. 1928. 36p.)

New Mexico

Walker, A. L. An analysis of the cabbage market with respect to New Mexico conditions. (N. Mex. Agr. Exp. Sta., State College. Bul. 167. 1928. 24p.)

New York

Booth, J. F. Farmers' cooperative business organizations in New York. (N. Y. Cornell. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca. Bul. 461. 1928. 123p.)

Misner, E. G. Economic studies of dairy farming in New York. VIII. Grade B. milk with cash crops and mixed hay roughage, crop year 1924. (N. Y. Cornell. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca. Bul. 462. 1928. 38p.)

Warren, G. F., and Pearson, F. A. Interrelationships of supply and price. (N. Y. Cornell. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca. Bul. 466. 1928. 144p.)

North Carolina

Curtis, R. S. and Meacham, F. T. Methods and cost of raising lambs to marketable age. (N. C. Agr. Exp. Sta., Raleigh. Bul. 253. 1928. 28p.)
Results of an experiment conducted at the Piedmont Branch Experiment Station.

North Carolina. Dept. of agriculture. Division of agricultural statistics, Raleigh.
Farm forecaster. Annual graphic issue (no. 50, May, 1928. 12p.)

North Carolina. Dept. of agriculture. Division of agricultural statistics,
Raleigh. Farm forecaster. Annual issue (1927) (no. 49, Mar., 1928.
36p.)

North Dakota

Miller, R. C. and Benton, A. H. Combine harvesting in North Dakota.
Progress report. (N. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 220. 1928. 26p.)

North Dakota agricultural college. Agricultural extension division, Fargo.
The North Dakota agricultural highway as determined by the farmers of
the state at the economic conferences held during February, 1928. (Circ.
81. 1928. 127p.)

A summary of basic economic facts as used by the committees is
given besides the recommendations for an agricultural program for each
of seven areas of the state.

Ohio

Dowler, J. F. Livestock production costs in Greene county, Ohio. (Ohio.
Agr. Exp. Sta., Wooster. Bul. 419. 1928. 52p.)

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station, Wooster. Bimonthly bulletin, v. 13,
no. 3, May - June, 1928.

Partial contents: Horses on Ohio farms, by J. I. Falconer, p. 125.-
Shipments of Ohio potatoes, by C. W. Hauck, p. 126. - Poultry and egg
prices, by J. I. Falconer, p. 127.

Ohio. Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster. Bimonthly bulletin, v. 13, no. 4,
July - August, 1928.

Partial contents: variation in income from Ohio's agricultural industry,
by V. R. Wertz, p. 157-158. - Receipts and expenses on Ohio farms for
1927, by J. I. Falconer, p. 159.

Oregon

Dreesen, W. H. A study in the ratios of assessed values to sale values
of real property in Oregon. (Oreg. Agr. Exp. Sta., Corvallis. Bul.
233. 1928. 45p.)

Pennsylvania

Hanemann, H. A. Consumer demand for bakery products in fifteen cities of
Pennsylvania. (Pa. Dept. of Agr., Harrisburg. General bul. 459. 1928.
57p.)

Texas

McNess, George T. Peanuts in Texas. (Texas. Agr. Exp. Sta., College
Station. Bul. 381. 1928. 23p.)

Virginia

Virginia. Dept. of agriculture. Division of agricultural statistics, Richmond.
Virginia farm statistics. 1927. (Bul. 5, 1928. 80p.)

West Virginia

West Virginia. Dept. of agriculture, Charleston. West Virginia farm
statistics 1870-1928. May, 1928. 55p.

Wisconsin

Hibbard, B. H., and others. Tax delinquency in northern Wisconsin.
(Wis. Agr. Exp. Sta., Madison. Bul. 399. 1928. 28p.)

McNall, P. E., and Ellis, L. S. Farm costs and practices in the produc-
tion of Walworth county crops and livestock. (Wis. Agr. Exp. Sta.,
Madison. Research bul. 83. 1928. 103p.)

Wyoming

Wyoming. Agricultural college. Division of extension. An agricultural
program for the Shoshone project of Wyoming. (Circ. 25. 1928. 38p.)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circulars*

- 28 - Market classes and grades of calves and vealers, by Don. J. Slater.
May, 1928. 44p.
- 30 - Farm-management extension, 1914-1924, by H. M. Dixon. March, 1928.
35p.

Farmers' Bulletins*

- 977 - Hay caps [by] H. B. McClure. Issued May, 1918, rev. March, 1928. 16p.
- 1378 - Marketing eggs, by R. R. Slocum. Issued March, 1924. Rev. June, 1928.
30p.
- 1564 - Farm budgeting, by J. B. Hutson. July, 1928. 22p.

Technical Bulletins*

- 68 - Ranch organization and methods of livestock production in the Southwest,
by V. V. Parr, G. W. Collier and G. S. Klemmedson. June, 1928. 104p.
Issued in cooperation with the Agricultural experiment stations of
Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to Office of In-
formation, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- 69 - Marketing American cotton in England, by Alonzo B. Cox. June, 1928. 88 p.
- 71 - A simple method for determining the oil content of seeds and other oil-bearing materials, by D. A. Coleman and H. C. Fellows. April, 1928. 14 p.
- 72 - The irrigation of cotton, by J. C. Marr and Robert G. Hemphill. May, 1928. 38p.
- 73 - Some factors affecting the demand for milk and cream in the metropolitan area of New York, by H. A. Ross. June, 1928. 68p.
- 78 - Marketing American cotton on the continent of Europe, by A. B. Cox. June, 1928. 96p.

Service and Regulatory Announcements (Agricultural Economics)*

Amendment no. 1 to Service and regulatory announcements no. 103. [Rules and regulations ... governing the inspection and certification of live poultry ... Dec. 1926] [March, 1928] 1p. Mimeographed

Amendment no. 2. [March, 1928] 1p. Mimeographed.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics*

Agricultural relief. Bills introduced in the 70th Congress, 1st session. [June 7, 1928] 17p. (Issued by Library)

Cantaloupes in 1928. May 10, 1928. 8 p. (Issued by Market news service)

Changes in southern agriculture and the problems arising therefrom, by W. J. Spillman.... Address before the Economics section, Association of southern agricultural workers, Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 2, 1928. 7p. (Issued by Division of farm management and costs)

Cleaning low-grade cotton (Texas - crop of 1926) A preliminary report. By H. H. Willis. May, 1928. 15p. (Issued by Division of cotton marketing in cooperation with Clemson agricultural college of South Carolina)

Crop and market reports and periodicals issued by the Bureau of agricultural economics. July, 1928. 15p. (Issued by Division of economic information)

Current economic reviews on agriculture issued by the states. Report of committee appointed at outlook conference, January, 1928. May, 1928. 15p.

Discussion of price forecasting at a conference with state representatives. Annual outlook meeting of the Bureau of agricultural economics, January 26, 1928. 14p. 15 charts.

The durum wheat market situation. [July 12, 1928] 3p. (Issued by Hay, feed and seed division)

Early and mid-season potatoes, 1928. [May 31, 1928] 9p. (Issued by Market news service)

Effects of methods of harvesting and weather exposure on spinning quality of cotton (Texas and Oklahoma - crop of 1926) A preliminary report. By H. H. Willis. July, 1928. 23p. (Issued by the Division of cotton marketing in cooperation with Clemson agricultural college, South Carolina)

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- High grade alfalfa, methods of production, baling, and loading for market, by Edward C. Parker. May, 1928. 31p. (Issued by Hay, feed and seed division)
- How, where, and when to market turkeys. Instructions on preparation for market, season 1928-29. June, 1928. 6p. (Issued by Division of dairy and poultry products)
- Ice cream production in 1927. [July 9, 1928] 1p. (Issued by Division of dairy and poultry products)
- Instructions of the Chief of the Bureau of agricultural economics governing the disposal of diseased poultry carcasses and parts thereof under the regulations governing the inspection and certification of dressed poultry for external condition and of dressed poultry and edible products thereof for condition and wholesomeness, promulgated by the Secretary of agriculture, January 23, 1928. May, 1928. 7p.
- The July 1928 hog outlook. [July 18, 1928] 6p. (Issued by the Division of crop and livestock estimates)
- Laws and regulations administered by the United States Department of agriculture governing the importation into the United States of food, drugs, plants, animals, and plant and animal products, etc. December, 1927. 28p. (Issued by the Division of statistical and historical research)
- List of manufacturers and jobbers of fruit and vegetable containers (Revised to June, 1928) Comp. by Beulah L. Chamberlain. June, 1928. 18p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing Arizona cantaloupes, summary of 1927 season, by W. F. Cox. May, 1928. 25p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing California peaches, 1927. Summary by C. J. Hansen, O. W. Holmes. San Francisco, Calif. [1928] 26p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the California Department of agriculture)
- Marketing California pears, season - 1927. Summary by C. J. Hansen, O. W. Holmes. [1928] 23p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the California Department of agriculture)
- Marketing California plums and prunes, season 1927. Summary by C. J. Hansen, O. W. Holmes, San Francisco, Calif. [1928] 29p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the California Department of agriculture)
- Marketing Colorado bartlett pears, season of 1927. Summary by H. E. Rutland. June, 1928. 13p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the Extension service, Colorado agricultural college)
- Marketing Colorado cantaloupes, summary of 1927 season. By Bryce Morris. June, 1928. 32p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing Colorado lettuce, summary of 1927 season (including information on Colorado peas, cauliflower, mixed vegetables and cabbage) by J. G. Scott. July, 1928. 41p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the Extension service, Colorado agricultural college)
- Marketing east Texas tomatoes, summary of 1927 season, by W. D. Googe. April, 1928. 18p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the Texas Department of agriculture, Division of markets)
- Marketing eastern shore, Maryland and Delaware cantaloupes, summary of 1927 season, by F. H. Scruggs. June, 1928. 13p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)

- Marketing eastern shore Maryland and Delaware cucumbers, summary of 1927 season by F. H. Scruggs. June, 1928. 11p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing eastern shore potatoes (Virginia and Maryland) Season of 1927. Summary by H. E. Rutland. May, 1928. 33p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the Maryland State Department of markets and the Marketing bureau, Del-Mar-Va. eastern shore association)
- Marketing Georgia peaches, summary of 1927 season, by R. H. Shoemaker. Mar. 1928. 55p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the Georgia Department of agriculture, Bureau of markets)
- Marketing Michigan grapes. Summary of 1927 season. By R. H. Shoemaker. July, 1928. 22p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the Michigan Department of agriculture, Bureau of foods & standards)
- Marketing Michigan peaches, summary of 1927 season, by R. H. Shoemaker. July, 1928. 14p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the Michigan Department of agriculture, Bureau of foods & standards)
- Marketing North Carolina peaches, summary of 1927 season, by Wendell Calhoun. May, 1928. 28p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the North Carolina Department of agriculture, Division of markets)
- Marketing northwestern fresh prunes, summary of 1927 season, by A. E. Prugh. May, 1928. 26p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing southeastern watermelons, summary of 1927 season, by F. H. Willson. June, 1928. 49p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the Florida state marketing bureau and Georgia Department of agriculture, Bureau of markets)
- Marketing Utah onions, season of 1927, by Walter Kingsbury. June, 1928. 18p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Peaches in 1928. [June 26, 1928] 12p. (Issued by Market news service)
- Population, food supply, and American agriculture, by O. E. Baker ... Address before the joint session of the Farm economic association and the Rural section of the American sociological society, in Washington, December 29, 1927. [1928] 18p. diags. (Issued by Division of land economics)
- Preventing damage in spring wheat harvested with combines, by R. H. Black and E. G. Boerner ... June, 1928. 4p., diags. (Issued by Grain investigations, Grain division)
- Production for foreign markets, by Lloyd S. Tenney ... An address before the Agricultural section, Chamber of commerce of the United States, Washington, May 9, 1928. 10p.
- Publications issued by the Bureau of agricultural economics. June, 1928. 11p. (Issued by Division of economic information)
- Publications relating to farm population and rural life. May 1, 1928. 7p. (Issued by Division of farm population and rural life)
- Regulations of the Secretary of agriculture under the United States warehouse act of August 11, 1916 as amended. Regulations for warehousemen storing cold pack fruit approved May 26, 1928. May, 1928. 23p.

- The rye market situation. [June 15, 1928] 3p. (Issued by Hay, feed and seed division)
- Seed record forms suggested for use of shippers in connection with the U. S. Seed verification service. 4p. June, 1928. (Issued by Hay, feed and seed division)
- Sources and uses of income among 300 farm families of Vinton, Jackson, and Meigs counties, Ohio, 1926. A preliminary report, by E. L. Kirkpatrick and H. W. Hawthorne. May, 1928. 29p. (Issued by Division of farm population and rural life)
- Spinning test of picked and snapped cotton (Texas - crop of 1926) by M. E. Campbell and H. H. Willis. June, 1928. 13p. (Issued by Division of cotton marketing in cooperation with the Agricultural and engineering experiment stations of the Agricultural and mechanical college of Texas)
- Spinning tests of some Texas-grown varieties of cotton (crops of 1923, 1924, and 1925) A preliminary report. By H. H. Willis and H. C. McNamara. May, 1928. 27p. (Issued by Bureau of agricultural economics, Division of cotton marketing and Bureau of plant industry, in cooperation with Clemson agricultural college, South Carolina)
- Standard grades for Virginia fire-cured tobacco, U. S. type 21. July, 1928. 18p.
- Summary of carlot shipments of important fruits and vegetables in California, Arizona and Nevada, 1927. By billing stations and including both interstate and intrastate shipments as reported by the transportation companies, comp. by Opal V. Yeoman. Los Angeles, 1928. 112p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Tentative definitions and standards for canned tomatoes. [June 20, 1928] 6p.
- Tentative United States grades for canned corn. [May 11, 1928] 6p.
- U. S. standards for American (eastern type) bunch grapes (1928) June 1, 1928. 3p.
- U. S. standards for apricots (1928) [May 25, 1928] 3p.
- U. S. standards for farmers stock white Spanish peanuts (1928) June 8, 1928. 3p.
- U. S. standards for grapes (1928) 12p.

Miscellaneous*

- Classified list of projects of the agricultural experiment stations, 1927. 417p. Mimeographed. (Issued by Office of experiment stations)
- Agricultural economics: p.4-30.
- What publications are issued by the U. S. Department of agriculture, comp. by M. A. Downes ... July, 1928. 9p. (Issued by Office of information)
- Mimeographed.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the office issuing them.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agricultural Credit - China

Hsü, Chi-lien. The rural credit in China (concluded) (In Chinese Social and Political Science Review, v. 12, no.2, Apr. 1928, p.273-286. Published quarterly by the Chinese Social and Political Science Association, Peking, China)

Continuing his article on rural credit in China (the first part of which appeared in the above review for January, 1928, and was noted in Agricultural Economics Literature for April, 1928, p.117) the author discusses the organization, functions and policy of agricultural and industrial banks in China.

Agricultural Economics

Frauendorfer, Sigmund von. Development, methods and results of agricultural economic research in the United States. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v.10, no.3, July, 1928, p.287-311. Published by the American Farm Economic Association, 450 Ahnaip Street, Menasha, Wis.)

This is a translation by A. M. Hannay, Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of Dr. Frauendorfer's *Entwicklung, Methoden und Ergebnisse der Agrarökonomischen Forschung in den Vereinigten Staaten*, published in *Berichte über Landwirtschaft*, v. 7, Berlin, 1928.

Nourse, E. G. The first-year awards of graduate fellowships in agricultural economics and rural sociology. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v.10, no.3, July, 1928, p.277-285. Published by the American Farm Economic Association, 450 Ahnaip Street, Menasha, Wis.)

Members of the Special Committee on Graduate Fellowships in Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, appointed by the Social Science Research Council, are Dr. E. G. Nourse, Chairman; Dr. Joseph S. Davis, Food Research Institute, Stanford University; Dr. Frank A. Fetter, Princeton University; Dr. C. J. Galpin and Dr. W. J. Spillman, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics; and Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Wallaces' Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa.

Wickens, C. H. Relative significance of primary and secondary production. (In Economic Record, [Australia] v.4, no.6, May, 1928, p.39-52. May be obtained from Macmillan Co., New York City)

This article is in two parts. Part I is Some Comparisons of Primary and Secondary Industry, and Part II is Research in Agricultural Economics in England.

Agricultural Exports

Nourse, E. G. The trend of agricultural exports. (In Journal of Political Economy, v. 36, no. 3, June, 1928, p.330-352. Published at the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois)

The writer discusses his subject under the following headings: the

continued decline in live-stock exports, the arrested decline in cereal exports, the future of cotton, the growth of minor agricultural exports, and European vs. non-European export markets. The following is quoted from the last paragraph of the article: "the outlook in the spring of 1928 does not seem to be such as to give the farmer much more cheer than was vouchsafed to him in the spring of 1924."

Agricultural History

Ziegler, Grace M. Agricultural magic. (In Scientific Monthly, v.27, July, 1928, p.68-76. Published by the Science Press, Lancaster, Pa.)
This is an interesting account of the use of magic, mystic rites and ceremonies, and superstitions in early agriculture.

Agricultural Programs

Case, H. C. M. A state program of farm organization research. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v.10, no.3, July, 1928, p.357-374. Published by the American Farm Economic Association, 450 Ahnaip Street, Menasha, Wis.)
"This paper was read at the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association at Washington, D. C., December, 1927."

Dixon, H. M. The contribution of farm management in the development of agricultural extension programs. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v.10, no.3, July, 1928, p.375-383. Published by the American Farm Economic Association, 450 Ahnaip Street, Menasha, Wis.)
"This paper was read at the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association at Washington, D. C., December, 1927."

Fuller, O. M. Types of economic material used in developing an agricultural program in North Dakota. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v.10, no. 3, July, 1928, p.392-396. Published by the American Farm Economic Association, 450 Ahnaip Street, Menasha, Wis.)
"This paper was read at the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association at Washington, D. C., December, 1927."

Merritt, E. Farm management demonstrators' and agricultural extension programs. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v.10, no.3, July, 1928, p.384-391. Published by the American Farm Economic Association, 450 Ahnaip Street, Menasha, Wis.)
"This paper was read at the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, at Washington, D. C., December, 1927."

Agricultural Relief

Black, John D. The progress of farm relief. (In American Economic Review, v.18, no.2, June, 1928, p.252-271. Published by American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

In the opening paragraph of this article the author tells us that it is "an attempt to trace the progress of farm relief in the United States, relate this progress to the changing fortunes of agriculture itself during the period, and roughly evaluate the various measures

enacted and proposed." Charts and tables illustrate the article. The McNary-Haugen proposal for farm relief is to be discussed in a later article.

Haugen, Gilbert N. The McNary-Haugen farm relief bill; an official analysis of its provisions. (In Congressional Digest, v. 7, no. 6, June-July, 1928, p.192,194. Published at Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

Agriculture

Rew, Sir Henry. The position and prospects of agriculture. (In Nineteenth Century, v.114, no.617, July, 1928, p.77-87. May be obtained from the Leonard Scott Publication Company, 249 West 13th Street, New York City)

"It is not the purpose of this article to suggest that the position of agriculture is satisfactory or its prospects rosy. I have attempted to show from such evidence as is available that the worst of post-war difficulties is over, and that those farmers who have survived them may now reasonably expect greater stability. I have also expressed my belief that there is a recrudescence of agricultural enterprise and of alertness in meeting changed conditions. And because of these facts I regard the prospects of our dwindling agricultural interest as less gloomy than they have been at any time since the war."

Agriculture - China

Brown, H. D., and Liang, Li Min. A survey of 50 farms on the Chengtu Plain, Szechwan. (In Chinese Economic Journal, v.2, no.1, Jan. 1928, p.44-73. Published by The Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, 1-A Chang Pu Ho, Nan Ho Yen, Peking, China)

An account of the result of a survey of "50 farms on the Chengtu Plain in Szechwan, in an agriculturally rich area of dense population and with an artificial irrigation system." Three methods of improving existing conditions are suggested.

Agriculture - New Zealand

Belshaw, H. The economic position of the farmer in New Zealand. (In Economic Record [Australia] v.4, no. 6, May, 1928, p.53-70. May be obtained from Macmillan Co., New York City)

"This article has been developed out of a lecture which was delivered before the Auckland Chamber of Commerce and the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce in August, 1927, and repeated later before an audience of Waikato farmers. It has been modified somewhat in the light of the controversy which it aroused, though the main conclusion remains substantially unchanged."

The purpose of this article is "to examine in broad outline the conditions responsible for the post-war depression in agricultural and pastoral industries in New Zealand." The author discusses agricultural

net income, exchange value of agricultural commodities in terms of goods bought retail, and the movement of agricultural charges (taxation, wages, producer's material, capital charges in respect of land, and rural credit) and gives conclusions and remedies for the situation.

Agriculture and the Negro

Woofter, T. J., jr. The negro and the farm crisis. (In Social Forces, v.6, no. 4, June 1928, p.615-620. Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

After reviewing the situation in the South as regards use of the land, farm population, and land tenure, the author concludes as follows: "On the whole, therefore, the picture shown by the period from 1920 to 1925 presents a discouraging situation in the farming of the Negro and of southern agriculture in general. A post-war deflation and a subsequent calamity of over-production of cotton fell most heavily on the four extreme southeastern cotton states, and especially upon the Negro farmers in those states. The result has been a tremendous loss in agricultural productivity and agricultural labor. This is a phenomenon which needs to be analyzed from many angles."

Combined Harvester-Thresher

Sherman, C. B. Revolutionizing the harvest. (In American bankers association. Journal, v.20, no.11, May, 1928, p.850-851. Published at 110 East 42d St., New York)

This is an account of a study of the combined harvester-thresher made by the agricultural experiment stations of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and Montana, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cooperation - Oklahoma

Barth, Harry. Six years of co-operation in Oklahoma. (In Southwestern Political and Social Science Quarterly, v.9, no. 1, June, 1928, p.76-86. Published by the Southwestern Political and Social Science Association, Austin, Texas)

"This article is an effort to outline the conclusions which may be reached from the experience" of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association.

Cooperation and Monopolies - Sweden

Stople, Herman. Co-operation and monopolies in Sweden. (In International Labour Review, v.18, no. 1, July, 1928, p.46-57. Published for the International Labour Office, Geneva, by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., Ruskin House, 40 Museum St., London, W. C. 1.)

"Describes the origin and course of the campaign waged by the Swedish Co-operative Union in pursuance of its policy of reducing the price of certain commodities."

Cooperative Marketing

Reeves, Earl. The farmer hires a salesman. (In American Review of Reviews, v.77, no. 6, June, 1928, p.633-637. Published at 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City)

The cooperative is the farmer's new salesman. The following paragraphs are quoted from Mr. Reeves' article: "The farmer who was once 'the man with the hoe'; who later borrowed a trick from industry, turning the soil with power-engines; and who now has snatched sheets from the business-man's ledger, has organized twelve thousand coöperative sales companies. These twelve thousand marketing concerns last year sold us two billion, four hundred million dollars' worth of farm produce...

"The old-fashioned farm killed off a wife or two by sheer drudgery, and was apt to make the husband a broken old man at fifty. Machinery has lifted the physical load somewhat these last few years. But the load upon the spirit was as heavy as ever. The farmer still knew that he was only making 'wages', and he still watched his wife grow old with anxiety before her time. Through coöperation, say the prophets of the new order, the farmer will come into his own."

Cooperative Marketing - India

Sinha, H. Cooperative marketing. (In Mysore Economic Journal, v.14, no.4, Apr. 1928, p.181-189. May be had from Manager, Mysore Economic Journal, 19, Siddicutta, Bangalore City P. O., Mysore, India)

An account of several cooperative marketing experiments, and a discussion of the application of cooperative marketing principles to conditions in India.

Cotton

Howarth, William. The future of the cotton trade. (In the Statist, v.111, no. 2627, June 30, 1928, p.82. Published at 51 Cannon Street, London, E. C. 4)

The author is managing director of the Fine Cotton Spinners' and Doublers' Association.

Denmark

Manchester Guardian. Supplement, May 23, 1928. 28p. Published at Manchester, England.

The subject of this supplement is "Denmark, a Survey of the Activities of Her People in Agriculture, Industry and Trade." Two articles are of especial interest: Co-operation in Agriculture (p.13), by Högström Holm of the Agricultural Council of Denmark; and Expanding Exports of Dairy Produce (p.17) by a special correspondent.

Diminishing Returns

Prescott, J. A. The law of diminishing returns in agricultural experiment. (In Economic Record [Australia] v.4, no.6, May, 1928, p.85-89. May be obtained from Macmillan Co., New York City)

The purpose of the author, who is connected with the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, University of Adelaide, in this article is "to analyse the records of a number of Australian experiments relating to this subject."

Economic Conditions - Russia

Institute of conjuncture, Moscow. Economic conditions in the U. S. S. R. after the world war and revolution. (In London and Cambridge economic service. Special memorandum no. 25, March, 1928. 27p. Published by the Executive Committee of London and Cambridge Economic Service, Houghton St., Aldwych, London, W. C. 2)

"The revolution of February, 1917, was a purely political event... The revolution of October, 1917, bore a social character." Two stages are distinguished in the economic development of U. S. S. R. after the revolution of October, 1917. Military communism prevailed until April, 1921, when the era of a "New Economic Policy" set in, divided, in its turn, into two periods, the first extending from 1921 until the conclusion of the monetary reform in March, 1924, and the second subsequent to that time. Economic conditions during these different periods are discussed, and it is pointed out that "There has been rapid recovery of productive powers in all spheres of business," and that there is every hope of a tremendous economic development of the country in the future, contingent, however, on large capital investments. A bibliography is appended.

Egypt

Gemmill, Paul F. Egypt is the Nile. (In Economic Geography, v.4, no. 3, July, 1928, p.295-312. Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

"Modern Egypt occupies the larger part of northeastern Africa, extending from 5° to 31° North Latitude. Two-thirds or more of it lies within the tropic zone and the other third immediately adjacent in the north temperate zone, the total area approximating 1,400,000 square miles. In all of this territory the most significant single physical factor is the Nile River. Herodotus was not exaggerating when he wrote, some twenty-five hundred years ago, 'Egypt is the Nile, and the Nile is Egypt.' All that history tells us of Egypt serves only to prove his statement. It was the Nile that enabled the Egyptians to supply the tribes of ancient Judea with grain in time of scarcity. It was the Nile that made Egypt the granary of needy peoples in later times. And it is the Nile which today renders fertile the only parts of Egypt which are productive of wealth; namely, the Nile Valley and the Delta of the Nile."

Farm Accounts

Sherman, C. B. Farm accounts a guide to farm prosperity. (In American bankers association. Journal, v.21, no. 1, July, 1928, p.43,60,61. Published at 110 East 42d St., New York City)

"More than 90,000 farmers procured copies of the Government's farm account book for use in 1927. Increasing recognition of practical value of accountancy in making farm pay. A few California bankers have an account service for farmer customers."

Food

Smalley, H.R. What do we eat? Changes in food habits and their effect on the farmer who grows the food. (In American Farming, v.23, no. 6, June, 1928, p.3. Published by the American Farming Publishing Co., 1411 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.)

"The statement would seem to be amply justified that, considering quantity, nutritional balance, and quality of the average ration, the American people are better fed than any other large population in the world, past or present."

Fruit - Illinois

Robertson, Ina Cullom. The Ozark orchard center of Southern Illinois. (In Economic Geography, v.4, no. 3, July, 1928, p.253-266. Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

In this article, the writer, who is economic geographer, State Teachers College, Valley City, North Dakota, discusses the early development and present status of the fruit industry; weather and the fruit industry; influence of slopes as sites for commercial orchards in the Ozark region; soil of the orchard sites; development of a technique of cultivation through accumulative community experience; varieties of fruit; spraying; cultivation practices in the Ozark region; harvesting, grading, and packing; and markets and marketing facilities.

Fruit - Palestine

The Palestine and Near East Economic Magazine for April 30, 1928 (v. 3, no. 10) is devoted to articles on fruit, including oranges, bananas, grapes and raisins. (Published by "Mischar W'Taasia" ("Trade and Industry") Publishing and Exhibition Co., Ltd., 13 Ahad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv, Palestine)

Grain - Cooperative Marketing

Booth, J. F. Cooperative marketing of grain in the United States and Canada. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v.10, no. 3, July, 1928, p.331-356. Published by the American Farm Economic Association, 450 Ahnaip Street, Menasha, Wis.)

"In this article the situation here and in Canada will be reviewed with the thought of bringing out the fundamental differences and, if possible, of throwing some light on the present trends in cooperative grain marketing. The experiences of the farmers of the United States will be dealt with first, but major emphasis will be placed on Canadian activities."

Hogs - Prices

Smith, Earl C. The McNary-Haugen price of hogs. (In New Breeder's Gazette, v.93, no. 6, June, 1928, p.7,17. Published by the Sanders Publishing

Co., 817 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.)

"The leader of the Illinois Farm Bureau ... tells how the Federal farm board and the pork commodity council would have influenced the price of hogs."

Hop Control - Great Britain

Clark, G. Foster. The hop control. Part 2. (In Royal agricultural society of England. Journal, v. 88, 1927, p.86-124. Published by John Murray, Albermarle Street, London, England)

In continuation of an article on hop control which appeared in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in the volume for 1926, and which was noted in Agricultural Economics Literature, v. 1, no.7, Sept., 1927, p.178, the British Hop Controller gives a vivid account of the second period of control carried on under the authority of the Ministry of Food (Continuance) Act for five years from Aug. 16, 1920, to Aug. 16, 1925. He discusses the vicissitudes of control during that time, and the growing opposition to it of the brewers. "Most of the troubles in the last five years of Control arose from one common cause - the failure of the hop consumption to reach the dimensions expected and provided for ... As far as hop-growers were concerned, the Control effected the sale of their unsaleable stocks at its start. It paid to them remunerative prices for their crops during control and would have restored their crop acreage but for the fall in Beer Sales."

Land Legislation - Palestine

Ussishkin, S. Land legislation and practice in Palestine. (In Palestine and Near East Economic Magazine, v. 3, no. 9, Apr. 15, 1928, p.203-205. Published by "Mischar W'Taasia" ("Trade and Industry") Publishing and Exhibition Co., Ltd., 13 Ahad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv, Palestine)

The author criticises the obsolete, involved and intricate land laws of Palestine, and suggests a number of improvements that the Government ought to make at once.

Milk - Marketing

Council of agriculture for England. Standing committee on the question of the marketing of fresh milk. Report ... June 1, 1928. (In Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Journal, v. 35, no. 4, July, 1928, p.371-377. Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2)

This report was made at the 27th meeting of the Council of Agriculture for England, Westminster.

Monopolies

Iaen, Gilmore. Can our buying pools overcome foreign monopoly? (In Magazine of Wall Street, v. 42, no. 6, July 14, 1928, p.464-465, 521, 522, 524. Published at 42 Broadway, New York City)

Foreign monopolies in rubber, sugar, coffee, Egyptian cotton, sisal, silk, nitrate and potash, and measures to offset them are discussed.

Population and Food Supply

Baker, O. E. Population, food supply; and American agriculture. (In Geographical Review, v. 18, no. 3, July, 1928, p.353-373. Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th Street, New York City)

"An address before the joint session of the Farm Economic Association and the Rural Section of the American Sociological Society in Washington December 29, 1927. Data on agricultural production revised and brought up to May 1, 1928."

Price Forecasting

Chew, Arthur. A defense of farm price forecasts as made by the Department of agriculture. (In Annalist, v. 31, no.801, May 25, 1928, p.899-900. Published by the New York Times Company, New York City)

Prices - Index Numbers

Black, Albert G., and Kittredge, Dorothea D. State indexes of prices of farm products. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v. 10, no. 3, July, 1928, p.312-330. Published by the American Farm Economic Association, 450 Ahnaip Street, Menasha, Wis.)

Rural Education

Easterbrook, L. F. Education in the countryside; a new vista. (In Nineteenth Century, v. 114, no.617, July, 1928, p.88-99. May be obtained from the Leonard Scott Publication Company, 249 West 13th Street, New York City)

The following is quoted from pages 92 and 93 of this article: "The truth is that we have so far approached rural education with no definite plan. We have not used it to try to make good agriculturists. It is not on a vocational basis, in the sense that the child is given any sort of groundings in the rudiments of agricultural practice or tradition, or in all the practical aspects of such things as biology and physiology-- subjects which could be made both interesting and valuable - and on the intellectual side little is done to equip the child with a 'rural bias.'... They are taught neither pride in agriculture nor affection for rural surroundings, and the better the average village child imbibes knowledge at his school, the more likely he will be to make off for the towns at the first opportunity ...

"We need a rural community that is alive and progressive, drawing its nourishment from its own roots, deep-set in the soil, above all, a community educated on specific lines of its own, self-conscious, independent and responsible. An endeavour has been made above to show that the sort of education to produce this is bound to create also a demand for ampler opportunities for eventual independence among the more progressive farm workers. Even the second-rate form of rural education that we have is doing this already ... The farmer particularly should benefit from it by receiving a better supply of more efficient workmen, albeit the more ambitious will not be content to grow white-headed in his service. The dangers of restricting such development - development that has taken place

in every other European country - are far greater than the risks of encouraging it. The wiser course is surely to accept it and lead it by an efficient educational system to find expression in the midst of its own surroundings and train it on congenial lines to fulfil a national need that coincides with it."

The author then tells of the work and plans of Mr. Henry Morris, Secretary for Education, Cambridgeshire, "who is reorganizing education in the rural areas of that county." Besides his work with the elementary school system Mr. Morris "has conceived the idea of a system of village colleges to continue education, in the broadest sense of the term, 'for all between the ages of fifteen and ninety.'" The first of these is Sawston Village College which is now being built.

Rural Reconstruction - Mysore

Suryanarayana, B. S. Rural reconstruction in Mysore. (In Mysore Economic Journal, v. 14, no. 4, Apr. 1928, p.193-195. May be had from Manager, "Mysore Economic Journal", 19, Siddicutta, Bangalore City P. O., Mysore, India)

A brief account of the deterioration of villages and village life with some suggestions for their rehabilitation.

Russia

Tugwell, Rexford G. Experimental control in Russian industry. (In Political Science Quarterly, v. 43, no. 2, June, 1928, p.161-187. May be obtained from Academy of Political Science, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York City)

This informing article is well worth a careful reading by any one interested in the economic aspects of the agriculture of the U. S. S. R., although it covers the whole field of industry. The work of Gosplan, the National Planning Commission, in reconciling the requirements of agriculture with other national needs is explained. The author writes: "It seems to me that Gosplan, with its carefully compiled data - the organization is one of economists supported by engineers, statisticians and like technical experts - and with its widely published quotas, is very nearly the most vital organ in the Russian State. There is not a factory, nor an agronomist's office in the land which has not a quota report from Gosplan with what was expected and what has been achieved in great, revealing lines of charted red and black ... Gosplan sets quotas ... the Supreme Economic Council and its State trusts produce the results if they can. Whereupon Gosplan checks up, revises its estimates and sets new quotas." - p.171-176.

South America

Jones, Clarence F. Agricultural regions of South America. (In Economic Geography, v. 4, no. 3, July, 1928, p.262-294. Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

This is the third installment of this article. Parts 1 and 2 appeared in January and April issues of Economic Geography. A fourth installment will appear in a later issue.

Soybean Investigations - China

Projected "permanent conference for soybean investigations" in Harbin. (In Chinese Economic Journal, v. 2, no. 4, Apr. 1928, p.340-342. Published by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, 1-A Chang Pu Ho, Nan Ho Yen, Peking, China)

The author points out "the tremendous economic importance of soya beans in the economy of Manchuria" and the fact that "beans, and the products manufactured from them, form the connecting link between the local farmer and the world market." To avoid duplication of work and waste of time and money in the production and marketing of soy beans, a bureau was formed on December 14, 1927, to organize a "Permanent Conference for the Investigation of Soybeans." The objects of the conference are enumerated.

Standards and Standardization

Standards in industry. The recent developments in standards of product, material, equipment and performance in industry and the effect of these on current economic conditions. (American academy of political and social science. Annals, v. 137, no. 226, May, 1928. Published at 3622-24 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

This number of the Annals is divided into four parts: Standardization programs in industry; Standardization programs of specific industries; Standardization programs outside of industry; and Standardization and the consumer. Among the articles are: Agricultural standardization on the Pacific Coast, by Paul E. Holden. - Standardization in the textile industry, by John C. Shover. - Standardization of farm products, by Lloyd S. Tenny. - Standardization and waste elimination, by William J. Quinn, Jr. - How government standards affect the ultimate consumer, by Robert A. Brady.

Tariff and Agriculture

Hibbard, B. H. "Prohibitive" farm tariffs. (In Farm Journal, v. 52, no. 7, July, 1928, p.9,29. Published by Wilmer Atkinson Company, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The writer believes that "American farming needs more foreign trade, not less."

Textiles - North Carolina

Bynum, Jefferson. Piedmont North Carolina and textile production. (In Economic Geography, v. 4, no. 3, July, 1928, p.232-240. Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

"Summary (1) In the early days the textile industry in the South had its beginning because of the ingenuity and foresight of a few men far ahead of their time. (2) Later, the industry was crippled because of the war and the institution of slavery. (3) At first the location of water power sites helped in locating the mills. (4) The influence of climate resulted in (a) excellent living conditions, (b) lower cost of living for operatives, and (c) invigorating effects of daily changes. (5) Welfare work is going ahead rapidly."

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Taxation and the farmer; a selected and annotated bibliography. Compiled, by Margaret T. Olcott, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. June, 1928. (Agricultural economics bibliography no. 25) 190 p.

NEW PERIODICALS

Conjuncture Institute Organ

Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Vierteljahrshefte zur konjunkturforschung. Jahrg. 1, 1926- Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1926-

The Institut für Konjunkturforschung was founded in Berlin at the beginning of 1926. Inspired by the example of the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research, its aim was to study the fluctuations of money and of prices, and to attempt to reconcile the theories of the scientific investigator with the practice of the business world. In the introduction to the first number of its quarterly bulletin, it is pointed out that the problem makes a slightly different appeal to the German than to the American mind. Americans and Germans alike have deviated from the study of cause and effect in favor of a study of symptoms. But, whereas to the American mind, as to the Anglo-Saxon mind in general, the study of the money market seems all-important, the different economic conditions prevailing in Germany have turned the attention of the German investigator in the direction of the market for commodities.

In the quarterly bulletin of the Institut für Konjunkturforschung extensive use is made of curves, with the addition of theoretical studies in explanation of them. A section containing general information about economic conditions is supplemented by detailed studies of the main branches of industry (including agriculture), of commerce, and of transportation. The evolution of each of these branches is shown, also the movement of its merchandise at home and abroad; and statistics are given of the unemployment connected with it.

Graphs show the condition of the money market, the monthly variations of the amount of money in circulation, the business done by the Reichsbank, the demand for short or long term credit, stocks and bonds, deposits in savings banks, the official and the private rate of discount.

Interesting details are given with regard to market conditions in foreign countries. Supplementary numbers deal with special subjects, as, for instance, agricultural credit (no.3, 1927) and forecasting of hog prices (no.7, 1928).

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A monthly catalogue of official and semi-official publications issued by the State, by provinces and by cities of over 100,000 inhabitants. Contents of periodical publications are noted, and parliamentary publi-

cations, bills, etc., are listed. Each issue contains a subject and an author index, to be cumulative yearly. The arrangement is alphabetical. A special number, to be issued shortly, will contain a list of all current official periodicals.

NOTES

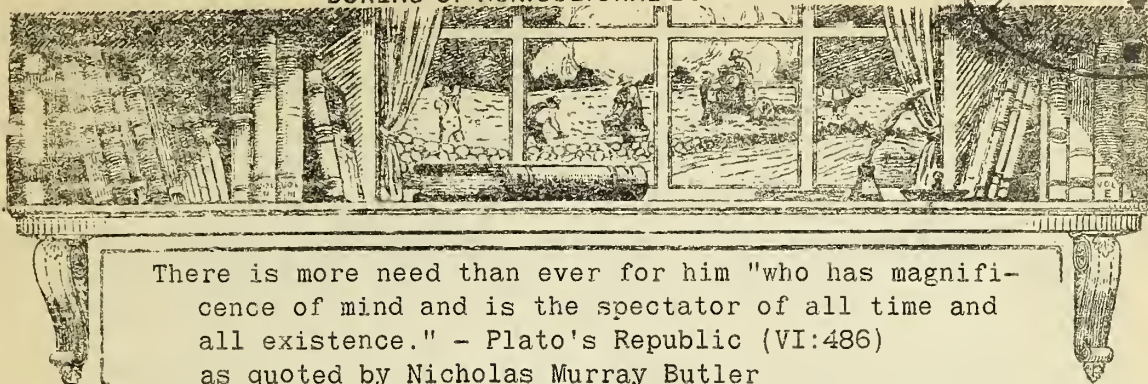
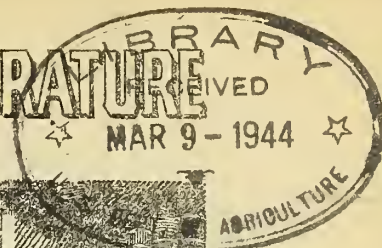
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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



There is more need than ever for him "who has magnificence of mind and is the spectator of all time and all existence." - Plato's Republic (VI:486)
as quoted by Nicholas Murray Butler

Vol. 2

October, 1928

No. 8

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Reviews.....	243 - 250
Booth, J. F.: Grain growers' cooperation in Western Canada, by H. S. Patton	
Myers, Lawrence: Economics of consumption, by W. C. Waite.	
Edwards, E. E.: Harvey Baum; a study of the agri- cultural revolution, by Mead and Ostrolenk	
Edwards, E. E.: The agricultural industry of southeastern Pennsylvania, by H. F. James	
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts	250 - 257
Ogilvie, W. E. Pioneer agricultural journalists	
Boissonnade, P. Life and work in medieval Europe	
Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture.	
Rural sociological research in the United States	
Leppan, H. D. The agricultural development of arid and semi-arid regions with special reference to South Africa	
Misner, E. G. Studies of the relation of weather to the production and price of farm products. I. Corn	
Legislation, 70th Congress.....	257
Bibliographies	257
State Publications	258 - 260
U. S. Dept. Agr. Publications. Economic in Character	261 - 262
Periodical Articles	263 - 274
Notes	275 - 276

Prepared by the Staff of the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau can not supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

SIGNED REVIEWS

Patton, Harold S. Grain growers' cooperation in western Canada. Cambridge. Harvard university press, 1928. 471p. (Harvard economic studies, pub. under the direction of the Department of economics, vol. XXXII) 280.2 P27

This book is a very welcome addition to the increasing volume of economic literature on Western Canada. It deals with the struggles of the farmers residing between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains to improve the conditions under which they market their grain and to reduce the costs involved in their production operations.

The title of the book is not the most appropriate that might have been chosen, in as much as it implies a treatment of all phases of agricultural cooperation, whereas only the marketing of grain and the purchasing of farm supplies by several of the leading organizations are discussed. Cooperative marketing of livestock (except for a brief discussion of the United Grain Growers' livestock program), wool, poultry products and a variety of other cooperative activities are not dealt with. Since, however, major interest has centered in the activities of the grain marketing associations, the majority of students will find in this book a study of the activities which they have heard most about and concerning which there is the greatest public interest.

The work is divided into four parts: (1) The struggle for free marketing, (2) the farmers' cooperative elevator companies, (3) the movement for collective marketing, and (4) results and tendencies in the grain growers' cooperative movement. In developing his thesis under these headings, the author has presented his data in chronological order for the most part.

In part I is found a discussion of the settlement of Western Canada and the problems involved in converting that area into a grain-producing region. The peculiar geographical position of this region has been a factor from which many of the marketing problems have originated. Competitive conditions have made it necessary to use to the fullest extent the lower-cost transportation afforded by the Great Lakes. These lakes, however, are open for navigation for only about three to four months each year after the grain crop of Western Canada begins to move. The necessity of moving the bulk of the crop during this period has resulted in congestion and indirectly in many of the problems toward the solution of which the farmers have directed their attention.

In their attempt to solve the problems confronting them, Canadian farmers have directed their efforts along two lines: (1) legislation and (2) organization. A capable analysis of the early problems of grain producers is presented in part I.

In part II the author treats very fully the history of the cooperative

elevator movement. We find that in each of the Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, cooperative elevator companies were formed between 1910 and 1914. The attitude of the provincial governments toward the farmers' demands for financial assistance took two forms. In Manitoba the government acquired a line of elevators which were operated for 2 years at considerable loss. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the government pledged financial support to farmer-organized and farmer-controlled associations. The Manitoba venture proved a failure, in 1912, and the elevators were acquired by the Grain Growers' Grain Company, a farmers' commission company formed in 1906. The Saskatchewan and Alberta projects proved more successful and resulted in the creation of two cooperative elevator companies. In 1917, the Alberta company, known as the Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Co., and the Grain Growers' Grain Co. joined forces under the name of United Grain Growers. The Saskatchewan organization, known as the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Co., maintained its separate identity. The remarkable development of these two companies, their acquisition of 850 country elevators, together with a group of terminal elevators, their extension into the export field and their general success in grain marketing, provide most interesting reading for the student of cooperation.

In part III, the discussion centers on the development toward collective marketing which began with certain war-time measures, the first of which came in 1917. The wheat crop of that year and 1918 were marketed under Government control at fixed prices as far as the producer was concerned, but in 1919 the crop was handled by the Canada Wheat Board. It is true that this agency was governmental in origin, but in principal it operated as a wheat pool. All the Canadian wheat crop was marketed through the Board at such prices as could be obtained and the proceeds were returned to producers. The final price was very satisfactory to farmers. This popularized the "control" idea. The Board's operations were discontinued in 1920.

The decline in prices, during the years 1920 to 1923, resulted in much discontent and an appeal for the re-establishment of the Canada Wheat Board. When this did not materialize, farmers turned their attention to the pooling principle of marketing.

The organization and operation of the Canadian wheat pools is discussed in detail. It is shown that there are three provincial pools, each with a subsidiary elevator company and a central selling agency. Approximately 140,000 farmers have signed 5-year contracts with these organizations. This has given to one central selling agency control of more than 50 per cent of the Canadian wheat crop. Other grains are handled also. The pools have complete handling facilities, including country and terminal elevators, and are engaged in all phases of grain marketing from country handling to exporting.

Attention is given to the sales policies of the Canadian pools. The author concludes that, while the deliveries from farms to local and terminal markets and from Canada to markets of the world remain approximately the same as before the advent of the pools, the significant thing is that only a portion of this grain is being sold during the period of heavy movement.

The Central Selling Agency of the Canadian pools is in the market to sell when buyers are available. It is observed, however, that this is quite different from a policy of forced selling which, under pre-pool conditions, often resulted from pressure of deliveries immediately following harvest. Data are submitted for 1926-27 which show a fairly uniform basis of selling, but the author is quick to point out (p. 269-270) that no preconceived or arbitrary distribution of sales is resorted to. Approximately 25 per cent of the pools' wheat is sold on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and 75 per cent direct to domestic and foreign buyers. In referring to the effect of the pool on domestic milling, the author implies that the Canadian mills have been at some disadvantage in buying from the pools as they were not able to obtain their grain at prices quite so favorable as those prevailing previously. He omits, however, any reference to the fact that the smaller mills of Eastern Canada have benefited materially by the pools' merchandizing policy, in being able to obtain the quality and quantity of grain which they required at specific times.

Later in the book (part IV) an analysis of prices which were received by pool and non-pool farmers, with special reference to the crop years 1924-25 and 1925-26, is given, with the conclusion that the members of the pool have received a better average price than their non-pool neighbors.

In Part IV, under the designation "Cooperative Supply", the purchasing activities of the United Grain Growers and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association are discussed. After experimenting with various kinds of commodities and methods of distribution, these associations have finally confined their activities to staple farm requirements that can be ordered in carload quantities. Only passing reference is made to cooperative stores, of which there are a considerable number in Western Canada, particularly in Saskatchewan.

A general summary of cooperative policies and results is given in part IV. Certain aspects of the operations of the cooperative elevator companies and the pools and their relations one to another are discussed. While there is little continuity of thought in this section, it serves to clear up certain undeveloped questions related to material introduced earlier.

In his concluding chapter the author summarizes the marketing activities of Canadian grain producers. He commends the cooperative elevator companies for their pioneering and for the part played in reducing the margins between terminal and local prices. He refers to the work of the pools in complimentary terms and, while not crediting them with the generally higher level of prices prevailing between 1923 and 1928, concludes that they have been a factor in lowering costs and in increasing the returns to producers. He discredits the possibilities of a world wheat pool.

To this author must be credited a work of unusual merit. Scholarly but not too technical, this book should appeal to all those interested in the struggles of rural peoples to solve the economic problems which confront them. J. F. Booth, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Cooperative Marketing.

Waite. Warren C. Economics of consumption. 1st ed. New York [etc.] McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1928. 263 p. 284.4 W13

The purpose of this book, as stated by the author, has been to assemble the important contributions to the subject of consumption economics and give them a systematized treatment. Economists will be very grateful to Professor Waite for having undertaken this task and for having accomplished it so well. The book is an outgrowth of a course given to Home Economics students at Minnesota, but is of general interest also, as will be seen from a description of the contents. It is divided into four parts: The System of Prices and the Consumer, the Choice of Goods, Administration of the Individual Income, and Social Problems of Consumption. Part I gives a concise statement of the price system from the consumer's viewpoint, with its advantages and shortcomings; and a discussion of income, its distribution among consumers, and its effect on consumers. Variations in incomes caused by changes in price levels, business conditions, and costs of living; and the problem of protecting the consumer against unfair prices, inferior products, and dishonest advertising are then taken up. The treatment of monopolies, like that of much of the rest of the book, shows the influence of Pigou's work.

Part II, the Choice of Goods, is of course the heart of any study of consumption. The author treats it with discrimination, neither defining the problem out of existence, nor adopting a faddist attitude. In addition to considering the basis of choice and the elasticity of demand, there is a summary of the studies of family expenditures. The chapters, Variations in Consumption, Manipulation of Demand, and the Consumer's Purchasing Habits, deserve study by those undertaking research in the field of consumers' demand and sales promotion.

In dealing with the Administration of the Individual Income the author is faced with the difficulty that there is no criterion of best expenditures. This does not, however, make discussion of the problem valueless, since it is only by focusing attention on it and by pointing out alternative expenditures that consumers can be induced to improve their selections. The chapters on budgets, insurance and investments, and purchasing should therefore lead to more rational choices when the information becomes part of the ordinary knowledge of the consumer.

The last part of the book treats of the population problem, national problems, and consumers' cooperation, and closes with a critique of consumption. The chapter on population treats of the size and quality of the population, consumption requirements, production, and real wages. In National Problems in Consumption, the author is concerned with the most desirable level of consumption for the nation, competition between people of different levels, and state interference with consumption.

Throughout, Professor Waite writes in a clear, concise manner, and works in an abundance of illustrative material and research results as integrant parts of the treatment. As a text it should be easy to teach, and it should make good collateral reading for courses in value and prices. Lawrence Myers, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Mead, Edward S., and Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Harvey Baum; a study of the agricultural revolution. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania press; [etc., etc.] 1928. 149p. 281 M462

"The United States is primarily an urban country. Most of its people live in cities and towns. Its primary interest in the prosperity of the farmer is in the bearing of that prosperity upon the city cost of living." Such is essentially the point of view from which the authors of this book discuss the agricultural revolution which is taking place in America today. Yet in all fairness it must be said that this book is a direct result of the authors' experiences with farms. In the preface, Dr. Mead explains that he owned a farm in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, for fifteen years and that during the eight years of his own operation and the seven of tenancy the farm showed a substantial loss. While seeking an explanation of this situation which was general in the community, he came in contact with Dr. Ostrolenk who was directing the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pennsylvania. On that farm the results obtained "averaged more than double the average showing which could be made by the farmers of the neighborhood." The explanation of this success was that the operations of the Farm School embodied in practice the principles of scientific agriculture. The discussions on farming which followed between Dr. Mead and Dr. Ostrolenk led to the writing of this book. The main title, Harvey Baum, is perhaps a concession or an appeal to the current interest of the reading public in biography. It is due to an artifice of discussing an imaginary, typical farmer as a means of presenting the authors' arguments. There are only occasional references to him after the first chapter. Many will say that the book might better have been merely entitled, A Study of the Agricultural Revolution. Dr. Mead is a professor of finance, in the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Ostrolenk, until recently director of the National Farm School, lectures on agricultural finance at the University of Pennsylvania.

The plight of the American farmer is briefly described. In this connection the demands of the farmers' representatives are stated. The statement, "They are demanding large appropriations from the Federal Treasury, to be used to buy up farm surplus and maintain a higher level of farm prices," without qualification or explanation, would seem to be at least a little unfair. It continues: "Taken together, the demands of the rural population represent a serious danger to the interests of other classes." There is emphasis on the steady decrease of the farm population. No indication is given as to whether the authors consider that it is the best or the least desirable elements of the rural communities which are leaving the farms.

The chapter on Unit Cost in Agriculture begins with the statement: "It is important to establish as the foundation of our demonstration that American farm crops can be profitably grown at present farm prices." This they do. They accept the present price level without comment; they have made practically no effort to explain or even indicate in a general way the factors and events which resulted in the present price level. Had they done so, some of their statements might have been more temperate, and many readers would be more kindly disposed toward the book.

In considering the proposed remedies for the agricultural distress, considerable attention is given to the proposal to diffuse the knowledge of sound agricultural practice. The authors conclude that scientific

agriculture is not a solution of the farm problem. Their conclusion is the paradox: "scientific agriculture is the salvation of the individual, but the ruin of the mass." They point out that "if American farmers were generally to adopt the proven methods of scientific agriculture, the farming industry would go quickly and in the grand manner to bankruptcy." They also state that "It may well happen that the fate which has befallen the submarginal farmer will befall these newcomers, the scientific farmers, who may, in their turn, be crowded out by the large corporation, perhaps connected with the chains of food stores in the cities. This development, however, lies far in the future." Although in an earlier connection, the statement is made that "it is an open question whether the methods of large industry are applicable to agriculture," corporation and large-unit farming are referred to in a kindly manner. Some readers of the book may wonder why the authors have not considered or at least intimated the possibilities of chemistry's destroying the need for any farmers whatever through the development and manufacture of synthetic foods.

The principles and purposes of the McNary-Haugen bills of 1926 and 1928 are considered in detail. To these principles and purposes, the authors are emphatically opposed. In this connection one error in fact has been noted. On page 106 the authors state that the present duty on wheat is 30 cents per bushel. The original rate under the Tariff Act of 1922 was 30 cents, but it was increased to 42 cents by a proclamation of the President on March 7, 1924, effective April 6, 1924. Judging from what the authors say in their discussion of McNary-Haugenism and in connection with other topics, they abhor subsidies. One would think that subsidies were something new and revolutionary and never before authorized by the federal government in any form.

As has already been said, the authors emphasize the steady movement of farm population to the cities. They do not deplore this urbanward movement; instead, they see in it the one best promise of a solution of the agricultural problem. They say: "in the city they expect to have more money to spend than when they were on the farm and since they do not return to the farm, they are evidently not disappointed. They are transplanted from one environment to another, their number is unchanged, and their purchasing power, after they are established in the new surroundings, is greatly increased. It is better for the manufacturers and merchants that the millions of farmers who are living on a very low standard, who cannot afford sanitary plumbing, rugs, table silver, and the ordinary furnishings of a comfortable home; who cannot buy books, pictures, magazines or newspapers; who cannot afford to send their children to high schools and colleges; who have no money for travel; whose food consumption is naturally limited in variety; who can spend very little for clothing; it is better, we repeat, that these millions of farmers should move to towns and cities where they can make a better living, that they should be absorbed into the economic life of urban communities which will give them adequate compensation for their labor; which will make good customers out of them by increasing their purchasing power." Do the authors forget that millions of urban dwellers live like ill-fed, diseased gutter rats? It can hardly be said that they say, but do they not imply, that by the simple process of moving to the city and making a few adjustments, these people born of the soil are able to "buy books, pictures, magazines or newspapers ... send their children to high schools

and colleges. . ." and have money for travel?

The authors "do not overlook the fact that the process of assimilating these millions of farm emigrants is by no means easy. Industrial displacement, mainly by the substitution of automatic machinery for labor, already presents a serious problem." However, they believe that "this problem is not insuperable. New industries are continually springing up to absorb the available surplus labor supply... At the same time, the supply, especially of unskilled labor, is reduced by the restriction of immigration. There is no limit to human wants, nor to the mechanical means of satisfying them." Do the authors realize the magnitude and the ramifications of the results of the population-upheaval which they contemplate? They make - except for one exception which will be stated presently - no suggestions of legislation which might guide and make more bearable this great upheaval which is the solution of the agricultural problem.

Briefly, their conclusion is expressed in the title of the final chapter, The Futility of Farm Relief. Any effort at farm relief is futile, the outcome of the agricultural revolution is inevitable. If, however, "it is desired that the Federal Government should do something effective in aid of farm relief, and if the Federal revenues can properly be devoted to such a purpose, the expenditures should be along the lines of industrial training for the younger generation of farm population who are ... being drawn off the farms... It is far better for the nation to spend a billion dollars a year, or even a larger sum, in placing the advantages of industrial education within the reach of the younger generation of the farm than it is to spend six billions a year in a vain effort to maintain millions of helpless and hopeless farmers in their present condition."

This book is by two financial economists - not by farmers or from the farmer's point of view. It is thought-provoking. In any considerable amount of reading on the subject, it cannot be ignored. Everett E. Edwards, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

James, Henry Francis. The agricultural industry of southeastern Pennsylvania; a study in economic geography. Philadelphia, 1928. 168p.

Thesis (Ph.D)- University of Pennsylvania.

In this doctoral dissertation the author has given us the results of a most valuable investigation and study of the economic geography of Adams, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Delaware, Montgomery and York counties in Pennsylvania. Except for a bit of the South Mountains and the Coastal Plain along the Delaware River, the territory considered is practically a single geographic region, the Pennsylvania Piedmont. The author has satisfactorily analyzed the conditions of agricultural life in Southeastern Pennsylvania in order to determine its agricultural possibilities, its inherent advantages and limitations, and to furnish the background for future studies of some of its marketing problems, the solution of which is its most vital concern. The part played by geographic factors is emphasized; the historical background is considered only in so far as it helps to explain existing conditions.

The subject is treated in four parts. Part I is a survey of the natural environment of the region. Chapter I gives the material on

topography or relief which is necessary for the interpretation of present conditions and future possibilities. The most essential environmental factors - namely, relief, climate and soil - are each considered in separate chapters.

Part II, consisting of one chapter, is devoted to the human factor. The pageant of colonial pioneers - Swedes, English, Welsh, Germans and Scotch-Irish, each with distinctive racial temperaments produced by the natural and economic conditions that prevailed in the lands of their origin - is sketched briefly but adequately. Mr. James has carefully shown how their choice of location as well as their reaction to the new environment was determined by racial traits and to what extent these characteristics have influenced the development of this region. An analysis of the present population is also given.

Trade and transportation are treated in Part III. Markets and their location are considered as related factors. Indication is also given of the means by which the markets and assembling points are reached.

The economic agricultural conditions of the region are considered in detail in Part IV. Special emphasis is placed on the relationship of cause and effect. The author's conclusions are given in an excellent, brief, final chapter. In this, emphasis is placed on the propitious combination of physiographic factors which have been so vital to the region's development and also the outstanding extent to which its agriculture has become diversified. Fifty-one tables and twenty-two maps give indispensable material. The extensive bibliography is also a welcome inclusion. This study is being published in the Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, in a series of six successive articles, beginning with the issue of January, 1928. Everett E. Edwards, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Economics Research Institute Papers

Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. Miscellaneous papers in agricultural economics, vol. IV, 1926-1927. Oxford, 1928. 281.9 0x2 v.4

This volume contains the following, some of which have been previously noted in our pages:

The Work of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute (Second Issue)

The Teaching of Agriculture.....	C. S. Orwin
Agricultural Economics in the Empire.....	J. P. Maxton
The Transition of Agriculture.....	C. S. Orwin
Chequered Experiences in Agriculture, 1926.....	C. S. Orwin
Declining Prices in Agriculture, 1927	C. S. Orwin
A Study of the Sugar-Beet Position	A. Bridges & R. N. Dixey
Some Aspects of the Sugar-Beet Question....	A. Bridges & R. N. Dixey
Sugar-Beet in Oxfordshire	A. Bridges & R. N. Dixey
Sugar-Beet and Soil Fertility	A. Bridges & R. N. Dixey
Home-Grown v. Imported Sugar.....	A. Bridges & R. N. Dixey

The State and Sugar-Beet.....	A. Bridges & R. N. Dixey
Sugar-Beet Costs and Returns for 1925-6....	A. Bridges & R. N. Dixey
The Marketing of Live-Stock.....	F. J. Prewett
Higher Farming	G. Frecheville
A Note on the Cost of Mole Draining	
	T. Lewis, V. Liversage, & A. D. Imper
The Comparative Cost of Mangolds and Silage...	H. W. Kersey & C. S. Orwin
The Economic Aspect of Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)	
Milk Production.....	V. Liversage
A Simple System of Farm Book-Keeping	

Agricultural Journalism

Ogilvie, William E. Pioneer agricultural journalists. Brief biographical sketches of some early editors in the field of agricultural journalism. Chicago, Priv. print., A. G. Leonard, 1927. 128p. 119 Og4

The fifteen sketches of agricultural journalists who have made history in that field include John Stuart Skinner, Judge Jesse Buel, Luther Tucker, Orange Judd, Norman J. Colman, William Dempster Hoard, Wilmer Atkinson, James Harvey Sanders, Alvin Howard Sanders, William Ransdell Goodwin, Joseph E. Wing, Herbert Quick, Henry Wallace, James Melville Pierce, and Herbert W. Collingwood. The order in which the sketches are arranged is a "loosely chronological one, following through from the earliest writers down to one or two, who, though still active, were contemporaries of the pioneer journalists."

Cotton

The Commercial. American cotton annual review, 1928. [Manchester, Pub.
by the Manchester Guardian, 1928] 52p. Foreign files.

Contents: Review of the 1927-28 Season, by William G. Reed; Prospects for the New Season, by C. T. Revere; Supply, Price, and Consumption, by L. H. Bean; Accurate Crop Forecasts, by W. F. Callander; Financing the Cotton Farmer, by Frank J. Cavanaugh; Co-operative Marketing, by C. O. Moser; Reviving Texas Cotton, by Victor H. Schoffelmayer; Congress and the Cotton Markets, by F. W. Jones; Is the Cotton Trade Antiquated? by Howard Swiggett; Crop and Price Relationships, by John A. Todd; Grade and Staple of the New Crop, by G. W. Fooshe; Weather Conditions and the Weevil, by Dr. G. D. Smith; New Competitor for Lancashire, by John A. Todd; Manufacturers and Hedging, by G. W. Fooshe; Consumption and Carry-over, by John A. Todd; and Savannah Cotton Exchange, by H. C. Walthour and W. H. Teasdale.

Liverpool cotton service.. Cotton statistics. Liverpool [Turner, Routledge
& co.ltd.] 1928. 15p.

Contains tables showing the world's cotton crops from 1903 to 1927, the area, crop, yield and price 1900-1927 of America, India, and Egypt, the world's consumption, and U. S. consumption by varieties from 1912 to 1927 the world's monthly carryover of American and Egyptian cotton and the history of the American crops 1921-22 to 1927-28.

Economic History

Boissonnade, P. Life and work in medieval Europe (fifth to fifteenth centuries)... Tr., with an introduction, by Eileen Power. New York, A. A. Knopf, 1927. 395p. (History of civilization, ed. by C. K. Ogden) 277 B632

All of this book is economic and social history; a great deal of it is agricultural history. It is "founded upon long years of research, and upon direct acquaintanceship with a large number of documents, monographs, and special and general works, in French and in various other languages," and is "the first complete, ordered, and precise synthesis of the evolution of labour in Christian Europe during the Middle Ages." The author has sought "not only to set out the variations in the legal status of persons and of lands, to which subject alone the majority of historians have usually confined themselves, but above all to set the working classes in the historical framework in which they lived, to trace the reciprocal action of political and social institutions, of exchange, of industrial and agricultural production, of the colonisation of the soil, of the distribution of landed and movable wealth, upon those economic transformations, which brought about the appearance of new forms of labour and which gave to the masses a place in society which they had never hitherto occupied." Eight carefully selected reproductions of scenes from medieval manuscripts and objects are a valuable part of the book. Its bibliography has a section devoted to "works relating to the organization of property, agriculture and rural classes."

Economic Readings

Fairchild, Fred Rogers, and Compton, Ralph Theodore. Economic problems; a book of selected readings. New York, The Macmillan company, 1928. 610p. 280 F162P

This reader bears almost the same relation to an economic textbook as the book of extracts from classical authors bears to the Latin primer. It is intended to enable the first-year student of economics to test his knowledge of the principles he has just learnt by applying them to concrete economic problems. It differs, however, from the Latin reader in that the extracts included are of a controversial character, and if the reasoning in them is false, "so much the better," say the compilers. The object is to lead away the student "from his preconception as to the infallibility of the printed word." The excellence of this principle has long been recognized, and there is much to be said for substituting current controversy for "the wrong opinions of dead men." The Economist (London) Aug. 18, 1928, p. 320.

Geography

Willington, D. E. Economic geography, with special reference to the British Empire. St. Albans, The Donnington press; [etc., etc., 1927?] 325p. 278 W67

"This book is primarily intended as a text-book for use in connection with professional examinations ... in which candidates are expected to

show a detailed knowledge of the economic geography of the British Empire, in addition to a thorough grasp of general principles." -- Preface.

Vidal de La Blache, P. and Gallois, L. Géographie universelle, pub. sous la direction de P. Vidal de La Blache et L. Gallois. Paris, A. Colin, 1927-28. 5v. 278 V66G

The Library has received the following volumes: v. 1. Les Iles Britanniques, par A. Demangeon; v. 2. Belgique - Pays-Bas Luxembourg, par A. Demangeon; v.14. Mexique, Amérique Centrale, par Max Sorre; and v. 15, pt. 1-2. Amérique du Sud, par P. Denis.

Land.

Scottish liberal land inquiry committee. The Scottish countryside. Being the report of the Scottish liberal land inquiry committee, 1927-1928. Glasgow, Scottish liberal federation, 1928. 407p.

"This Report is the outcome of a Resolution passed by the Scottish Liberal Federation at their Annual Meeting in Edinburgh on 30th April, 1927, when it decided to set up a Special Committee to inquire into and report upon the Rural Land Problem in Scotland." -- Preface.

In Part I the present position of the country is described. Part II gives recommendations which are summarized as follows: "Given the proper conditions there is a great future open for Scottish agriculture. The first of these conditions is a sound basis of tenure; without it real advance is impossible. Upon that basis can be built the superstructure of reform, the provision of credit, the improvement of marketing and transport and rating relief, and the advancement of Education and Research all of which are urgently necessary for an early solution of the farmer's difficulties." -- p.298.

In Part III the Highland problem is considered, including the problems of agriculture and the fishing industry. A memorandum on Alternative Policies, by James Wyllie, is given in Appendix I, and an article on Fishing in Relation to Land Settlement, by Hugh Miller, in Appendix III.

Rural England.

Bensusan, S. L. Latter-day rural England 1927. London, Ernest Benn limited [1928] 221p. 32 B44

The author set out towards the end of April, 1927, "to see what might be seen of conditions in a score or more of agricultural counties within the narrow limits of time available. In less than four months four thousand miles were covered and many farms were visited...

"To travel four thousand miles in the course of a wet and sunless summer, keeping so far as was possible in touch with every local aspect of the agricultural problem, is no light task; to sit down at the end of September and embody the results in a book that shall be ready for those who may care to read it, in a little while, is to risk a certain measure of inaccuracy, a certain amount of repetition and the omission of much that would have found a place had there been more time for reflection." The author feels "that the industry to-day is more articulate than it has ever been, and that the outcry when this year has passed will be very loud and often misleading. Those who are interested may ask themselves what the real conditions of agriculture are just now, and they will find here at

least an honest attempt to set them out with no prejudice in any direction, but with certain firm convictions. The first is that the urban population will never permit Protection to enter the realm of practical politics; the second that agriculture can thrive quite well without it, if only farmers will combine to help themselves instead of shouting at the top of their voices for State aid and for special advantages that are denied to the other industries that must struggle with them side by side. The fact the farmer has to remember is that his market lies at his door. His largest effort throughout the length and breadth of the land cannot avail to meet the demand for such food as he grows, and the consumer is paying a price that would, if the farmer could but obtain a fair proportion of it, enable him to live in comfort and to give those who work for him an opportunity of doing the same. Co-operation is the one safe means to the desired end."

In a closing chapter the author discusses the agricultural policies of the three great parties in England and concludes that there is more in the program of the Liberal party than in any other to satisfy the need of the agricultural industry.

Rural Sociology

Gillette, John M. Rural sociology... Rev. ed. New York, The Macmillan company, 1928. 574p. 281.2 G41R Rev. ed.

"This second edition of Rural Sociology differs from the first in several respects. The factual and statistical statements have been brought up to date in so far as published material permits. Large portions of chapters dealing with population, health, tenancy, labor, and the relation between town and country and considerable portions of many other chapters have been rewritten. The chapter on communication has been entirely rewritten and broadened in scope. The part devoted to economic conditions and problems has been greatly reduced, the technically economic subject matter practically eliminated, several chapters merged, and the whole given a more sociological trend. There is a new chapter on standards of living among farmers. Much new material has been added throughout the work." - Preface.

Rural Surveys - India

Singh, S. Gian. An economic survey of Gaggar Bhana, a village in the Amritsar district of the Punjab. Inquiry conducted ... under the supervision of C. M. King. [Lahore, Printed at the "Civil and military gazette" press, by E. A. Smedley] 1928. 235p. [India. Punjab. Board of economic inquiry. Rural section publication no. 16] 281 In2 no.16

"Punjab village surveys. - 1. General editor: W. H. Myles."

"This is one of a series of inquiries made under the auspices of the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab, (Rural Section). The village of Gaggar Bhana was selected... as being a typical Jat Sikh village of the central part of the Province.

"The Investigator, Sardar Gian Singh, B. Sc. (Agriculture) is a graduate of the Punjab University and received his training at the Lyallpur Agricultural College. He was selected for the appointment of Investigator

by a Committee of three members of the Board of Economic Inquiry (Rural Section)...

"In framing the report on the Inquiry an endeavour has been made to keep as closely as possible to the terms of the Questionnaire. It will be found that the numbers of the paragraphs of each chapter of the report are answers to the questions with corresponding numbers in the Questionnaire, which has been given as an appendix at the end of the book." - Preface signed by C. M. King.

Social and Economic Research in Agriculture

Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. Rural sociological research in the United States. A social science research monograph. [Washington, D. C., 1928] 114p. 281.2 Sol2A

"The purpose of this monograph is to bring together the best that is now being done in rural social research; to discuss the excellencies and defects; to look over the scope of the problems, the methodology employed, the administrative policies pursued; to suggest, in fact, a bare minimum of improvement in these respects. That much depends upon personnel and the training of the personnel of research is not forgotten."

"Rural sociological research of a formal character in the United States dates from the year 1910. The first such study made and printed under the auspices of a state agricultural station was issued January, 1914. The first technical sociological research bulletin issued by an agricultural experiment station bears the date May, 1915. In May, 1919, the United States Department of Agriculture established a research division dealing with the socio-economic problems of farm population and rural life, - a landmark in the development of rural social research. In February, 1925, the Federal Purnell Act authorizing 'sociological' research by state agricultural experiment stations added impetus to this type of study.

"The Purnell Act provides funds each year to each state agricultural experiment station, authorizing the expenditure of a part of these funds for sociological research. Inasmuch as the maximum appropriations under this act become available in the year July 1, 1929 - June 30, 1930, it is fair to assume that within two or three years virtually every state agricultural experiment station will be carrying on sociological studies. Moreover, the growing popularity of rural sociology in the curricula of institutions of learning is an index of the increased demand for research.

"There is no doubt, then, that the stage is set in the United States for many systematic inquiries during the coming years into the facts underlying the sociological relationships in rural life. It is, therefore, quite pertinent to raise a few questions at this point. First of all, are these relationships amenable to scientific scrutiny? Secondly, is improvement in rural life likely to result from sociological study? Thirdly, is it the proper function of agencies intended to advance the science and art of agriculture to seek the social improvement of farmers?" This monograph undertakes to discuss these questions and, without at-

tempting to give fully developed answers, to indicate the line of reply.

"Suggested bibliography on methodology": p.82-83, "Bibliography of sociological research studies": p.101-114.

"The text is based upon a 'Preliminary Report on Rural Sociological Research in the United States during the year July 1, 1926 - June 30, 1927.'" (Reviewed in Agricultural Economics Literature, v.2, no.2, Feb., 1928, p.41-42)

South Africa - Agriculture

Leppan, H. D. The agricultural development of arid and semi-arid regions with special reference to South Africa. [Pretoria?] South Africa Central news agency, limited, 1928. 280p. 35.3 L55

"The investigation embraces a survey, with special reference to the drier areas, of the agricultural potentialities of South Africa; a study of farming development in the arid and semi-arid parts of the Bombay Presidency, Australia and the United States; an outline of the principles governing farming in regions where production is restricted by aridity; and, a study of the problems confronting the Union with suggestions for the solution of some of these. Throughout emphasis is laid on the role played by the natural controls in the agricultural activities of these regions." - Preface.

Survey of Industry - Great Britain

Gt. Brit. Committee on Industry and trade. A survey of industries. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1928. 4pts. 280 G796

Pt. 1. Factors in industrial and commercial efficiency. (Reviewed in Agricultural Economics Literature, March 1928, p.75-76)

Pt. 2. Further factors in industrial and commercial efficiency.

Pt. 3. Survey of textile industries; cotton, wool, artificial silk. (Reviewed in Economist, May 26, 1928)

Pt. 4. Survey of metal industries; iron and steel, engineering, electrical manufacturing, shipbuilding, with a chapter on the coal industry.

Surveys - Wise County, Virginia

Kennedy, Ralph Emerson. An economic and social survey of Wise County... A laboratory study in the School of rural social economics of the University of Virginia. [University] University of Virginia, 1928. 147p. (University of Virginia record. Extension series, vol. XII, no.11, May 1928) 281.2 K38

"Eleventh in the Series of Virginia county surveys, edited by Wilson Gee."

"This study of Wise County is a permanently valuable contribution to the literature on one of the wealthiest and most industrialized counties of the State. Every thoughtful citizen of Wise County will find the time spent in reading the entire survey a good investment; and the vast quantity of exact statistical material contained in it makes the bulletin invaluable for reference purposes." - From Foreword by Wilson Gee.

Weather and Crop Production

Misner, E. G. Studies of the relation of weather to the production and price of farm products. I. Corn. Ithaca, N. Y., 1928. 192p. Mimeographed.

The author writes as follows:

"Weather, in its many and varied influential ways is the most important factor determining rates of crop production. In turn variation in the rates of production, or crop yields, has much influence on the prices received for crops. Study of the weather in relation to crop production therefore, promises something of economic importance to agriculture. Many interesting relationships in this field are yet to be revealed.

"The study reported in this series of mimeographed reports was begun five years ago, in 1923. The first work was done with cabbage. Results of a study of the relationship of weather to the production and price of cabbage in New York were published in 1925. Some of the data for corn, cabbage, oats, hay, potatoes, apples and canning factory crops have been published in issues of the Cornell Farm Economics.

"The investigation has developed to the extent that it seems desirable to assemble the material for use in the course in Advanced Farm Management given at Cornell by the writer. The statistical treatment of all parts of the work naturally divides itself in three phases, (1) a frequency distribution arrangement of the factors (2) variability study and (3) a correlation analysis. In this, cross tabulation of trend ratios, or index numbers of the per cent of normal = (per cent of the mean or trend) and the multiple correlation method are used."

LEGISLATION - 70TH CONGRESS.

Agricultural relief; bills introduced in the 70th Congress, 1st session. Prepared in the Library. June 7, 1928. Mimeographed.

Bills and legislation of interest to labor in first session of Seventieth Congress. (1927-28). (In Monthly Labor Review, v. 27, no.2, Aug. 1928, p. 90-97)

Macmahon, Arthur W. American government and politics. First session of the seventieth Congress, December 5, 1927, to May 29, 1928. (In American Political Science Review, v.22, no.3, Aug. 1928, p.650-683)

The veto of the farm surplus control bill is discussed, as are the other outstanding measures of this session of Congress.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Large scale and corporation farming. A list of references, comp. by Margaret T. Olcott, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. August 21, 1928. 18p. Typewritten only. May be borrowed for copying if desired.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

California

California. Agricultural experiment station, Berkeley. Hilgardia, v.3, no.12, June 1928, p. 305-338.

Contents: Factors affecting the price of watermelons at Los Angeles;
Factors affecting the price of Gravenstein apples at Sebastopol.
Both of these articles are by Emil Rauchenstein.

Colorado

Colorado. State board of immigration. Division of agricultural statistics, Denver. Agricultural statistics....1927. (Bul.85. 1928. 57p.)
In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Illinois

Lloyd, J. W., and Newell, H. M. Marketing Calhoun county apples. (Ill. Agr. Exp. Sta., Urbana. Bul. 312. 1928. p. 563-612.)

"Without a railroad or a coldstorage plant within the county's borders, with scarcely a packing shed and no marketing organizations, this immense apple crop, averaging 400,000 barrels a year, has found its way into the channels of trade and into the consuming markets."

Iowa

Bentley, R. C. Movement of Iowa's commercial corn and oats. (Iowa. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ames. Bul. 252. 1928. p. 333-383.)

Includes graphs and tables showing statistics by counties.

Massachusetts

Jefferson, L. P. The McIntosh apple on the New York market. (Mass. Agr. Exp. Sta., Amherst. Bul. 243. 1928. p. 190-200)

Mighell, R. L., and Brown, Marian. Type-of-farming areas in Massachusetts. (Mass. Agr. Exp. Sta., Amherst. Bul. 244. 1928. p. 254-268)

Michigan

Michigan. Agricultural experiment station, East Lansing. Quarterly bulletin, v.11, no. 1, August, 1928. 42p.

Factors affecting farm incomes studied: p. 27-29.

Minnesota

Minnesota. Dept. of agriculture, St. Paul. Minnesota annual crop and live-stock statistics, 1926-1927 (Bul. 63. 1928. 96p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Mississippi

Patterson, T. W. The progress of cooperative marketing in Mississippi. (Miss. Agr. and Mech. Col. Ext. Dept., A. & M. College. Ext. Bul. 48. 1928. 15p.)

Missouri

Logan, E. A. Missouri described by districts. (Mo. State Board of Agr., Jefferson City. Bul. v.26, no. 1, 1928. 24p.)

"Revised from a series of radio addresses over WOS." The districts conform to the nine crop reporting districts.

Logan, E. A., and Mayes, Jewell. Missouri farm census by counties, 1927. (Mo. State Board of Agr., Jefferson City. Bul. v. 25, no.4, 1927. 16p.)
In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Montana

Bell, E. J., jr. Markets for the farm products of the Billings trade area. (Mont. Agr. Exp. Sta., Bozeman. Bul. 212. 1928. 47p.)

"This study was made during the summer of 1926. The data contained in this bulletin were distributed in mimeographed form in January, 1927."

Patton, P. The relationship of weather to crops in the plains region of Montana. (Mont. Agr. Exp. Sta., Bozeman. Bul. 206. 1927. 66p.)

"The study was pursued along the following lines: First, a detailed statistical analysis of the forty years of available weather records for the growing season; second, the development of a weather index of the growing season; and third, the application of this index to the development of a crop history for the past forty years."

Nebraska

Nebraska. Dept. of agriculture, Lincoln. Nebraska agricultural statistics, 1927. 224p.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Nevada

Brennen, C. A., and Smith, G. H. Preliminary report on a study of cattle production costs in Nevada. (Nev. Agr. Exp. Sta., Carson City. 1928. 14p.)

North Dakota

Weisner, O. J., Barton, O. A., and McMahan, Don. Turkey production in North Dakota. (N. Dak. Agr. Col. Agr. Ext. Div., Fargo. Circ. 82. 1928. 34p.)
Marketing and cost of growing: p. 15-20.

Pennsylvania

Lininger, F. F., and Charles, T. B. A study of egg and poultry consumption in Pennsylvania. The nature of consumer demand and the source and quality of

the supply. (Pa. Agr. Exp. Sta., State College. Bul. 222. 1928. 23p.)
Pennsylvania. Dept. of Agriculture, Harrisburg. County and state agricultural organizations with dates and places of fairs - 1928. (Bul. 462. 1928. 28p.)

Weaver, F. P., and Washburn, R. S. Farm adjustments in market hay areas of Pennsylvania. (Pa. Agr. Exp. Sta., State College. Bul. 223. 1928. 19p.)
In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Rhode Island

Corbett, R. B. Sources of carload receipts of food in Providence, Rhode Island, 1921-1925. (R. I. Agr. Exp. Sta., Kingston. Bul. 215. 1928. 106p.)

A preliminary summary of some of the data in this publication was issued as bulletin 211.

Virginia

Vernon, J. J., and Kifer, R. S. The market for milk in Richmond, Virginia. (Va. Agr. Exp. Sta., Blacksburg. Bul. 263. 1928. 15p.)

Contents: The territory supplying milk to Richmond. - The adaptation of the area to dairying. - Quantity of milk. - The market for milk. - The consumption of butter, ice cream, and cheese. - The trend of production and consumption.

Washington

Taylor, E. A., and Yoder, F. R. Rural social organization of Clark county. (Wash. Agr. Exp. Sta., Pullman. Bul. 225. 1928. 52p.)

The third of a series in cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

West Virginia

West Virginia. Dept. of agriculture, Charleston. West Virginia agriculture. (Bul. 73. 1928. 87p.)

Besides short sketches of different phases of agriculture in West Virginia this contains crop and livestock statistics for a series of years.

Wisconsin

Kolb, J. H., and Wileden, A. F. Special interest groups in rural society. (Wis. Agr. Exp. Sta., Madison. Research bul. 84. 1927. 109p.)

Wyoming

Wyoming. Dept. of agriculture, Cheyenne. Wyoming agricultural statistics, number five. 1927. 88p.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS
Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circulars*

- 44 - Marketing California grapes, by E. W. Stillwell and W. F. Cox, August, 1928. 153p.

Service and Regulatory Announcements (Agricultural Economics)**

- 111 - Regulations of the Secretary of agriculture under the United States warehouse act of August 11, 1916 as amended. Regulations for warehousemen storing cold-pack fruit. Approved May 26, 1928. Issued August, 1928. 24p.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.**

- Annual report of the Marketing livestock, meats and wool division, year ending June 30, 1928. August, 1928. 24p. (Issued by Division of livestock, meats and wool)
- The August 1928 cattle outlook. [Aug. 27, 1928] 5 p. (Issued by Division of crop and livestock estimates)
- The August 1928 sheep and wool outlook. [Aug. 6, 1928] 4 p. Issued by Division of crop and livestock estimates.)
- Beginnings of cooperative fruit and vegetable marketing. A preliminary report. By Chastina Gardner. July, 1928. 23 p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)
- Bulk handling and artificial drying of rough rice on a farm at East Nicolaus, California. A preliminary report. By E. N. Bates, Geo. P. Bodar, and R. M. Gehl. August, 1928. 10 p. (Issued by Grain investigations.)
- Bulk handling of grain on the farm.- Part IV. List of published material relating to farm granaries and corn cribs, comp. by C. Louise Phillips ... [1928] 4 p. (Issued by Grain investigations) USGSA - GI - 1 Pt. 4.
- Commercial drying of rough rice in the Southern states. A preliminary report. By W. D. Smith. August, 1928. 14 p. (Issued by Grain investigations.)
- Index numbers of prices farmers pay for commodities purchased, by C. M. Purves. August, 1928. 24 p. (Issued by Division of statistical and historical research)
- Index to summaries of cases and decisions on legal phases of cooperation. Reprinted from Marketing activities, 1922, and Agricultural cooperation, 1923-1927. Prepared by H. M. Bain ... July, 1928. 32 p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- Marketing Cumberland-Shenandoah-Potomac district apples, summary of 1927 season by R. E. Corbin. Aug. 1928. 25 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables.)
- Marketing Eastern shore, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware sweet potatoes, summary by F. H. Scruggs. August, 1928. 22 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing Michigan apples, summary of 1927 season, by R. H. Shoemaker. August, 1928. 30 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with Michigan Department of agriculture, Bureau of foods & standards)
- Marketing northwestern apples, summary of 1927-28 season, by A. E. Prugh and L. B. Gerry. August, 1928. 62 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing Utah peaches, summary of 1927 season, by Walter Kingsbury. August, 1928. 23 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing western New York and Pennsylvania grapes, season 1927, by H. F. Wilson and M. F. O'Donnell. [1928] 28 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with New York State Department of agriculture and markets)
- Official standards for the inspection of apples. (1928) [August 25, 1928] 8 p.
- The preparation of reports of research, by Caroline B. Sherman. An article prepared for "Research methods and procedure in agricultural economics" at the request of the Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. [Aug. ? 1928] 4p. (Issued by the Bureau of agricultural economics)
- Provisions governing the verification of origin and identity of seeds. Effective August 1, 1928. [Aug. 1928] 5 p. (Issued by Hay, feed and seed division)
- Recent developments in cotton crop estimating, by W. F. Callander. (An address given before the American statistical association, New York, April 20, 1928) [1928] 14 p. (Issued by the Division of crop and livestock estimates)
- Rules and regulations of the Secretary of agriculture governing grading of rough rice. Under an act of Congress approved May 16, 1928 (Public no. 392, 70th Congress) Effective August 1, 1928. 1928. 10 p.
- Taxation and the farmer; a selected and annotated bibliography, comp. by Margaret T. Olcott. June, 1928. 190p. (Agricultural economics bibliography no. 25. Issued by the Library)
- Tentative definitions and standards for canned tomatoes. June 20, 1928. 6 p.

Miscellaneous*

- Digest of the annual reports of farm-management extension work, 1927. (A report giving the leading activities or projects under way, the methods of work, and the results for each of the 30 states conducting organized work during the year) [1928] 67 p. (Issued by Extension service. Office of cooperative extension work)
- Outlook for the dairy industry in the United States, by Dr. A. F. Woods, director of scientific work, United States Department of agriculture. Address delivered before meeting of dairymen at Wooster, Ohio. August 24, 1928. [August, 1928] 7 p. Mimeographed.

* Request for these publications should be addressed to the office issuing them.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agricultural Solvency - Germany.

Cohen, A. Statistik der landwirtschaftlichen verschuldung. Ein neuer vorschlag zur frage der erhebungs methode. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg, 13, hft. 25, June 22, 1928, p. 1016-1018. May be obtained from Otto Meissner, Hamburg, Germany.)

In discussing the difficulties attendant on an investigation into the solvency of the German farmer, the author suggests that the committee recently charged with this duty do not limit its research to agricultural bookkeeping but that it inspect the state records showing inventories made in connection with inheritance, particularly of children from their mother.

Agriculture.

Byers, Frank. The economics of dirt farming. (In Scientific American, v. 139, no. 3, Sept. 1928, p.244-247. Published at 24 West 40th St., New York City)

Discusses the problems which are met when modern methods are applied to agriculture and which are much more complicated than the problems of industry.

Mead, Edward S., and Ostrolenk, Bernhard. The revolution in agriculture, and how it will settle the farm problem. (In Annalist, v.32, no.814, Aug. 24, 1928, p. 275-276. Published by the New York Times Co., Times Square, New York City)

"Author's note - This and the articles on the same subject which are to follow it, represent a rearranged and condensed presentation of the materials and conclusions of our book 'Harvey Baum, a Study of the Agricultural Revolution,' lately published by the University of Pennsylvania Press."

Agriculture - British Empire.

Times imperial and foreign trade and engineering supplement. British Empire products number, v.22, no. 516, May 26, 1928. (Published by The Times Publishing Company, Ltd., Blackfriars, London, E. C. 4, England.)

Contains a number of articles on the present status and probable future of agricultural products grown in the different parts of the British Empire and an article advocating rationalization of production.

Agriculture - Bulgaria.

Buske, Ernst. Die landwirtschaft in Bulgarien. (In Germany. Reichsministerium für ernährung und landwirtschaft. Berichte über landwirtschaft, n. f. bd. 7, hft. 3, 1928, p. 433-476. Published by Paul Parey, S. W. 11, Hedemannstrasse 28 u.29, Berlin, Germany.)

The author describes agricultural conditions in Bulgaria, the results of the agrarian reform laws of 1921 and 1924, the development of agricultural credit and cooperation, prices of agricultural products, and the development of agricultural schools and colleges. Hitherto cultivation in Bulgaria has been extensive, but a more intensive system is being adopted and must become more prevalent in the future as the population increases. This will mean diminished production of grain in favor of products that take up less space.

Agriculture - Canada.

Lattimer, J. E. Recent changes in farm organization in western Canada. (In Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v.4, no.3, Aug. 1928, p. 243-250. May be obtained from the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois)

The writer discusses changes in farm organization in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Agriculture - Great Britain.

Hall, Sir A. Daniel. The economic position of agriculture. (In Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture. Journal, v. 35, no.2, May, 1928, p. 111-124. Published by H. M. Stationery office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2, England.)

In an article originally published in the Contemporary Review for February, 1928, the author emphasizes the critical position of the farmer today, not only in Great Britain, but all over the world. "It is not a question of greater or less profits; the ordinary farmer dealing with the land as he has been accustomed to do cannot make his produce pay for his expenditures." Since the outbreak of the war the increased production of food has not kept pace with the increase in population, so that it would seem that the low prices on the world market must be due, not to overproduction but to a weakened demand caused by decreased purchasing power on the part of the people. The main causes, in the author's view, for the nonrecovery of prices are the "inflexibility of farming" and the "weakness of farmers all over the world as economic units for sale." He advises the development of cooperative marketing in Great Britain, although he admits that "It cannot be expected to convert the current low prices into remunerative ones or to make up for the increased costs of labour." The crux of the problem, he thinks, is the "economic necessity of the more efficient utilization of labour" to which is secondary even the greater utilization of scientific discovery. But "falling prices... do not encourage enterprise and development ... Our capitalist farming will only resume its progress ... when food scarcity gives rise to a stimulus of better prices."

Orwin, Charles Stewart. Farming. (In Manchester Guardian, May 17, 1928, p. 9; June 20, 1928, p. 9; July 27, 1928, p. 9; August 20, 1928, p. 7) Contents. - Position of the landlord. A waning influence. (May 17, 1928). - Position of the family farmer. Three spheres of activity (June 20, 1928). - The capitalist farmer. (July 27, 1928). - The farm worker (Aug. 20, 1928)

Agriculture - Palestine.

Kaplansky, S. The position of Jewish agriculture in Palestine. (In Palestine and Near East Economic Magazine, v.3, no 11-12, May 31, 1928, p. 275-278. Published by "Mischar w'Taasia" ("Trade and Industry") Publishing and Exhibition Co., Ltd., 13 Ahad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv, Palestine.)

Statistics are given which illustrate "the steady advancement of the Jewish agricultural settlements; they may help the reader to realize the nature of the difficulties confronting Jewish colonisation in Palestine and to give an idea of the manner in which they are dealt with."

Agriculture - Virginia.

Hutcheson, Jno. R. Virginia's agriculture keeps step with industry. (In Manufacturers' Record, v.94, no.5, Aug. 2, 1928, p. 76-78. Published at Manufacturers Record Building, Commerce and Water Streets, Baltimore, Md.)

Agriculture and Industry - Russia.

Pervushin, S. A. Cyclical fluctuations in agriculture and industry in Russia, 1869-1926. (In Quarterly Journal of Economics, v. 42, no.4, Aug. 1928, p. 564-592. Published at Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

"This article presents, in summary, certain materials from the author's book, The Business Conjuncture. It has been translated from the Russian by Dr. Simon Kuznets, of the National Bureau of Economic Research."

A summary as given in the Journal is as follows: "I. Importance for Russia of relation between agricultural and industrial cycles.-Concepts and methods of the present paper. 565.-II. Characteristics of Russia's economic system, 574.- Succession of events, 1869-1914, 576.-Resemblances with other countries and differences, 579.- Examination of correlations between crops and cycles, 580.- Summary of conclusions, for the prewar period, 586.- III. Main events of 1913-26, 589.- Complex changes and a transition period, 591.

Argentina - Economic Conditions.

Guastamacchia, Mario. Il commercio italo-argentino. (In Annali di economia. v.4, no.1. Mar. 1928, p. [131]-278. Published by Università Bocconi, Milan, Italy) 280.8 An7

An English translation by Theodor Holm of the parts of this article which relate to agriculture is on file in the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This very interesting study of the Argentine-Italian trade contains much material of interest to the agricultural economist interested in foreign markets. As part of the introductory material a table is presented which shows the "Economic equivalence" of Argentina with all the other countries of South America. The comparison shows that Argentina has more than 50% of the foreign trade of South America, 16% of the population, 42% of the railroad mileage, 58% of the automobiles, etc. A

general survey of the economic life of Argentina follows with special attention to agriculture, livestock raising, and the meat industry as being of outstanding importance. The natural resources of the country - coal (which is entirely insufficient for her needs), oil, water power, etc. - are discussed and a section is devoted to the manufacturing industries. The rapid development of Argentina during the last fifty years is pointed out and favorable prophecies are made of a continuance and an increase of this progress. The remainder of the study deals with the commercial and trade relations of Italy and Argentina.

An analysis of Argentina's trade with the world. (In Tariff Review, v.79, no.3, Mar. 1928, p.84-87. Published by the American tariff league, 25 West 43d Street, New York)

"Although the total population of Argentina was estimated in 1925 to amount to little more than ten million people, two million of whom live in Buencs Aires, the combined value of her imports and exports in that year exceeded one and a half billion dollars. This sum is far greater than that of any other country in the western hemisphere with the exception of the United States and Canada. Another way of emphasizing the importance of her external markets is to note the fact that the per capita value of Argentine foreign trade is approximately one hundred and fifty dollars, as compared with a per capita value of foreign trade for the United States of slightly less than eighty dollars. Even these figures fail to indicate fully the importance of her foreign market to the economic prosperity of the country, for the dominant activities of Argentina are agriculture and stock-raising, and her domestic production is very much in excess of the consumption needs of the population."

Cooperation.

Fay, C. R. British Columbia's compulsory cooperation. (In Pacific Rural Press, v. 116, no.6, Aug. 11, 1928, p. 128. Published at 560 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.)

An account of the operations of the Interior Tree Fruit and Vegetable Committee of Direction, and also of the conditions leading up to the passage of the act requiring compulsory cooperation. This committee was set up by an act passed by the Province of British Columbia in 1927 entitled "An act respecting the marketing of fruit and other produce."

Nunn, Janet H. Kashmir experiments in cooperation. (In Commerce Reports, no. 35, Aug. 27, 1928, p. 519-521. Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

The membership of cooperative societies is growing rapidly and the movement is successful despite handicaps.

In conclusion the author writes: "To the occidental, accustomed to handle projects involving immense sums, the experiment in Kashmir seems trivial. Regarded as an economic force which is working toward the general uplift of India, however, it appears as one of the most promising movements."

Cooperation - India.

Pantulu, V. Ramadas. The cooperative movement in India. (In Mysore Economic Journal, v. 14, no. 5, May, 1928, p. 241-249. Published at 19, Siddicutta, Bangalore City P. O., Mysore State, India)

A brief account of cooperation in India and of the work that remains to be done in "expansion, consolidation and rectification."

Cooperation - Russia.

Totomianz, V. Das landwirtschaftliche genossenschaftswesen in der W. S. S. R. (In Germany. Reichsministerium für ernährung und landwirtschaft. Berichte über landwirtschaft, n. f. bd. 7, hft. 2, 1928, p. 209-244. Published by Paul Parey, S. W. 11, Hedemannstrasse 28 u. 29, Berlin, Germany.)

A historical and descriptive account of agricultural cooperation in Germany.

Corn vs. Barley in the World Market.

Jasny, W. Die weltmarktkonkurrenz von mais und gerste. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg. 13, hft. 20, May 18, 1928, p. 818-821. May be obtained from Otto Meissner, Hamburg, Germany.)

A discussion of the reasons for the price of maize in the world market being lower than that of barley, and for the almost universal use of the former as fodder in preference to the latter. The chief reason given is the lower cost of production in the case of maize.

Cotton

Daniels, G. W., and Jewkes, J. The post-war depression in the Lancashire cotton industry. (In Royal statistical society. Journal, new series, v. 91, pt. 2, 1928, p. 153-192. Discussion, p. 193-206. Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2)

"Read before the Royal Statistical Society, January 17, 1928."

Titles of the five sections of this article are: Production and exports; Analysis of unemployment, 1920-27; Competition as a factor in the depression; "Margins" in the American and Egyptian sections; and Finance of the industry, 1919-27.

Sherman, C. B. Consolidation in the cotton ginning business. (In American bankers association. Journal, v. 21, no. 2, Aug. 1928, p. 125-126. Published at 110 East 42d Street, New York City.)

This is an account of a study made by the United States Department of Agriculture. It was found that the tendency is toward large-scale operations and that there has been a steady decrease in the number of plants, but the "development of cooperative gins in Texas and Georgia has attained the proportions of a movement." Another feature of the study is "the economic analysis of the practices and costs of cotton-gin operation."

Cotton - Algeria.

Pichot, Olivier. La culture du coton en Algérie. (In L'Économiste Français, 56. année, no. 19, May 12, 1928, p. 584. Published at Rue Bleue 9, Paris (9e), France)

Contains a brief account of the development of cotton cultivation in Algeria.

Cotton - British Empire.

Empire cotton growing corporation. Reduced levy and essential activities. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, v. 120 (new series), no 1641, May 17, 1928, p. 627-629. Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.)

"A reduction in the rate of the levy from 6d. to 3d. per bale of 500 lbs. of cotton will not, it is considered, seriously handicap the essential work of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, whose activities in the field of research are briefly reviewed." A table is given showing the number of bales of cotton produced in countries of the British Empire from 1918/19 to 1926/27.

Credit - Palestine.

Hoofien, S. Credit in Palestine. (In Palestine and Near East Economic Magazine, v. 3, no. 11-12, May 31, 1928, p. 278-281. Published by "Mischar w'Taasia" ("Trade and Industry") Publishing and Exhibition Co., Ltd., 13 Ahad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv, Palestine.)

A brief account of urban and rural short-term and long-term credit.

Economic Conditions.

World trade: Report of the Geneva economic committee. (In European Economic and Political Survey, v. 3, no. 17-18, May 15-31, 1928 p. 577-586. Published by the Reference Service on International Affairs of the American Library in Paris, 10, rue de l'Élysée, Paris, France.)

Contains an account of the first report issued by the Economic Consultative Committee established by the League of Nations "to follow the application of the recommendations of the Economic Conference." It contains the "resolutions adopted by the Committee, a review of economic developments in 1927 and a summary statement of the action taken in carrying out the recommendations of the World Economic Conference." The Committee recommends that the League of Nations facilitate the study of the most appropriate methods of developing agriculture, and that it encourage national and international cooperation.

Extension Work

[The Capper-Ketcham act.] (In Experiment Station Record, v. 59, no. 2, Aug., 1928, p. 104-106)

This editorial states that "From the viewpoint of agricultural education the passage of the Capper-Ketcham Act [approved May 22, 1928] providing additional Federal aid for cooperative extension work in agri-

culture and home economics was one of the notable achievements of the recent session of the Seventieth Congress... The new law is supplementary to the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, and specifically provides that its appropriations are to be in addition to and not in substitution for the appropriations authorized by that act or otherwise annually granted for cooperative agricultural extension work...

"In general the new appropriations authorized are governed by the same conditions as the earlier legislation, but there are three important innovations. One of these is a provision that not less than 80 per cent of the appropriations must be used for payment of salaries of extension agents 'in counties of the several States to further develop the cooperative extension system in agriculture and home economics with men, women, boys, and girls.' A second restriction provides that the funds 'shall be so expended that the extension agents appointed under its provisions shall be men and women in fair and just proportions.' The third divergence is in the inclusion of Hawaii as a beneficiary... The new policy...conforms to that established in an act approved May 16, 1928, extending to Hawaii not only the Smith-Lever Act but the Hatch Act and all legislation supplementary to each of these measures."

Fertilizers - Poland.

The supply of artificial fertilizers to Polish agriculture. (In Polish Economist, v.3, no.5, May, 1928, p. 187-191. Branch Office, 953, 3rd Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"During the war the consumption of [artificial] fertilizers in Poland fell practically to zero, and only began to increase in 1919." The measures adopted to encourage increased use of artificial fertilizer and the results obtained are outlined and discussed.

Fodder Trade - Germany.

Moritz, Alfons. Gesetzliche kontrolle des futtermittelverkehrs. (In Germany. Reichsministerium für ernährung und landwirtschaft. Berichte über landwirtschaft, n. f., bd. 7, hft. 2, 1928, p. 245-265. Published by Paul Parey, S. W. 11, Hedemannstrasse 28 u. 29, Berlin, Germany.)

An account of government control of the fodder trade and of the functioning and results to the farmer of the Futtermittelgesetz of Dec. 22, 1926.

Fruit (dried) Industry - Australia.

Guest, L. Haden. Australia's economic development. A survey of some principal factors. (In Empire Production and Export, no 141, May, 1928, p. 115-123. Published at 3, 5. & 7, Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, England).

In an article on the economic development of Australia, reference is made to a report on the dried fruits industry made by the Development and Migration Commission. The Commission recommends the definite discouragement by governments of further plantings until additional markets are assured and the establishment of a cooperative packing and selling organiza-

tion. "The urgency of the problem of the organisation of the dried fruits industry is due to the fact that owing to previous commitments of Governments in irrigation and reclamation works on the River Murray a further large area suitable for cultivation will shortly be available."

Fruit Marketing - Argentine Republic.

Videla, Ricardo. La cuestión del intermediario en el comercio de frutas. (In Revista de Economía Argentina. Año 10, no. 119, May, 1928, p. 341-351. Published at Galeria Gral. Güemes, dep. 205, esc. 7, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.)

The author discusses the role of the middleman in the marketing of fruit in the Argentine Republic. He decides that the middleman performs an indispensable service, and that the only way to make prices more satisfactory both to the producer and to the consumer is to produce more fruit of better quality, to adopt methods of standardization and a more economical system of marketing.

Fruit Marketing - Palestine.

Tolkowsky, S. The organisation of the Jaffa orange trade. (In Palestine and Near East Economic Magazine, v. 3, no. 11-12, May 31, 1928, p. 284-286. Published by "Mischar w'Taasia" ("Trade and Industry") Publishing and Exhibition Co., Ltd., 13 Ahad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv, Palestine).

A description of the antiquated methods prevalent in Palestine in connection with the marketing of Jaffa oranges, and of the official and private efforts that are being made to improve them.

Insurance.

Jones, Arthur. Agricultural insurance. (In Scottish Journal of Agriculture, v. 11, no. 2, April, 1928, p. 168-176. Issued by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland. May be purchased from H. M. Stationery Office, 120 George St., Edinburgh, Scotland.)

The writer discusses insurance and the farmer, the experience of the United States and Continental Europe, measurement and selection of risks and problems of organization.

Jones, Arthur. Live stock insurance. (In Scottish Journal of Agriculture, v. 11, no. 3, July, 1928, p. 297-303. Issued by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland. May be obtained from H. M. Stationery Office, 120 George St., Edinburgh, Scotland)

In this article the author briefly discusses cattle and horse insurance, butchers' and auction mart insurance associations, and cow and pig clubs.

Land.

Land settlement (Scotland). (In Scottish Journal of Agriculture, v. 11, no. 3, July, 1928, p. 255-261. Issued by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland. May be obtained from H. M. Stationery Office, 120 George St., Edinburgh, Scotland)

This is a summary of a report made by a committee appointed "to enquire

into the settlement of small holders in Scotland under the Small Landholders and Land Settlement (Scotland) Acts, with a view to reporting upon the cost incurred by the State in carrying out such settlement; the value of the results achieved, both economic and social; the defects, if any, in the procedure under the said Acts, with suggestions for such amendments as the Committee may deem expedient; the desirability of devolving upon local authorities any of the powers and duties under the said Acts; and whether any amendment of the law is desirable as regards the valuation for rating of small holdings within the meaning of said Acts."

Perlman, Jacob. Farm land requirements for agricultural products in foreign trade. (Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v.4, no.3, Aug. 1928, p. 283-288. May be obtained from the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois)

"One of the principal causes of the depression in the farm industry since 1920 has been the demoralization of our foreign markets for agricultural products. In view of this fact, it has been suggested as part of the program to stabilize agriculture that we do away with foreign exports altogether and utilize the land thrown out of cultivation in consequence of this change for the purpose of raising some of the products now imported. The object of this article is to examine the practicability of such a proposal, insofar as this is shown by possible computations of the amount of farm land liberated through the elimination of exports and transferred to the production of imports."

Rozman, David, Land credit in Walnut Grove Township, Knox County, Illinois. (In Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics v. 4, no. 3, Aug. 1928, p. 305-311. May be obtained from Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois)

"This study is another unit of the Land Tenure Studies of the Institute. The two previously published articles which bear most directly on the present study are: David Rozman, 'Land Credit in the Town of Newton, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, 1848-1926', 3 Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics 371-384 (November - 1927); and William Ten Haken, 'Land Tenure in Walnut Grove Township, Knox County, Illinois,' 4 Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics 13-24, 189-198 (February and May, 1928)." - Editorial Note.

Land Economic Survey - Michigan.

De Vries, Wade, Correlation of physical and economic factors as shown by Michigan land economic survey data. (In Journal of Land Public Utility Economics, v. 4, no.3, Aug. 1928, p. 295-300. May be obtained from the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois)

Land Tenure - China.

Lieu, D. K. Land tenure systems in China. (In Chinese Economic Journal, v.2, no.6, June, 1928, p. 457-474. Published by Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, 1-A Chang Pu Ho, Nan Ho Yen, Peking, China.)

A study of the land-tenure systems of China which vary in the different

localities. The author discusses the tenancy contract, the period of tenure, the practice of subletting, "surface rights," and the systems of rent payment in money or in kind.

Livestock Production - Germany.

Holzmann, Max. Zukunftsfragen der deutschen Viehwirtschaft. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg. 13, hft.29, July 20, 1928, p. 1189-1191. May be obtained from Otto Meissner, Hamburg, Germany.)

The author discusses the necessity for increased domestic production of fodder for livestock in Germany in order to counteract the increased cost of production due to the extensive use of imported fodder.

Reclamation.

Taber, Louis J. Reclamation in dollars and sense. (In Nation's Business, v.16,) no. 10, Sept. 1928, p. 68, 70. Published by Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

Presents arguments against further reclamation of land for agricultural use. Two projects are discussed - the Columbia Basin Project and a project for the creation of organized rural communities to demonstrate methods of reclamation and benefits of planned rural development, both of which as Congressional bills, have been favorably reported to Congress.

The other side of the question is to be discussed in a later article by Marshall N. Dana, Associate Editor of the Oregon Daily Journal.

Research.

McMillen, Wheeler. Chemical research work opening great possibilities for using farm products. (In Manufacturers Record, v. 94, no. 5, Aug. 2, 1928, p. 73-74. Published at Manufacturers Record Building, Commerce and Water Streets, Baltimore, Md.)

Rice - China.

Otte, Friedrich. Sketch of Chinese agricultural policy (production, productivity, and deficit). (In Chinese Economic Journal, v. 2, no. 5, May, 1928, p. 361-372. Published by The Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, 1-A Chang Pu Ho, Nan Ho Yen, Peking, China.)

"In the present essay, which is more or less a continuation of the December essay [noted in Agricultural Economics Literature, v.2, no.3, March, 1928, p. 87] an attempt will be made to show how China ranks amongst rice producing countries, and to what degree her resources have been tapped and what her future prospects are in that direction."

Rice - United States.

Pope, Felix T. The development of the rice industry in the United States. (In Northwestern Miller, v. 155, no.6, Aug. 15, 1928, p. 648)

Rye - Germany

Jasny, N. Deutschlands roggenausfuhr vor und nach dem kriege. (In Wirtschafts-dienst, jahrg. 13, hft. 25, June 22, 1928, p. 1018-1022. May be obtained from Otto Meissner, Hamburg, Germany.)

It is pointed out that before the world war the main supply of rye came to the world market from Russia. The Russian peasant was chiefly interested in supplying his own needs. He only exported what he was quite certain he could spare. Hence Germany's dealings in rye on the world market met with little interference. Since the war, however, the American farmer has entered the field. He exports all he can and stores the surplus for a more favorable market. Germany has now a serious competitor to contend with. The author points out that her rye export may be a source of loss to her in the future, that she can no longer stabilize the price of rye, and that she is in danger of experiencing serious difficulty in supplying her own needs.

Silk. Artificial.

Shimmin, Arnold N. The artificial silk industry, its influence on the world's wool trade. (In European Finance, v.7, no. 13, June 27, 1928, p. 203, 207. Published at 68, Fleet St., London, E. C. 4)

Sisal Hemp Bounty - Bahamas.

Sisal growing in Bahamas. (In London Times Trade and Engineering Supplement, v.22, no. 526, p. 508. Published by The Times Publishing Co., Ltd., Printing House Square, London, E. C. 4.)

"The Bahamas House of Assembly recently appointed a committee to consider the advisability of granting a bounty upon sisal exported from the Colony. When the motion for the appointment of the committee was under discussion it was advocated that the Government should offer a bonus of from two to four shillings per 100 lb. as an incentive to plant fields and thus revive the industry."

Small Holdings - Poland.

Economic research and the organisation of small holdings. (In Polish Economist, v.3, no.6, June, 1928, p. 235-237. Published at 2, Sleskoralna, Warsaw, Poland.)

A brief account of the research work that is being done in Poland preliminary to the drafting of a definite plan for the development of small holdings. It includes the introduction of a system of single entry book-keeping among small holders.

Social Changes

Social changes in 1927. (American Journal of Sociology, v.34, no.1, July, 1928. 205 p. Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois)

This issue of the American Journal of Sociology consists of articles dealing with various social changes in 1927. Subjects covered are:

population, natural resources, inventions and discoveries, production (by Harry Jerome), foreign trade and investments, foreign policy, labor, wages, employment, social and labor legislation, public health and medicine, communication, group and community organization (by Le Roy E. Bowman), rural life (by John M. Gillette), the family, crime, religion, education, and government.

Sugar - Australia.

The Australian cane sugar industry. A survey of production (In Empire Production and Export, no. 142, June, 1928, p. 138-146. Published at 3, 5 and 7, Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, England.)

A brief, historical account of the development of the cane sugar industry in Australia. A table gives the annual production, import and export figures from 1901 to 1926.

Taxation of Land - Latvia.

Zalts, A. Budget and taxation. (In Riga Times, no. 13, July 5, 1928, p. 2-3. Published at 6, Aspazia Boulevard, Riga, Latvia.)

Discusses the taxation system in Latvia, and contains a paragraph on the rural real-estate tax.

Tenancy.

Stewart, Charles L. Tide of farm tenancy runs high. (In American bankers association. Journal, v.20, no. 12, June, 1928, p. 958, 1004, 1005. Published at 110 East 42d St., New York City)

"Virtually half of the land in harvested crops is operated by persons who rent. Most of the woodland and pasture acreage in hands of owners. Situation is not a result of agrarian crisis, nor is it affected by the depression. No cause for alarm seen."

Timber.

World supply of timber. Increasing consumption. Steps to avert shortage. (In Irish Trade Journal, v.3, no. 3, May, 1928, p. 87-88. Published by Messrs. Eason and Son, Ltd., 40-41 Lower O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State)

A brief account of the measures being taken by various countries to offset the increasing consumption of timber and to avert the threatened shortage.

Wheat.

Short, C. M. Canada's share in the "gift from Heaven." (In American bankers association. Journal, v.21, no. 2, Aug. 1928, p. 121-122, 165, 166. Published at 110 East 42d Street, New York City)

"Western Canada has been described as the most prosperous spot on the map. Mr. Short shows how wheat, the great economic problem of the United States has vitalized the Dominion. Replacing Russia as the world's granary, Canada, he predicts, will feed 75,000,000 people with her 1928 wheat crop. He shows how Canada's system of marketing has been speeded up."

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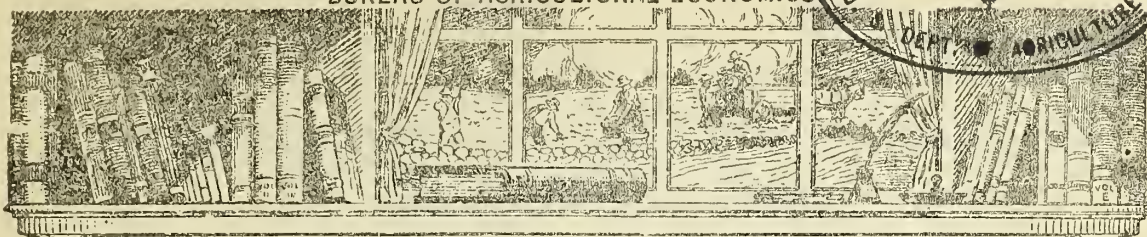
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Wye, Kent. South-eastern agricultural college. Dept. of economics. Report no.5. Investigation into farming costs of production and financial results. V. Poultry keeping costs and financial results for 4 years: 1923/24-1926/27. By James Wyllie. [Wye, Kent, 1928] p.103-120. 280.9 W97

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Progress almost always consists in materializing
ideals. - Alice Masaryk

Vol. 2

November, 1928

No. 9

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Rosenwald Industrial Museum and the History of Agriculture.....	277
Signed Reviews.....	278-281
Hannay, A. M.: Agrarpolitik, by Friedrich Aereboe	
Edwards, Everett E.: Life and work in modern Europe, by Renard and Weulersse	
Lists of Theses.....	281
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts.....	282-297
Erdman, H. E. Research as a basis for an agricultural policy and program	
U. S. Federal Trade Commission. Cooperative marketing	
Brookings, R. S. Agricultural corporations	
National industrial conference board. Cost of living in the United States, 1914-1927	
Guyot, Yves. La science économique, ses lois inductives	
Grey, E. C. The food of Japan	
Bowley, A. L. F. Y. Edgeworth's contribution to math- ematical statistics	
U. S. Dept. of the interior. Columbia basin project	
Watts, G. S. Roadside marketing	
American sociological society. Papers and proceedings	
State Publications.....	298-300
U. S. Dept. Agr. Publications, Economic in Character.....	301-302
Periodical Articles.....	303-313
New Periodicals.....	313
Notes	314

Washington, D. C.

Prepared by the Staff of the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

THE ROSENWALD INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM AND THE HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE

By Waldemar Kaempffert, Director,
Rosenwald Industrial Museum*

Through the generosity of Mr. Julius Rosenwald and the energy of the South Park Commissioners, the City of Chicago is destined to have a technical, industrial museum which will compare favorably with the foremost institutions of a similar character in Europe. Inspired by the extraordinary success of the Deutsches Museum created in Munich by Dr. Oskar von Miller, Mr. Rosenwald has endowed the Chicago museum with the sum of three million dollars which is to be expended largely in the preparation and acquisition of suitable exhibits. The South Park Commissioners have issued bonds for five million dollars, which sum is to be applied in reconstructing in fire-proof form the beautiful Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park, which once housed the collections of the Field Museum and which is a crumbling reminder of the architectural beauty of the International Columbian Exposition of 1893.

In this building, which will have a total floor area of some 400,000 square feet, the evolution of science and industry is to be traced from primitive beginnings to the present day. Original models of epoch-making apparatus, inventions and machines are to be installed whenever they can be procured. Since some of these are already in the possession of museums, accurate reproductions must be made in many cases. A large proportion of the models will be operative. In other words the visitor will see the wheels go round -- see and learn the underlying technical reason for the industrial success of many a machine which is to him a mystery. Wall paintings and charts will supplement the models.

A whole division in the museum will be given over to agriculture and forestry. Here the technical history of plowing, sowing and reaping will be traced. How the products of the soil and the forest are converted into food, clothing and a thousand useful products, will likewise be explained with the aid of exhibits which are to be as tellingly dramatic as possible. So the visitor will see how farming has progressed from the days of Abraham to the days of the bonanza farm which is so highly mechanized that muscular power plays but a small part in its activities.

The indebtedness of industry to the farm and the forest will become the consideration of a division given over to industrial chemistry. Here it will become apparent that in the evolution of agriculture the farm has become the provider not only of raw material for the manufacture of food and clothing but of raw material for industries that were undreamed of fifty years ago. That the cellulose by-products of the farm, such as its husks, cobs, and straw, may yet become as valuable as grain itself, seems already a foregone conclusion in the light of the recent extraordinary advances which have been made in converting cornstalks into rayon and oat hulls into furfural.

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The Rosenwald Industrial Museum will be far more than a slavish copy of similar institutions abroad. In Europe only the scientific and engineering aspects of industry are exemplified by models, paintings, and charts. All this and something more will be done in Chicago. That something more is the economic and social interpretation of industrial progress. When the flail gave way to the threshing machine, the forked stick to the iron plow, the scythe to the reaper -- how did society profit? The best mill of Pericles' time produced five barrels of flour a day. The civilization of Greece was based on slave power. A modern Minneapolis mill will produce more flour in a day than an Athenian mill could produce in fifteen years. Such examples as these will be utilized to teach the lesson of social progress through science and the machine.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Aereboe, Friedrich. Agrarpolitik. Berlin, P. Parey, 1928. 619p. 232
Ae8A

It is the task of "Agrarpolitik" to indicate methods of improving the condition of agriculture so that it may be better able to fulfill its part within the economic entity of the state. It should be the aim of the lecturer on "Agrarpolitik" to impart to his students a profound knowledge of the various interrelations and reactions between agriculture and the other departments of national economic life. Indeed, all who expect to take part in the political life of their country, and all citizens who give them that prerogative by their vote, should have a knowledge of agricultural conditions. With this introduction, the author goes on to suggest some means by which such a task might be accomplished.

The book is divided into two main parts. In the first part the author's aim is to show how the whole science of agricultural economy is based upon and permeated by problems of farm management. In contradistinction to those textbooks which are merely historical treatises, he does not use a historical background simply as a succession of facts. He seeks to interpret it as the underlying cause of the economic phenomena which he is describing, and thereby to transform a mere knowledge of facts into a productive science. He traces the stages of man's economic development from the most primitive stage to that of the present day, with its ever-increasing needs and the means taken to satisfy them. At first man supplied his own individual needs by his own efforts. Then he exchanged something that he had for something else that his neighbor had. By and by exchange was made in kind and then in money. The family, the community, the state had come into being, and, with growing needs, had invented more and more methods for supplying them. Rationalization of labor was found to be necessary, consisting at first merely in provision for the morrow, then extending to cooperation, first between man and wife, and later including members of their family, and finally hired help. And so a system of hiring labor grew up, and capital came into its own. Capital, rightly used, is one of the greatest employers of labor and one of the best wage payers. Capital makes possible agricultural improvements and the application of new scientific theories to agricultural production, and so increases

the power of competition in the world market. The author refers not only to the possession of money as capital, but even more to physical and mental power, which enables a man to make a place for himself in the struggle for existence, and which decides whether he will be employer or employee. Labor is not only a means to an end; it is an end in itself. And one of the most important duties of the state is the inculcation in its citizens of a correct estimation of the real value of labor. The whole struggle for existence of every living creature is centered in the land, with its food producing power and its mineral resources. Soil and climate are the foundation upon which is raised the superstructure of economic development which in turn is dependent upon the numbers and the achievements of the human race. The revenue from land is nothing more than the proceeds of the labor of generations. The valuation of land depends upon the price that can be obtained for it. The whole Utopian doctrine of the value of profits is based on the untenable assumption that there are values that are independent of the prices established by supply and demand. Profits have only an indirect bearing on value, inasmuch as they have an influence on prices.

The author then goes on to discuss various agricultural systems and their dependence on price conditions, laying special stress on intensive farming and on the use of artificial fertilizers. He points out that the most important factors in the increase of intensive farming are not increased market prices of agricultural products, but improved and cheapened means of transportation and lower prices for agricultural machinery, fertilizer, fodder, and other aids to production.

An outline of the development of farm labor and wages leads to a discussion of contracts, including tenancy. The landowner may cultivate his land himself or he may employ an administrator, or he may lease all or part of it. Sometimes he cultivates part, leases part, and turns part over to an administrator. Various kinds of intermediate arrangements are also possible. Some of these are described in detail.

The first part of the book concludes with a discussion of net returns and cost of production, and the influence of prices on the profitability of agriculture. The author believes that there is no farm that, in the hands of an able farmer, will not in the course of time yield a net return. In some cases, however, the normal return will not cover the taxes and the amount of indebtedness incurred. The prices of agricultural products and of the means of production determine the limits of the cost of production. Agriculture continually strives after increased production, while prices continually place new limits in its path, or open up new possibilities of development.

The second part of the book deals with the most important problems of agriculture. An account of the problems of population is followed by a detailed discussion of the question of education and training. Just as all economic problems culminate in the education of the people as a whole, so do all agricultural problems culminate in the education of the farmer. A number of improvements along those lines in Germany are suggested.

The author, however, lays greatest stress on the questions of taxation, the tariff, agricultural credit, and the division of landed property. Taxation has exercised a profound influence on agricultural conditions and on agricultural development in all countries. Agricultural taxes as an outgrowth of the various stages of economic development, the special importance of the land tax, discussion of taxes on a number of articles of consumption - such as sugar, brandy, tobacco, beer - and their influence on the economic life of the country, and those tax problems, the solution of which depends upon an intimate knowledge of farm management, are the main themes dealt with in this section. In the author's view, the land tax, inasmuch as it encourages industry on the part of the farmer, the possession of land by the most efficient worker, intensive farming, and greater profits, is the ideal agricultural tax. He characterizes the German land tax valuation act of 1861 as a masterpiece of taxation policy and technique, and deplors its abandonment by Prussia and other states. He scores the income tax as uneconomic and demoralizing. It discourages industry, it is tremendously expensive to collect, and it is unfair, inasmuch as the man with the small, easily calculated income must pay, while the man with large and intricate investments often escapes. It is particularly inimical to the small farmer. He would, therefore, distribute the consumption taxes so as to affect luxuries only, and he would replace the income tax by a progressive property tax and a progressively increasing tax on dwellings. Above all, he would urge national economy in the collecting of taxes and in the spending of the income thus obtained.

He is not in favor of a protective tariff except in the case of luxuries like tobacco, but he realizes that the abolition of the protective tariff is a matter for international agreement, and cannot be accomplished by the individual state. He is sure, however, that it is an evil. It pampers the incompetent and the inefficient, and to it can be traced the worst evils of trusts and cartels.

A few general and historical observations on credit and credit development in Germany follow, and various kinds of credit are distinguished. The credit system makes it possible for the owner of capital to live without working, but it also places the economic means of production in the hands of those who can make the best use of them.

A discussion of conditions of labor in agriculture and of agricultural wages leads to the conclusion that a renewed interest in the land can only be awakened by an increase in agricultural wages which will put them on a level with those of industry, by its being made possible for the industrious laborer to become a farm owner, and by a general improvement of living conditions. The large estates that are badly managed should be divided up and put into the hands of the well-trained and industrious worker.

The keynotes of the book are education and rationalization along agricultural lines. A. M. Hannay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant,
Economic Library

Renard, G., and Weulersse, G. Life and work in modern Europe (fifteenth to eighteenth centuries). [Tr. by Margaret Richards] With a foreword by Eileen Power. New York, A.A. Knopf, 1926. 395p. (History of civilization, ed. by C. K. Ogden) 277 R29

This particular volume of the History of Civilization series is a comprehensive economic and social history of Europe during the centuries when Europe was shifting from practices and conditions of the Middle Ages to those present with us because of the Industrial Revolution. The introductory chapter is a discriminating analysis of the many-phased economic and social revolution which occurred in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Chapters on Spain and Portugal, The Netherlands, England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, the Scandinavian States, and Poland-Russia follow.

A great deal of the material included in these chapters is agricultural history. This is particularly true of the chapters on England and France. In these, a section on agriculture considers markets, taxation, conditions of production, changes in technical processes, and the agricultural classes.

The concluding chapter is an excellent summary of the chief characteristics of the history of labor in Europe from 1500 to 1800. It also includes considerations of medieval survivals and their gradual disappearance, the development of national economy, the progress of capitalism, the economic classes, and governmental intervention.

A summary which shows the comparative evolution of the chief states and a statement of the main events, factors, and conditions which are a prelude to contemporary social economy are a unique and valuable part of the book. Eight carefully selected reproductions of scenes, from manuscripts contemporary with the activities portrayed, are a valuable part of the book. Each chapter has a short bibliography at the end. Everett E. Edwards, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

LISTS OF THESES

Potter, Pitman B., comp. Doctoral dissertations in political science in preparation at American universities. (In American Political Science Review, v.22, no.3, Aug. 1928, p. 736-747. Published by the American Political Science Association, 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wisconsin)
Students' dissertations in sociology. (In American Journal of Sociology, v.34, no.2, Sept. 1928, p.348-363. Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois)

"Doctors and Masters' dissertations in progress in the department of sociology at Columbia University will appear as a supplemental list in the November issue of the Journal. The theses ascribed to Columbia in the present list are from the department of educational sociology, Teachers College."

Twenty-fifth list of doctoral dissertations in political economy in progress in American universities and colleges. (In American Economic Review, v.18, no.3, Sept. 1928, p. 589-616. Published by American Economic Association, 450 Ahnaip Street, Menasha, Wisconsin)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Credit

Düring, Werner. Die entwicklung des ländlichen persnalkredits der Provinz Brandenburg nach der stabilisierung unter besonderer berücksichtigung der kreditgenossenschaften. Berlin, (Edeka verlagegesellschaft m. b. H. Abteilung Buchdr.) , 1928. 116 p. Inaug.-Diss. Landwirtschaftliche hochschule, Berlin.

The author discusses agricultural credit in the province of Brandenburg before and after the period of stabilization. In pre-war times personal credit was obtained from cooperative credit associations or savings banks, and was supplied from the savings of the farmers themselves. It usually took the form of loans on note of hand. Inflation cleared up most of the agricultural indebtedness, but it robbed the farmer of the means of supplying his needs, and forced him to resort to borrowed capital. The savings banks were crippled and had to depend for help upon the central banks and the bank of Prussia. Relief could only be obtained by changing short term personal credits into long term credits on real estate. The development of personal credit in Brandenburg has emphasized the importance of the cooperative credit associations which are once more beginning to be able to hold their own by means of increased resources, increased savings deposits, and the substitution of mortgage credit for paper credit.

Agricultural Policy and Program

Erdman, H. E. Research as a basis for an agricultural policy and program. [Berkeley, Calif., 1928] 7 p. Mimeographed.

Paper presented at the meeting of the Western Society of Farm Economics, July 7, 1928, University of California.

The author defines "the term 'agricultural policy' as a definite economic philosophy, tacit or formulated, which is to be kept in mind as a guide to action with reference to agriculture. An agricultural program, on the other hand, would consist of a series or a succession of steps to be taken to carry out the established policy."

Agriculture - India

Gt. Brit. Royal Commission on agriculture in India. [Report] vol. XIV. Appendix to the report. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1928. 432 p. 34.2 G79 v.14.

This Appendix to the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India contains the prefaces to the Provincial volumes of evidence. Each Province is treated separately and the compilers have certainly shown great skill in using the evidence to delineate so fully the varying characteristics of the Provinces. The cultivator or farmer is described in each case, and figures are given showing the ratio of the urban and rural populations as recorded in the census of 1921. The Agricultural Department of each Province is described and its history given; the work it does is set forth in detail and the various administrative

offices are enumerated. An attempt is made in each case to evaluate the influence of the Department either as a whole or by the divisions of its work. The Veterinary Department is given the same type of careful treatment, and a section is devoted to Forestry in relation to agriculture. The cooperative movement in each Province is described and in some cases a statement is made as to the extent of the impression it has made on the people. Communication and marketing are separately considered, also, as are irrigation, land records, public health, education and many other matters. There is a map of each Province and a graph showing the classification of total area and area under various crops.

Cooperation

Brown, W. H. A century of London co-operation. London, The Education committee of the London co-operative society, ltd. [1928] 179p. 280.29 L84B

This volume "describes the vicissitude of Co-operation in London. The reaching out of the Pioneer minds beyond the possible response of their day and generation; the disillusionment and apparent failure because of the absence of material results at particular times; and eventually the emergence of the stimulating fact of the Indestructibility of the Idea.

"The wonderful enthusiasm of London's early Co-operators caused them to make of Co-operation a magnificent declaration of principles. Perhaps a contributory cause of their failure was their inability to realise that however grand the Ideal it must touch the daily routine of life to become realisable.

"Failure in the accepted sense dogged a multitude of early efforts until, through the travail of experience, Co-operation took root in the more modest and humble efforts of men and women whose names will never be read in our history books, but whose lives and deeds are just as intimately woven into the accomplishments of to-day as the thinkers whose names are known to us.

"Even the policies which succeed often do so because of the character which opposition forms... Let us never forget that it is the mass of unrecorded efforts which largely contributes to the success of our great democratic movements.

"History usually shines a strong light on the personality of the pioneers. Perhaps the most useful lesson which our Co-operative Pioneers teach us is to realise that they were men who broke with the traditions, customs, and dogmas of their day -- and thought and acted for themselves."

Cooperative Marketing

U. S. Federal trade commission. Cooperative marketing. Letter ... transmitting in response to Senate resolution, no. 34, sixty-ninth Congress, special session, a report on the development and importance of the co-operative movement, together with the results of the inquiry as it related to illegal interferences with the formation and operation of co-operatives and a report of the results of a study of comparative costs, prices, and marketing practices, as between cooperative marketing or-

ganizations and other types of marketers and distributors handling farm products. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1928. 721 p. (70th Cong. 1st sess. Senate. Doc. no.95) 173 F32Cma.

"In keeping with the tenor of the Senate resolution under which this inquiry was made, it has been confined, primarily, to cooperative associations engaged in the marketing of farm products. This volume of the report presents a brief survey of the growth and importance of the cooperative marketing movement, as it relates to specific commodities, together with the underlying causes and condition contributing to its development, as well as the problems and difficulties encountered and overcome. The results of the inquiry as it relates to interferences with and obstructions to the formation and operation of such associations, together with a study of the development of their legal status, is also presented. The study of comparative costs, which also includes prices and marketing practices, as called for in the resolution, has been reserved for another volume...

"In drawing any conclusions from the results of this inquiry, while it is recognized that the principle of cooperation as applied to the organization and operation of the local associations has resulted in much good in a limited way to the producers of farm products, they have not functioned to any marked degree in the matter of orderly marketing or in the determination of the price return to the producer. On the other hand, it is also recognized that the large-scale cooperative marketing movement which is engaging the attention not only of the producer but the public at the present time is in an experimental and evolutionary stage. With certain commodities in California where it has been in the process of development for 35 or 40 years its accomplishments have been very noteworthy. In other parts of the country in connection with the handling of grain, wool, livestock, tobacco, and other products its progress to date shows varying degrees of success. The failures or successes, however, can not be used as a true measure of the soundness of the system, because it has not yet had time to determine fully whether or not it can create for itself a place in our economic system that will better the financial and social condition of the producer and also prove a benefit to the general public.

"The building up of such a system of marketing is not a thing that can be accomplished overnight, but must begin with the producer himself and evolve out of a recognized need and an understanding on his part of the problems of organization, management, financing, merchandizing, and membership relations. In this respect the division of cooperative marketing established in the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics by the cooperative marketing act of July 2, 1926, should be able to render a valuable service.

"With respect to that part of the resolution directing an inquiry 'into the extent and importance of the interferences with and obstructions to the formation and operation of cooperative organizers of producers, distributors, and consumers by any corporation or trade association in alleged violation of the antitrust laws, etc.,' there were but few developments of a substantial nature... It is believed, however, that the antitrust laws and the Federal Trade Commission act afford a remedy for any practices which transgress the bounds of legitimate competition, that might be directed against cooperative marketing organizations.

"Some consideration has been given to the outstanding associations organized during the recent large-scale cooperative marketing movement that have either failed or suspended operations. These misfortunes are not attributable to any weakness in the principle of cooperative marketing itself, but are due to those elements that are diametrically opposed to the successful working out of the principle on a sane and sound business-like basis. As the movement is in the evolutionary and experimental stage these elements creep in and must be eliminated. Their elimination in some cases has meant the elimination of individual organizations. This, however, is but a part of the evolutionary process by which cooperative marketing is to find its proper place in our economic structure.

"While producers of farm products generally, recognize the need of some organized effort on their part, in solving their marketing problems, yet because of their financial condition and the conditions under which they produce their crops, many are forced to sell at harvest time, regardless of price, in order to satisfy creditors, who have carried them through the production season. Although mortgage credit is generally available on reasonable and suitable terms, and while, to a certain extent agricultural credit corporations have been of service in obtaining production credit, such facilities are not generally available. Farmers in many sections continue to pay high rates of interest for production credit. This is especially true in the South and in some of the grain growing sections. Lack of proper production credit facilities causes precipitate marketing at harvest time and retards the development of orderly marketing through cooperative associations.

"The problem of crop surpluses which is engaging the attention of agricultural leaders and the public at large at the present time is closely related to the question of suitable credits to agriculture for the purpose of minimizing price fluctuations due to unavoidable surpluses and other forces, both national and world wide, over which the producer has no control. It would appear from this inquiry that the problem of price fluctuations recurring from crop surpluses and shortages could best be solved through the cooperative effort of the producers themselves. The financial condition of the farmer and the existing credit facilities indicate, however, that in this connection, he will need further assistance in establishing himself on a sound operating basis. Opinions differ as to the means of meeting this need. The commission makes no recommendation as to what policy should be pursued in this respect." - Letter of William E. Humphrey.

Corporation Farming

Brookings, Robert S. Agricultural corporations; the conversion of agriculture into a prosperous industry. Socializing the soulless corporation; a sequel to Agricultural corporations. [1st ed. Washington, D. C., Press of Judd & Detweiler, inc., 1928] 19 p.

The article on Agricultural Corporations was published in full in the New York Herald-Tribune for Sept. 2 (Sect. 3) and in the United States Daily for Sept. 4, 1928, p.9. It also received wide publicity in the press as the plan for farm relief submitted to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry by Robert S. Brookings of The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. (See also Brookings' article on p.306.)

Cost of Living

National industrial conference board. The cost of living in the United States 1914-1927. New York, National industrial conference board, inc., 1928. 142p. 284.4 N212C1

"This book on 'The Cost of Living in the United States, 1914-1927' is the latest issue of a series of publications in which the results of the Conference Board's inquiries in this field are set forth. The report summarizes in one volume the results of the investigations of the Board since 1914, with particular emphasis upon the monthly changes in the cost of living from November, 1925 to January, 1928.

"The Board's earlier volume, entitled 'The Cost of Living in the United States, 1914-1926,' includes a full description and critical analysis of index numbers of the cost of living in this country, while the volume on 'The Cost of Living in Foreign Countries' (1927) gives a description of the indexes of the cost of living in all foreign countries which are known to conduct such investigations. These publications of the National Industrial Conference Board, therefore, contain a review of the methods and findings of all important systematic efforts to measure changes in the cost of living.

"Other aspects of the cost of living have also received attention in the publications of the Conference Board. In 1921, the Board issued a comprehensive study of the 'Family Budgets of American Wage Earners,' in which is assembled and critically reviewed all the existing information on that subject. At various times, the Board made twelve special studies of the cost of living in different localities, the most conspicuous of which is that issued in 1927 on 'The Cost of Living in New York City.' The most recent investigation in this field is 'The Cost of Living in Twelve Industrial Cities' (1928)."

Economic History

Clark, V.S. History of manufacturers in the United States, 1860-1914. Washington, D. C., Carnegie institution of Washington, 1928. 949 p. (Carnegie institution of Washington. Publication no. 215B. v. II) 297 C55

Bibliography: p. 841-857.

This volume is the sixth of the Contributions to the Economic History of the United States, begun under the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and continued by the Board of Research Associates in American Economic History. The second of the series was Dr. Clark's History of Manufacturers from 1607 to 1860, which, like the present volume, is based upon original material. Dr. Henry W. Farnum, in the introductory note, writes of it as follows:

"It is an economic history in the strict sense of the word. It does not deal with technology and mechanics; it does not give biographies of prominent manufacturers; it can not cover the details found in histories of specific industries. It does give an interpretation in broad outlines of the development, the organization and the economic interactions of manufacturing industry in our country during a truly remarkable per-

iod. It is a commonplace to say that in no previous half century of the world's history has the command of man over the forces of nature and his utilization of the treasures of the earth made such advances. The mechanical inventions which made the end of the Eighteenth Century an era of industrial revolution have been supplemented and dwarfed by newer inventions and discoveries in technology, in chemistry, in electricity, in metallurgy and in other sciences, while business organization has been perfected to utilize these innovations on a scale never before realized. The industrial revolution of the Eighteenth Century brought in with the factory system a great deal of poverty and distress among the workers. The new discoveries of the end of the Nineteenth Century are now shared by the wage receivers generally to an extent which would have seemed Utopian half a century ago.

"The history which begins with our Civil War stops appropriately with the beginning of the World War. Impossible as it is to forecast the changes of the next half century, we have seen enough during the past eight years to feel justified in saying that we are entering upon a new era in which changed international relations are likely to play an important part. The shifting of the United States from the position of a debtor to that of a creditor nation is alone enough to mark the opening of a new chapter in world economics and justifies the termination of this history at the opening of the World War, rather than at the opening of the century."

Economic Science

Guyot, Yves. La science économique, ses lois inductives ... 6. éd. entièrement refondue. Paris, Ancienne librairie Schleicher, A. Costes, 1928. 405p. (Bibliothèque des sciences contemporaines) 280 G99

In the preface to the sixth edition of his "Science Economique," M. Yves-Guyot defends the economist from the criticism that his views and his work have been a failure, inasmuch as they did not prevent the world war or stem the tide of communism. He reiterates his belief in the service which he and his fellow economists have rendered to humanity in making clear certain truths, the recognition of which is necessary for human progress. The more civilization advances, the greater is its dependence on the process of exchange. The producer does not produce for himself alone, but for others from whom he, in turn, must obtain other necessities of life. His capacity for production is limited by his market. The aim of the science of economics, since its birth in the middle of the eighteenth century, has been to encourage freedom of production and exchange. Its object is the determination of the general laws of exchange and the establishment of values. True economy is based on decrease in prices, cheap goods, the well-being of all. It combats the policy of replacing economic competition with political competition. It opposes to a policy of restriction, of protectionism, a policy of expansion, of open markets, of free trade.

To prove that reduction of prices does not bring about ruin and unemployment, as some have declared, he cites the example of the United States of America where increased industrial activity and decreased cost of living have been seen in recent years. Increased production has resulted in decreased cost of production and in lower selling prices, which proves the contention of the economist that decrease in prices increases the purchasing power of the individual, and the purchasing power of a nation

is the total purchasing power of its individual citizens. It is to the application of some of the truths enunciated by the economist that is due the economic progress of the nineteenth century. The doctrines of the economist have been vindicated by experience. They have been successful where they have been most extensively applied, in Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, the United States. Disregard of them has resulted in catastrophe in Soviet Russia.

Food of Japan

Grey, Egerton Charles. The food of Japan. Geneva [Nancy, Imp. Berger-Levrault] 1928. 161p. (League of nations. Publications. III. Health. 1928. III.2) 389 G86

Contains chapters on the quantity, quality, and distribution of food in Japan and on the chemical composition of Japanese food as consumed and as purchased. Statistics of exports, imports, production, and consumption of cereals, and vegetable foods are given for 1925. Figures for the consumption of fish, meat and farm produce are given, as well as production figures for rice, barley and soy beans in the various provinces of Japan.

"This work was undertaken on behalf of the Health Section of the League of Nations and was carried out in the Imperial Institute of Nutrition, Tokyo (Director, Dr. Tadasu Saiki)... The object of the publication is to supply information as complete as possible with regard to the food of Japan, as a basis for the study of the relation of food to the health of the people." -- Preface.

Mathematical Statistics

Bowley, A. L. F. Y. Edgeworth's contributions to mathematical statistics. London, Royal statistical society, 1928. 139p. 325 B68

Bibliography: p. 129-139

"It may be doubted whether his [Edgeworth's] work in statistics was as well known among statisticians as was his work in economics by economists. There are several reasons for this difference. Difficult and subtle as were his economic studies, a great part was written in terms familiar to all economists, and even his mathematical economics was within the range of those economists who were familiar with mathematical analysis. His contributions to economic theory were recognised and his critical power was well appreciated by serious economists. On the other hand, his approach to statistics was from the side of the philosophy of probability... In fine, there is a danger that the original and important contributions which Edgeworth made to the foundation and application of mathematical statistics are at present little known, and may be lost except to a few conscientious students. The present study is an attempt to prevent this disaster.

"The task is not a light one, nor has it been easy to decide what to include and what to omit when the gist of more than seventy papers is reduced to some one hundred pages. I attempt it as a duty owed to the memory of one from whom I obtained a very great part of what knowledge of statistical theory I possess--a debt repeatedly increased from the year 1895, when he first introduced me to the older authorities, until

the year of his death. From frequent conversations and correspondence I have been able to understand the objects of his work and have often obtained his interpretation of passages I found obscure. This year I have read or re-read practically the whole of the papers, and traced again the development of his thought from the first definition of probability to his last extension of the method of translation. The impression obtained is that his work is singularly consistent; the germs of the last analysis are to be found in his earliest papers. In the arrangement of subjects I have endeavoured to follow the logical sequence that was always present to his mind. But I have ventured to make a complete rearrangement of the work, following out each subject from the earliest to the latest treatment and superseding the earlier by the later, rather than repeating methods and formulae subsequently improved or discarded. In doing this I have found it necessary to re-write his analysis rather than to quote it, for in giving his final statement it was necessary to incorporate passages only given by reference to former papers. In this rewriting I have had in many cases to choose new symbols, since he varied them from paper to paper and the same letter was used with different meanings. Once it was decided to re-digest the analysis rather than repeat it in the original words, it was evident that the niceties and exuberances of the style must be sacrificed and a colourless treatment be substituted. I can only hope that I have preserved the essence of the arguments and not unconsciously substituted my own views for the author's. After all, many of the important papers are readily accessible, and it will be easy for readers to compare my rendering with the original." - Author's Introduction.

Reclamation

U. S. Dept. of the interior. Columbia basin project, soil and economic conditions. Report by B. E. Hayden. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1928. 106p. 156.85 C72

"The Columbia Basin project comprises a triangularly shaped tract of land in the southeastern part of the State of Washington lying between the Snake and the Columbia Rivers, with its most southerly point at Pasco, Wash., where the two rivers meet. The estimates of its irrigable area vary from 1,086,819 to 1,883,000 acres, located in three counties - Franklin, Grant, and Adams...

"The State of Washington and the Federal Government have made a number of investigations of the proposed Columbia Basin irrigation project. In February, 1923, Congress appropriated \$100,000 for an investigation of its engineering feasibility and the cost of constructing irrigation works. Prior to this time the State of Washington had spent \$150,000 in engineering investigations and in a study of water supply. Very little attention, however, has been given to the value of water for irrigation for this area and the study of plans that will have to be put into effect to secure irrigation farmers and to provide improvements on those farms to insure solvency of the enterprise. An appropriation of \$25,000 was made by the act of July 3, 1926, for further investigations of this project. Of this, \$15,000 was allotted for economic investigations. This report gives information as a result of that investigation...

"It was realized that to make a careful study and classification of

the entire project would involve an expenditure of money far in excess of the funds available for such survey. Accordingly, six tracts were selected by a committee composed of Mr. G. C. Kreutzer, Mr. R. K. Tiffany, Prof. O. L. Waller, Prof. George Severance, and A. T. Strahorn, for investigation, with the idea that the results obtained from these typical tracts might be applied with reasonable assurance to the project as a whole. This report includes the results of the studies made under that plan, supplemented by a study of available statistical data for similar projects and by personal observation."

Religion

Hutchinson, C. R. The religion of two hundred farmers of McHenry County, Illinois. (A Chicago theological seminary study) [Chicago] 1928. 10 p. Mimeographed.

The purpose of this study was "to discover relationship between the church and the farmers in the dairy district of the northwest of Chicago. An attempt was made to discover the relation between church membership and the membership in progressive farm organizations and in other ways to evaluate the place of religion in the farmer's life." The schedule used was filled out for 200 out of 210 farmers which represents about 10% of the dairy farmers in the area.

Roadside Marketing

Watts, G. S. Roadside marketing. New York, Orange Judd publishing company, inc. [etc., etc.] 1928. 126p. 280.3 W34

The author states in his introduction that there is widespread and increasing interest in roadside marketing among both producers and consumers.

"To the one, this relatively new mode of distribution offers the advantages of direct selling; to the other, it affords quality and freshness not always obtainable in the city markets, and quite often economies. Roadside marketing does not in any sense supplant other means of distribution. Nevertheless, there are enormous possibilities for usefulness in the field of roadside markets.

"Although the present development represents a large volume of business, impartial observers agree that relatively few of the roadside markets in existence today are measuring up to their possibilities. Unquestionably, a more general application of the recognized principles and practices of good merchandising will improve this situation and do much to bring the owners of roadside markets to a more complete realization of their opportunities.

"Throughout this volume the practical aspects of operating a roadside market have been given primary consideration. In addition an effort has been made to state, in terms of the roadside market, the proved principles and practices of successful marketing."

The author operates a roadside market himself and draws on his own experience freely. He has also visited roadside markets in a number of states and corresponded with the operators of others.

Rural Sociology

American sociological society. Papers and proceedings, 22d annual meeting... held at Washington, December 27-30, 1927... The relation of the individual to the group. Chicago [1928] 353p. (Its Publications, vol. XXII) 280.9 Am37

This volume of the Publications of the American Sociological Society is full of meat for the worker in rural sociology. Among much else of interest will be found the following:

Sanderson, Dwight. The relation of the farmer to rural and urban groups. p.100-110

"For the first time in history the farmer is coming into a position to challenge the domination of the city, which in the past has thrived by its exploitation of the countryside. The progress of rural civilization depends upon the extent to which its people obtain the advantages of urban associations and yet remain loyal to the fundamental values of farm life and to promoting the socialization of their local communities."

Gillette, John M. Changing relations between town and country. p.111-119

"The established order of the rural population has been rudely disturbed by a number of changes, some of long standing, others of recent appearance... An impending phenomenon dynamic with premonitory implications of a disorganizing character is the machine called 'the combine,' devoted to harvesting grain, which may be the entering wedge to establishing capitalistic farming of the factory type."

Chapin, F. Stuart. A cooperative study of the Northwestern Central region of the United States. p.202-204

"The present study takes for its unit of area a geographic region consisting of the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, with fringes of western Wisconsin, northern Iowa and Nebraska, and eastern Montana and Wyoming, as may be necessary... While agriculture is the principal industry, there is mining also, and some lumbering. The population, although predominantly rural contains also a large village and 'Main Street' element, and one distinctly metropolitan center... This Northwest region is in an important stage of transition in which wise planning is essential to its welfare and prosperity... The Northwest is one region geographically, economically, socially, and politically. Its problems need to be studied as a unit or a group without too strict reference to state lines.

"This seems like a large order in social surveys. We believe it will be practicable, however, for the three following reasons: (1) It is a co-operative study under the guidance of a committee representing all the social science departments of the University of Minnesota. (2) It is hoped to secure co-operation from the social science departments of other universities of the region. (3) It is expected that the study will extend over two decades."

Dickey, J. A. The application of the statistical method to the study of the wealth and welfare of farm families. p.207-210

"The data used resulted from a study of 1,030 farm families for a period of three years in a county in Arkansas where farms averaged about 100 acres per farm family, with cotton as the chief source of income...

"The purpose of the study was to identify the farm family and its plane or level of living relative to that of the group, to understand the farm family, the differences that exist between families, and to detect changes and their causes. It was also intended, if possible, to develop a method for measuring the plane or level of living that might prove adequate for measuring the plane or level of living of the farm family under any condition; in other words, to determine how the problem may be studied."

Kolb, J. H. Special-interest groups in rural society. p.211-213.

"The transition from locality to interest group arrangements on the part of country people is one of the keys to an understanding of organization movements in rural society at the present time. Fundamental changes are taking place in rural group relationships. Locality no longer holds the farmer and his family to such restricted social or business contacts as formerly. They are more free to make associations on the basis of special interests and particular desires...

"The special interests about which such rural groups form, as shown by a case study of 351 local organizations in five Wisconsin counties, are many and varied. Twelve were isolated and seven were fully analyzed.

"Finally, but three of the more interesting and important findings can be suggested here. Probably the most interesting discovery was the cycles in the natural history of such groups. These cycles may be designated as periods of stimulation, rise, carrying-on, and decline... Secondly, interesting correlations were found between the more important variable factors. For example, between length of life and activities and between participation and adaptability... Thirdly, these interest groups do not exist for long by themselves; they are dependent upon other sources for stimulation and motivation."

Tungeln, George H. von. Application of the case method to the study of the wealth and welfare of farm families. p. 214-218.

"It will be the purpose in this short paper to set forth briefly what the writer considers as (1) the basic modifications necessary to adapt the case method to a study of farm wealth and welfare, and (2) to cite a number of cases where the case method, with modifications, has been used, or is now being used, together with certain results obtained thereby...

"A few findings of ... a detailed community survey will show how such a study becomes a chain case method, how the cases are linked in such a chain, and how the individual links relate themselves to the chain as a whole, or to a number of chains within the same community. To illustrate: In the two rural communities already referred to these im-

portant facts, among many others, were discovered: (1) that in from 30-40 per cent of the farm tenant and hired-men families all children are under 5 years of age, while the same is true of less than 10 per cent of the farm-owner-operator families. At the other end, while one-third of all owner-operator families have all children under 15 years of age, from 60 to 70 per cent of tenant and hired-men families fall in this class. This means (a) that a rural child welfare program will deal primarily with tenant and hired-men families, and (b) while the tenant and hired-men families provide most of the school children, the owner operators and the owners of tenant farms provide the schools, since they are the chief taxpayers. (2) The hired-men families are approximately one-half as old as the owner-operator families, yet the average number of children born in the two sets of families is approximately the same, and already the average number of deaths in the hired-man families exceeds that in the owner-operator families. Here is a health and child welfare problem that has real proportions. (3) In one of the areas, 11 per cent of the owner operators have no near adult relatives, that is, father, mother, brother, sister, son, or daughter living in the community. The corresponding percentages for tenants and hired men are 33 and 82, respectively. This means that those who are perhaps most likely to need help and encouragement are the ones who do not have relatives living nearby.

"Such facts would not be discovered if only one of these groups or tenure classes were studied, yet the writer believes that facts like these are of very great importance. The case method adapted to a chain method of approach and procedure will ascertain just such facts in addition to most or all of the facts that a non-chain case method will ascertain."

Zimmerman, Carle C. Principles of expenditure of farm incomes. p.219-221

"The following data have been gathered so far. (1) 357 interviews with farm families in seven communities during 1925. Of these, 200 are of little value because incomes and expenditures for the farms were omitted. These data are necessary to 'complete the picture.' The reason for omitting this information was to enable the securing of records from the housewife when the operator was absent. We were experimenting then. (2) 337 interviews with farm families of six communities during 1926. Complete income and expenditure data were gathered. The last 100 were asked for data on net wealth or capital accumulations (3) 397 interviews with village and town families during 1927. These 397 reported incomes, expenses, capital accumulations, and all other pertinent data. They were located in eleven villages and towns ranging from 700 to 7,500 population and are the places around which the farmers previously studied reside. In addition a great deal of data concerning social status of the family and factors affecting 'living' was secured. We believe that a real explanation of budgetary behavior would eventually lead us out of economics into sociology...

"We have sought to analyze the sizes of these incomes and expenditures, the types of distribution, and the factors affecting the sizes and the types of distribution. In addition we tried to establish correlations between such facts as migrations to cities, success as farmers,

or general living conditions and the sizes, types, and changes in distribution of incomes...

"The most important conclusions.- (1) The most fruitful system of analysis of farm incomes and expenditures or living conditions is through this approach to the whole budget as an entity. Other systems must necessarily attempt an interpretation with half or more of the picture lost. (2) The system of sorting on one variable and cross-tabulation should be carried to great extremes before the more complicated and expensive system of multiple and partial correlation is taken up. (3) The general or first statement of Engel's law is the most important for sociology. This is, that an increase of income among wage-earners (and salary earners) is accompanied by a diminishing perspective of physiological needs and an increasing perspective of non-physiological needs...(4) The chief sociological characteristic of the type of budgetary behavior described by Engel is that an increase of income is associated with the passing from a type of behavior which is stable and more readily 'determined' to a type of behavior which is unstable, subject to individual caprice, and much less readily determined... (5) A complete analysis of the farmer's budget shows that the primary competition with increase of net spendable income is between land (or investment) and all living expenditures. This reinforces the old theory that land hunger is a primary factor in the life of any agricultural group existing with the institution of private property in land. It is a further explanation of the theories of some of the economists as to the relation between land values and living conditions or expenditures. (6) The principle of Engel's law, no matter whether we view it as a relation between physiological and non-physiological expense or changes in the demand curves for certain types of goods, is not as important for the interpretation of rural life as for urban life because of the foregoing principle stated in (5). The competition between physiological and non-physiological expense is a secondary type in the farm budget. The land versus living competition is primary. This suggests that complete studies of the upper and capitalist groups in urban life may lead to entirely new laws of expenditure. There are numerous other valuable correlations, but these are the most important."

Galpin, C. J. A new force in research. p.230-231.

Statement of the scope, purpose and personnel of the Social Science Research Council.

Kolb, J. H. Scope, methodology, and personnel in rural social research. p.232-235

Summary of the survey of rural sociological studies in progress in the United States July 1, 1926-June 30, 1927, done under the direction of the Advisory Committee on Social and Economic Research in Agriculture for the Social Science Research Council.

Mumford, Eben. The next steps in rural sociological research. p.236-240.

"The next step in rural sociological research should be to make it consciously and predominantly sociological, for rural sociology is but

a branch of general sociology. Rural sociology has a distinctive field and a unique contribution to make to the science of sociology and to the understanding and improvement of rural life, but this contribution cannot be made as long as research problems are selected largely without reference to their sociological bearing or character and the work remains incomplete and unco-ordinated...

"The leaders in both agricultural economics and rural sociology have agreed that the most important practical step toward improvement of agriculture and rural life is the raising of the standard of living, that it would do more to solve the economic and legislative problems of agriculture than any other procedure; but more than this, it would give to rural life an attractiveness and effectiveness comparable to that of urban life. More important still than this conclusion of our leaders is the question of how this higher standard of life is to be attained. Standards are developed and enforced by group life and the resulting growth of personality. This leads us to the next step in research with reference to the standard of living, and that is, What are the factors in group life and in the interrelationships of groups in community life that are most effective in producing high standards, and what are the steps in the socialization of the individual which give the higher desires and the more effective skills upon which a personality embodying high standards depends? This calls for a series of studies both of personality and group development, and particularly for genetic studies of socialization in order that we may find the technique of the development of a personality with high standards and of the more vital types of rural groups...

"There is no more glaring weakness in all the efforts to construct a science of sociology than the fact that up to this time the center of attention has been upon adults and their group life, or that which is controlled by them. In this respect sociology is in a stage of development corresponding to that of psychology and education before the advent of animal psychology and child study. Only recently have studies of socialization from the genetic point of view been undertaken; yet without such studies there can be no scientific description or interpretation of any of the steps in the process of socialization... Of all the research work in rural sociology, however, [as listed in the report] only six studies relate primarily to the organizations of youth, and these do not include the earlier and more formative years. From this it would seem that clearly one of the next steps in rural sociological research should be the formulation of a plan whereby all the stages of rural socialization would be carefully studied, beginning with the earliest group experiences of the child and including the preschool, early school, gang, adolescent, and occupational periods. Approaching the study of socialization from the genetic point of view reveals the dominant rôle played by the primary groups. In childhood, the most significant and rapidly developing period of socialization, the primary contacts are practically the only ones. The pioneer work of Cooley in the study of primary groups has been the chief influence in some of the best rural sociological research, but up to this time little use has been made of this category in a study of the evolution of rural socialization. Herein, therefore, may be found the clue to one of the next steps in research. Moreover, we have now ar-

rived at a point where it is necessary to push the analysis of primary group life still further. A few rural studies have now advanced far enough to give us a glimpse of the great possibilities in this new field.

"This further analysis of primary group life has its foundation in the interrelation of stimulus and response. The greater effectiveness of primary groups is due to the fact that they not only provide more stimuli for the average person throughout life and for all individuals in early life than the secondary groups, but they also provide more effective stimuli...

"Another step in research much needed at this time is the closer correlation of the investigations in rural sociology with those of agricultural economics. Some studies of this kind are in progress. Our studies in Michigan show that farmers with a low degree of socialization rarely join economic organizations such as the farm bureau or co-operative association. If these results are corroborated by more extensive investigation they will be of vast importance in convincing farmers, legislators, administrators of Purnell funds, and even other social scientists of the fundamental validity of the process of socialization and of the absolute need of a science such as rural sociology."

Gee, Wilson. The next steps in research. p.241-243.

"1. Our ideas of the comparative contributions of the rural and urban elements in our natural [national?] life should be subjected to scientific investigation...

"2. Closely allied with such a set of problems in the bearing upon our national philosophy is the historical point of approach to rural problems. So far as I know the history of rural social thought is widely scattered and to be gleaned in nuggets after much painstaking search. The science of rural sociology needs someone to perform the valuable service of searching out and compiling historical facts.

"It would be valuable to know as clearly as possible the experience of the Greeks and Romans as to urbanization effects, and the influence of their national evaluations of rural life. Also, there is promise of great usefulness in such a critical appraisal of the more recent civilizations of Europe.

"In my opinion Europe holds many lessons of what our rural life is likely to become, part of which would benefit in application and a large part of which would not. The rural communities of Europe and the other older settlements than ours, as well as some of the younger ones like Australia and New Zealand, are almost as important to study as those of our own country in their bearing upon our rural problems.

"3. Finally, we need more social histories of rural life for the various states. Some of our commonwealths already boast of their agedness, and with them the complete picture of rural life is forever impossible, though much that is extremely worth while can be reconstructed. But in the newer states of the nation the task is by no means impossible and is certainly a most engaging one for the rural sociologist as well as for the economic historian, since the emphasis in the two approaches would be quite differently placed."

- Lindeman, E. C. The impact of urbanism on rural areas and the new rural community. p.288. Short abstract only.
- Landis, Benson Y. A case study in rural urban conflict. p.289. Short abstract only.
- Nason, W. C. The community aspects of rural libraries. p.294. Short abstract only.

Tobacco in Canada

Canada. Tobacco inquiry commission. Report of the Tobacco inquiry commission in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Ottawa, F. A. Acland, printer to the King's most excellent majesty, 1928. 49p. 69 C163

"The reasons for the necessity of appointing this commission were clearly stated by the Honourable Minister of Agriculture to the Committee of the Privy Council. There had been many representations to the Minister of Agriculture relative to unsold 1926 crop still in the warehouses in Liverpool and large quantities of the 1927 crop still in the hands of the growers for which remunerative prices did not seem available, and there had been many representations relative to unfair prices and practices which many growers considered a distinct injustice to them and to the industry. Since these representations were made largely by the growers, the commission immediately outlined an itinerary in the course of which the growers were given ample opportunity to state conditions as they existed...

"Public hearings for growers or others were held... Following these meetings the commission spent considerable time with each of the eight tobacco processing companies in southwestern Ontario...

"However, even processing companies are naturally not in a position to give final valuations on tobaccos in manufactory, hence the commission proceeded to visit a number of representative tobacco manufacturies in Ontario and Quebec, which were users of or interested in Canadian leaf tobacco...

"One thing which was outstanding in the investigations of this commission was the evidence of the supreme importance of building up a fair understanding, mutual confidence, and the most harmonious relationships between producers and manufacturers, this including the processing companies. The tobacco producing industry of Canada has now become an important and firmly established part of Canada's agriculture, hence if it is to continue on a profitable basis and with expansion along sound lines, a fuller appreciation on the part of all of every phase of the industry is most essential. Moreover, the average Canadian smoker, particularly in our towns and cities, little realizes that much of the Canadian grown leaf is really excellent tobacco, and if properly processed, aged and manufactured, is of very high quality for certain distinct purposes.

"It is then the hope of [the] commission that their findings as given in this report may have the effect of dispelling certain misunderstandings, correcting certain practices which are not beneficial toward the upbuilding of the industry, bring about a much better understanding between producers, processors and manufacturers, and also give to the general public a better understanding as to the importance of the industry and the excellent quality of tobacco which Canada can produce."

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Arizona

Clark, S. P. Absorption of moisture by stored grain in the arid southwest. (Ariz. Agr. Exp. Sta., Tucson. Timely hints for farmers, no. 159. 1928. 8 p.)

Arkansas

Gile, B.M., and Moore, A. N. Farm credit in a plantation and an upland cotton district in Arkansas. (Ark. Agr. Exp. Sta., Fayetteville, Bul. 228. 1928. 50 p.)

The plantation type is represented by the Altheimer district in Jefferson county and the upland by the Rison district in Cleveland county.

California

California. Dept. of agriculture, Sacramento. Monthly bulletin, v. 17, no. 8, Aug., 1928.

The marketing of California's carrot crop by H. W. Poulsen: p. 438-449.

Wellman, H. R., and Braun, E. W. Series on California crops and prices. Oranges. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta., Berkeley. Bul. 457. 1928. 58 p.)

Florida

Tisdale, W. B. Tobacco culture in Florida. (Fla. Agr. Exp. Sta., Gainesville. Bul. 198. 1928. p. 379-428.)

Cost of producing cigar wrapper tobacco: p. 410-412.

Idaho

Wells, C. F. Statistics on the prices and destinations of Idaho apples. The four crops, 1923-1926. (Idaho Agr. Exp. Sta., Moscow. Bul. 162. 1928. 15 p.)

Indiana

Baker, C. E. Air-cooled apple storages. (Ind. Agr. Exp. Sta., Lafayette. Circ. 154. 1928. 24 p.)

Includes costs and returns and an illustrated description of eight air-cooled storages of different types.

Iowa

Iowa. Dept. of agriculture, Des Moines. Twenty-eighth annual Iowa year book of agriculture. 1927. 616 p.

Partial contents: Beef steer shipments from Iowa, by L. M. Carl, p. 22-

31; Report of Dairy and Food Division, p. 47-104; Farm organizations in Iowa, p. 301-348; Farm statistics, p. 540-605.

Kentucky

Card, D. G. Marketing Kentucky eggs. (Ky. Agr. Exp. Sta., Lexington. Bul. 283. 1928. 42 p.)

P. 26-27 contains the text of the state egg candling law as revised in March, 1926.

Missouri

Kempster, H. L. The feed-purchasing power of a hen's egg production. (Mo. Agr. Exp. Sta., Columbia. Bul. 261. 14 p.)

Montana

Montana. College of agriculture and mechanic arts. Extension service, Bozeman. An agricultural program for the Flathead project. (Bul. 90. 1928. 38 p.)

The Flathead Irrigation Project is on the Flathead Indian Reservation and is administered by the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Nevada

Cline, L. E. Turkey production and marketing. (Nev. Univ. Col. of Agr. Ext. Div., Reno. Agr. Ext. State Service Bul. 61. 1928. p. 5-70)

New Jersey

Fenton, J. M. A statistical study of egg marketing. (N.J. Dept. of Agr., Trenton. Circ. 148. 1928. 55 p.)

"The object of this study is to analyze some of the quantitative factors which affect the price of New Jersey eggs on the New York market, to show the price margins between several different grades on that market, and to present tables wherewith the average poultryman can analyze market conditions."

New Jersey. Agricultural experiment station, New Brunswick. Approved and suggested practices in peach production and marketing for New Jersey. (Bul. 477. 1928. 16 p.)

Prepared by the New Jersey Station, the New Jersey Extension Service, and the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture.

New York

Hendrick, M. S. The collection of general-property taxes on farm property in the United States, with emphasis on New York. (N. Y. Cornell, Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca. Bul. 469. 1928. 51 p.)

North Dakota

Willson, E. A. Social organizations and agencies in North Dakota. (N. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta., Fargo. Bul. 221. 1928. 79 p.)

Ohio

Moore, H. R., and Falconer, J. I. Public revenue in Ohio with especial reference to rural taxation. (Ohio. Agr. Exp. Sta., Wooster. Bul. 425. 1928. 41 p.)

Morison, F. L. Dairy and other livestock production costs in Medina, Ohio. (Ohio. Agr. Exp. Sta., Wooster. Bul. 424. 1928. 53 p.)

In cooperation with the Ohio State University and the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"The data were collected during the 5-year period ending December 31, 1924."

Oregon

Gatlin, G. O. Factors in the organization of cooperative associations. (Oreg. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., Corvallis. Ext. Bul. 406. 1928. 47 p.)

South Carolina

Jensen, W. C., and Russell, B. A. The business side of dairying. (S. C. Agr. Exp. Sta., Clemson College. Bul. 249. 1928. 72 p.)

Results of economic studies of dairying in different parts of the state.

South Dakota

Bonnen, C. A., and Rogers, R. H. Profitable farming systems for the intensive spring wheat area in South Dakota. (S. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta., Brookings. Bul. 235. 1928. 48 p.)

The second of a series of farm management studies in certain areas, of which Bulletin 226, on East Central South Dakota, was the first.

Grossen, E. P. Taxation and public finance in South Dakota. (S. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta., Brookings. Bul. 232. 1928. 76 p.)

Wertz, V. R. South Dakota potatoes: production, prices, destinations. (S. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta., Brookings. Bul. 234. 1928. 40 p.)

Texas

Crawford, G. L., and Gabbard, L. P. Relation of farm prices to quality of cotton. (Texas. Agr. Exp. Sta., College Station. Bul. 383. 1928. 29 p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS
Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Miscellaneous Publications*

28 - The livestock review for 1927, by H. M. Conway. Aug. 1928. 44 p.

Service and Regulatory Announcements (Agricultural Economics)**

Amendment no.1 to Service and regulatory announcement no. 96 revised. [Rules and regulations governing the inspection and certification of butter, cheese, and eggs ... approved February 10, 1925] Sept. 1928. 1 p.

113 - Official United States standards for grades of vealers and slaughter calves, effective July 16, 1928. Sept. 1928. 7 p.

114 - Official United States standards for grades of veal and calf carcasses, effective July 16, 1928. Sept. 1928. 7 p.

Statistical bulletins*

23 - Car-lot shipments and unloads of important fruits and vegetables for the calendar years 1924-1926. August, 1928. 146 p.

Prepared by the Division of fruits and vegetables, Bureau of agricultural economics.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics**

Annual family living in selected farm homes of North Dakota. A preliminary report, by E.L. Kirkpatrick. August, 1928. 17 p. (Issued by Division of farm population and rural life in cooperation with North Dakota Agricultural college)

Grapes in 1928. A report on crop and market prospects for the 1928 grape season, with statistical tables. Sept. 5, 1928. 11 p. (Issued by Market news service)

Marketing western New York cabbage, season 1927-28, by H.F. Willson and A.L. Thomas. Sept. 1928. 32 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables and New York State department of agriculture and markets cooperating.)

Marketing western New York carrots, summary of 1927-28 season, by H.F. Willson and A.L. Thomas. Sept. 1928. 13 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables and New York State department of agriculture and markets cooperating)

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to Office of Information, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- Marketing western New York celery, season 1927-28, by H.F. Willson and A.L. Thomas. Sept. 1928. 20 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables and New York State Department of agriculture and markets cooperating)
- Marketing western New York onions, summary of 1927-28 season, by H. F. Willson and A.L. Thomas. Sept. 1928. 26 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables and New York State Department of agriculture and markets cooperating)
- Marketing western New York peaches, season 1927, by H. F. Willson and A.L. Thomas. Sept. 1928. 20 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables and New York State Department of agriculture and markets cooperating)
- Marketing western New York pears, season 1927, by H.F. Willson and A.L. Thomas. Sept. 1928. 17 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables and New York State Department of agriculture and markets cooperating)
- Marketing (western slope) Colorado apples, summary of 1927 - 1928 season, by H.E. Rutland. Sept. 1928. 15 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables and the Extension service, Colorado agricultural college, cooperating)
- Marketing western slope Colorado onions, summary of 1927-1928 season, by H.E. Rutland. Sept. 1927 [i.e.1928] 13 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables and the Colorado State agricultural college, Extension service cooperating)
- Opinions and letters of general interest to the cotton industry. [1928] 16 p. (Issued by Division of cotton marketing)
- The policy of the government toward agricultural cooperation [by] Chris L. Christensen ... Address before the Institute of politics, Williamsburg, Mass., August 15, 1928. 8 p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)
- A program of economic research for the dairy industry, by F. A. Buechel ... Presented at the Summer session meeting and Annual conference of the American dairy science association, Madison, Wisconsin, June 26-28, 1928. 10 p. (Issued by Division of dairy and poultry products)
- Relation of U.S. grades to feed value of prairie and other grass hays. [1928] 2 p. (Issued by Hay, feed and seed division)
- United States grain exports through Canadian ports and Canadian exports through United States ports [by] C. L. Luedtke ... May 1, 1928. 8 p. (Issued by Division of statistical and historical research)
- U. S. production of alfalfa meal. Sept. 21, 1928. 1 p. (Issued by Hay, feed and seed division)
- U. S. standards for mushrooms (1928) [Oct. 1, 1928] 2 p.

Miscellaneous*

- Handbook of United States standards for soybeans, effective September 1, 1926. Sept. 1928. 20 p. (Form HFS - 899) (Issued by Division of hay, feed and seed.)

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the office issuing them.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agricultural History

Burnett, Edmund C. The Continental Congress and agricultural supplies. (In Agricultural History, v.2, no.3, July, 1928, p.111-128. May be obtained from O. C. Stine (Secretary-Treasurer, Agricultural History Society) Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Semple, Ellen Churchill. Ancient Mediterranean agriculture. Part II. Manuring and seed selection. (In Agricultural History, v.2, no.3, July, 1928, p.129-156. May be obtained from O. C. Stine, (Secretary-Treasurer, Agricultural History Society) Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Part I of this article appeared in the April number of Agricultural History.

Agriculture - Algeria

Pichot, Olivier. La production agricole et industrielle de l'Algérie. (In L'Économiste Français, 56. année, no. 30-36, July 28, Aug. 4-25, Sept. 1, 1928, p.106, 138-139, 170-171, 203-204, 233, 267-268, 299. Published at Rue Bleue, 9, Paris (9.), France)

This review of agricultural conditions in Algeria, with statistics of area and production, shows a general depreciation in 1927 with a correspondingly depressing effect on economic conditions in general.

Agriculture - China

Swen, W. Y. Types of farming, costs of production, and annual labor distribution in Weihsien County, Shantung, China. (In Chinese Economic Journal, v.3, no.2, Aug. 1928, p.642-680. Published by Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information, Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, Peking, China)

The author gives the results of a study of agricultural conditions in a restricted area in China. The various kinds of farm enterprises are described, together with the factors affecting them. Tables are given showing area, production, yield, costs and receipts of crops.

Agriculture - India

O'Brien, Aubrey. The welfare of the Indian agriculturist. (In The Nineteenth Century, v.104, no. 619, Sept. 1928, p.322-331. May be obtained from Leonard Scott Publication Company, 249 West 13th Street, New York City)

This article is based on the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, a review of which appeared in the September, 1928, issue of Agricultural Economics Literature.

Agriculture - Russia

Russia to-day - V. The peasant question. (In Statist, v.112, no.2637, Sept. 8, 1928, p.357-358. Published at 51 Cannon Street, London, E. C.4)

"It would be wrong to assume that there is widespread and serious opposition among the peasants towards the Soviet authorities. What looks like passive resistance is not the effect of abhorrence of the political principles of the Government, but is due to the peasant's lack of interest in an increase of production and to a sense of fatalism, to which he is peculiarly prone. Nevertheless, this mental attitude, be it called resignation or passive resistance, is a serious danger to the grain campaign of the Government. It has already had the effect of compelling the Government to strike out grain exports from its economic plan for next year. The abandonment of the conventional price and of the compulsory grain sales would, of course, change the situation. If any experience were needed to demonstrate this truth, the economic post-war history of Central Europe would provide it. It is unlikely that the Soviet Government will decide on so far-reaching a change of policy, but even if it did, there would still remain a peasant problem: 20 to 22 million peasant holdings with about 120 million people living on the land exist in Russia, the overwhelming majority of which is out of touch with Soviet ideas and has not even the faintest grasp of what the Soviet system really stands for. It is this colossal mass which, by the sheer force of fatalistic inertia, has compelled the Government to depart so much from its original principles."

Agriculture - United States

Campbell, Macy. Peasantry or power? (In Utah Farmer, v.24, no.6, Sept. 25, 1928, p.8, 11. Published at Salt Lake City, Utah)

This address was delivered at a meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation. In it the author discusses the question, "In which direction does the change going on so rapidly now in rural life lead? Is it a change toward peasantry? Or a change toward power?"

Garrett, Garet. The revolution in agriculture. (In Saturday Evening Post, v.201, no.13, Sept. 29, 1928, p.3-5, 56, 58, 60. Published by the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.)

This is the first of three articles by Mr. Garrett.

"Into a sprawling, inefficient, overacred, horse-powered agriculture introduce suddenly machine power, the necessity to apply technical knowledge and the principle of scientific management, and what is bound to happen?

"It is a new age - a revolution. Change is a condition and makes the problem. Almost anywhere you may see the two ages in contrast, side by side, one going and one coming, with only a fence between. You may see those of the passing age leaning on the fence; you may hear them saying at what they see on the other side of it, 'It may be so.'

"What will become of the may-be-so farmer is foretold. He will not survive. But he can hold on for a long time, sustained in his mind by hope of another rise in land or relief from the Government, all the while losing his capital. So long as he survives he will be a liability to the

new agriculture, for in the true economic sense his production is the surplus."

Mead, Edward S., and Ostrolenk, Bernhard. The futility of farm relief: it is economically impossible, undesirable. (In Annalist, v.32, no.820, Oct. 5, 1928, p.508-509. Published by the New York Times Company, New York City)

This is the last of a series of six articles based on the authors' book "Harvey Baum, A Study of the Agricultural Revolution."

Others in the series are: The revolution in agriculture and how it will settle the farm problem (Aug. 24, 1928; noted in Agricultural Economics Literature, Oct. 1928); No present farm problem for competent farmers - proved bases of success (Sept. 7, 1928); The farm problem: mass production threatening efficient small farmers (Sept. 14, 1928); Farm relief would raise cost of living for the country by \$50 per capita (Sept. 21, 1928); Nothing in the food situation to endanger the food supply of the cities (Sept. 28, 1928).

Business

Johnson, Emory R. Can business be made a science? (In American philosophical society. Proceedings, v.67, no.1, 1928, p.95-103. Published at 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The author makes "a partial answer, not to the question what is business, but to the query, can business be made a science?

"Possibly I should have been content with asking whether economics, which is generally conceded to be one of the social sciences, and which is often defined as the science of business, is in fact a science, or, if not, whether it is capable of being treated as a science. Much might be said as to the scope and limitations of the application of the methods of the physical sciences to the data of economic affairs; but, while admitting that much economic writing is not scientific, I am going to assume that economics in the hands of men of scientific spirit is like history capable of being treated as a science. The principles of inductive and deductive reasoning are applicable to economic data. The marshalling of the facts of economic affairs and their accurate interpretation require all the scientific objectivity that is demanded of the successful historian. The scientific spirit must, first of all, control in the gathering and statement of facts... In the second place the data having been obtained and their scope and limitations having been determined, conclusions or principles should be derived from them by methods that are scientific in spirit and are applicable to the doings of men individually and as members of society...

"It is obvious that if business is to become a science or to the extent that it becomes scientific, it must be carried on by the application of principles to problems. There must be laws by which the business man may determine his course of action. The process of conducting business scientifically would, like other scientific procedure, start with the ascertainment of the obtainable facts, and their appropriate appraisal."

In conclusion the author writes in part: "The conclusion to which this brief analysis leads is not that business generally now is, or is

soon to become, a science; but that forces are operating that are developing in business - i.e., in men of affairs - a greater degree of idealism and a more definite professional spirit. Moreover, there is a growing tendency to think and act in all matters more in accordance with the methods of science. This is especially observable in large business enterprises many of which are now controlled by leaders who manage their affairs in the spirit and by the methods that control in science."

Cooperative Credit - Burma

Rau, B. Ramachandra. Burma national cooperative mortgage bill. (In Mysore Economic Journal, v.14, no.7, July, 1928, p.345-346. Published at 19, Siddicutta, Bangalore City P. O., Mysore, India)

A brief discussion of a bill passed by the Province of Burma to "encourage peasant proprietorship," to provide "cheap and safe long-term credit for bona-fide agricultural purposes," and to "educate the people in banking and investment through the issue of government guaranteed bonds."

Corporation Farming

Brookings, Robert S. Farm corporations with methods of industry urged by economist. Business basis held chief need of agriculture. (In Co-operative Manager and Farmer, v.18, no.2, Oct. 1928, p.34, 35,36. Published at Corn Exchange Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.)

"It is universally conceded that a large proportion of our farmers (especially those cultivating the average acreage) have not in recent years shared in the general prosperity of the country; and the agricultural problem has, in consequence, become our foremost political issue. Various legislative remedies have been proposed, most of which are probably unconstitutional, or are at least contrary to the spirit of our government. The purpose of this article is to suggest some sound, practical, businesslike method of placing agriculture on the same basis of efficiency and prosperity as our manufacturing industries... My own opinion is that the best means of hastening the present slow progress of agricultural regeneration is by the formation of agricultural corporations which will accomplish in organization and management what big business has accomplished for industry."

Slosson, Edwin E. The farm of tomorrow. (In Nation's Business, v.16, no.11, Oct. 1928, p.23-24, 146, 147, 148. Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

"The transformation of farming under scientific management is likely to be far more radical in the coming century than the difference made in any industry during the past century."

Van Schoik, A. B. Will future farming be done by corporations? (In Michigan Farmer, v.171, no.12, Sept. 22, 1928, p.271, 279. Published by Capper-Harman-Slocum, Inc., 1632 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.)

"We can expect that within the next five years there will be a rapid increase of farm corporations and when they come we will not fear them any more than we now fear large industrial corporations where the stock is owned by the public."

Cotton

Annual cotton crop number. (Commerce and Finance, v.17, no.37, Sept. 12, 1928, p.1914-2015. Published by Theodore H. Price Publishing Corporation, 16 Exchange Place, New York City)

Among the articles in this number are: A Composite estimate of the 1928-29 cotton crop, by Theo. H. Price; The Prospective supply and demand, by Alston H. Garside; 1928 cotton crop estimate - 14,152,000 bales; The Cotton outlook, by I. V. Shannon; Recent changes in cotton "co-op" practices, by C. O. Moser.

Dietrich, Ethel Barbara. The plight of the Lancashire cotton industry. (In American Economic Review, v.18, no.3, Sept. 1928, p.468-476. Published by the American Economic Association, 450 Ahnaip Street, Menasha, Wisconsin)

"Thus it can be seen that the cotton textile industry of England is facing serious problems. On the one hand, is the pressing situation in the American section which must be met immediately by some such plan as the proposed Lancashire Textile Corporation if financial disaster is to be averted. On the other hand, there is the far bigger problem of Great Britain's future place in the world export market, which she has considered as her birthright. A study of her advantages shows them due primarily to an early start and reveals the fact that as industrialization creeps around the world, other countries with natural advantages, large demands for cotton goods and a desire for industrial development are bound to challenge her position of dominance, almost monopoly. Schemes such as the early ones for price increases and restricted output will be futile with foreign competitors waiting eagerly on the boundary lines. The industrialists can, however, do much to help themselves by a careful reorganization from top to bottom. Competition will be keener, export markets will be smaller as home production grows in foreign lands; but Lancashire men, once aroused, should be able to retain a generous share of the world trade in cotton textiles."

Raw cotton trade in Shanghai. (In Chinese Economic Journal, v.3, no.2, Aug. 1928, p.681-692. Published by Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information, Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, Peking, China)

A description of the producing area and commercial classification of raw cotton in China, the customs and practices of cotton dealers, cotton testing, the quality and commercial value of cotton.

Todd, John A. America's domination of the world's cotton supplies. (In Economic Review, v.8, no.5, (new series, v.16, no.6) Aug. 24, 1928, p. 39-40. Supplement to European Finance. Published at 68, Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4)

The writer discusses these questions: "(1) Can the world afford to remain much longer under America's dominance of the cotton supply?

- (2) Can America go on producing a crop sufficiently large to maintain her former proportion of about 60 per cent of the world's supplies? and
(3) Can the rest of the world, and especially the British Empire, so increase their supplies of cotton as to outweigh the American crop?"

Economic Conditions - Algeria

Bousquet, G. H. La structure économique de l'Algérie. (In Revue Économique Internationale, 20. année, v.3, no.2, Aug. 1928, p.277-301. May be obtained from Agence de librairie, 221 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

The author discusses political, administrative, agricultural and commercial conditions in Algeria in order to point out the advantages that have accrued to a backward country from its annexation by a country with a capitalist régime.

Economic Conditions - China

Pierre, R. J. La Chine économique. (In Journal des Économistes, 87. année, 15 June, 1928, p.147-162. Librairie, Félix Alcan, 108 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, France)

A brief account of natural resources, transportation and foreign commerce of China.

Farm By-Products - Utilization

Sherman, C. B. Utilization of farm by-products. (In American bankers association. Journal, v.21, no.3, Sept. 1928, p.212, 271. Published at 110 East 42d St., New York City)

"Some practical methods for reducing agricultural expenses. Commercial usage of corncobs, grain straw or peanut hulls in quantity seen as still far away. But use of home raised products will increase income by lessening expense burden."

Farm Loan Bonds

Laird, A. M. The status of farm loan bonds. (In Magazine of Wall Street, v.42, no.12, Oct. 6, 1928, p.1000-1001, 1050, 1051. Published at 42 Broadway, New York City)

"When the Federal Farm Loan system was put through a reorganization last year, considerable apprehension existed as to the future of over two billion dollars' worth of securities issued by the land banks over a ten-year period. The corrective measures enforced by the Government proved to be a painful process in some instances, but strengthened the position of the better issues in this field. The story is told in detail on these pages."

Grain - Russia

Organization of grain supply for 1928-1929. (In Soviet Union Review, v.6, no.9, Sept. 1928, p.131-132. Published by the Soviet Union Information Bureau, 2819 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.)

An outline is given of the reorganization of the present system of

grain collection and of grain supply in the Soviet Union, and of the proposed organization of new Soviet farms on untilled land.

Grain Prices - Russia

Decree regarding grain situation. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.3, no.16-17, Sept. 1, 1928, p.289. Published by The Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

A decree of July 19, issued by the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R., instructs the Commissariat for Trade to increase prices on grain procured from peasants by state and cooperative purchasing agencies.

Grain Standardization - Rumania

Law for the standardization of cereals. (In Correspondance Économique Roumaine, 10. année, no.3, May-June, 1928, p.39-50. Published by the Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, Service des Publications et des Informations Économiques, Bucarest, Rumania)

An English translation of the law for the standardization of cereals, no. 1309, of May 8, 1928.

Grapes - Florida

McBride, J. N. The Florida grape industry; its present development and prospects for the future - how co-operative marketing helps. (In Manufacturers' Record, v.114, no.8, Aug. 23, 1928, p.56-58. Published at Commerce and Water Sts., Baltimore, Md.)

The author quotes in part from E. E. Truskett's paper "Co-operative Handling of Grapes" which was read at the annual meeting of the Florida Grape Growers' Association.

Land

Ely, Richard T. Land income. (In Political Science Quarterly, v.43, no.3, Sept. 1928, p.408-427. Published by Academy of Political Science, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York City)

The following is quoted from the last paragraph of the article: "When we compare land income with other kinds of income we are naturally confronted with the question whether luck and chance plays a larger rôle in the case of land income than in the case of other kinds of income. It may be difficult for any human being to answer this question adequately.

During the World War it was not the land owners but others who reaped the vast fortunes, especially manufacturers of munitions and war supplies generally. Some had tremendous fortunes due to luck and chance, because they were in a position at once to take advantage of the enormous demand for supplies of this sort. Vast fortunes are being very generally made as a result of investments other than those in land. All that we can say is that it is not obvious that land is at the present time especially favored with returns coming from luck and chance. On the other hand, those gains when reflected in land values contribute a share in income regularly to the public treasury through our system of taxing land upon its selling value."

Shaw, William B. "Under all, the land." A new agency for research. (In American Review of Reviews, v.78, no.3, Sept. 1928, p.302-306. Published by the Review of Reviews Corporation, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City)
This is a detailed description of the work and aims of Dr. Ely and the Institute for Research in Land & Public Utility Economics.

McNary-Haugen Movement

Black, John D. The McNary-Haugen movement. (In American Economic Review, v.18, no.3, Sept. 1928, p.405-427. Published by American Economic Association, 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wisconsin)

In this article, which is in a sense a continuation of the author's "The Progress of Farm Relief" (American Economic Review, June, 1928), Dr. Black gives a history and an analysis of the McNary-Haugen proposals for farm relief. He does not find it possible to analyze all the features of the proposals but singles "out the aspects that have figured most largely in the first veto message, the analysis of this message by the 'Committee of 22,' the 1928 revision of the bill, the second veto message, and the debates and discussion that have accompanied these."

Nitrate Bonus - Chile

Chilean nitrate is made safe. (In Chile, v.5, no.29, [p.297] Published by The Chile Publishing Company, 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y.)

In order to safeguard the position of Chilean nitrate in case of a reduction in the price of chemical fertilizers produced in Germany, "the Chilean Government has come to the conclusion that the most effective way of helping the industry is not by a reduction in the export tax, but through a flexible guaranty of a bonus meeting the reduction that might be effected in the German products... The bonus will be discontinued after April 30th, 1929."

Oranges - Palestine

Viteles, Harry. Expansion of the orange industry in Palestine. (In Palestine and Near East Economic Magazine, v.3, no.15-16, Aug. 15, 1928, special number. Published by "Mischar w'Taasia" ("Trade and Industry") Publishing and Exhibition Co., Ltd., 13 Ahad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv, Palestine)

The author outlines the situation of the orange industry in Palestine with special regards to area, production, cost of production, profitability, markets and marketing. He urges organized action to develop new markets.

Peasant Farms - Japan

Kawada, Shiro. The establishment and maintenance of peasant farms. (In Kyoto University Economic Review, v.3, no.1, July, 1928, p.75-99. Published by the University. Sold by the Maruzen Co., Ltd., Tokyo)

The author discusses peasant farms as they are planned in Japan "with reference to the practices of other nations which have already established them." Among the phases of the subject treated are the history of the

enterprises, the revision of Japan's new plan, the agricultural land cash office, limitations placed on rights of peasant farms, and land value and compulsory payment.

Population - United States

Whelpton, P. K. Population of the United States, 1925 to 1975. (In American Journal of Sociology, v.34, no.2, Sept. 1928, p. 253-270. Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois)

"In view of the interest in population growth in the United States and the practical value that accurate estimates of future growth would have, there is here presented an estimate of the population of the United States by ten-year periods up to 1975, the data being given separately for urban and rural populations and also by nativity groups."

Prices - Forecasting

Gusler, Gilbert. Forecasting wheat prices. How the controlling factors are determined. (In The Farmer, v.46, no.36, Sept. 8, 1928, p. 1292, 1293, 1303. Published by the Webb Publishing Company, 55-79 East Tenth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota)

"This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Gusler concerning the work the United States Department of Agriculture is doing in farm price forecasting. His purpose is to draw the attention of our readers to the value of the Department's analyses in planning their production and marketing operations, and the Department's conclusions will be supplemented by his own." - The Editors.

Prices - Stabilization

Stabilization of commodity prices; a survey of business practices, particularly co-operative activities, which tend to stabilize commodity prices. (American academy of political and social science. Annals, v.139, no. 228, Sept. 1928. Editorial office, 3622-24 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

This volume is in five parts: Part I, Introduction; part II, Stabilization by cooperative action; part III, The individual firm and stabilization; part IV, General factors affecting stabilization; part V, Supplement.

Titles of some of the articles are: The causes and extent of price fluctuations, by Charles P. White. - The statistical work of the Federal government in relation to price stabilization, by Mortimer B. Lane. - Relation of commodity prices to price level, by Amos E. Taylor.

Prices and the Tariff

Boyle, James E. Do tariffs raise prices? (In Farm Journal, v.52, no. 10, Oct. 1928, p.12-13. Published by Wilmer Atkinson Company, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

"A protective tariff has two effects - immediate and permanent.

The immediate effect, like the British rubber control, is to raise prices; to increase production; to decrease consumption. The permanent effect is to overstimulate production, to bring lower prices, and to hurt the industry it was supposed to help. Unless a trust is formed big enough and powerful enough to control production, this must be the case."

Reclamation

Dana, Marshall N. Can we afford not to reclaim? The other side of the irrigation question. (In Nation's Business, v.16, no.11, Oct. 1928, p.39-40, 124, 126. Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

The author is associate editor of the Oregon Daily Journal, Portland, Oregon.

The argument against reclamation appeared in the September, 1928, number of Nation's Business and was noted in Agricultural Economics Literature for October, 1928. The title of the article is Reclamation In Dollars and Sense, by Louis J. Taber.

Social Organizations - North Dakota

Willson, E. A. North Dakota's farm social organizations. (In Dakota Farmer, v.48, no.18, Sept. 15, 1928, p.860, 876, 877, 878. Published at Aberdeen, South Dakota)

"The objective of all human endeavor is, in the final analysis, a satisfying life. There are two groups of satisfaction - material things, such as food, clothing, and shelter, and cultural things, such as education, music and recreation. This article deals primarily with the organizations and agencies which provide the cultural satisfactions of life."

A fuller account of North Dakota's organizations and agencies has recently been published as North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 221 - Social Organizations and Agencies in North Dakota, by E. A. Willson.

Taxation and the Farmer

Englund, Eric. The farmer's mounting tax bill and some considerations looking to relief. (In Progressive Farmer (Georgia-Alabama ed.) v.43, no. 36, Sept. 8, 1928, p.917A. Published at 821-823 North 19th St., Birmingham, Ala.)

Waterways

Knappen, Theodore M. St. Lawrence waterway development of momentous consequence. (In Magazine of Wall Street, v.42, no.10, Sept. 8, 1928, p.820-822, 878, 879, 880. Published by the Ticker Publishing Co., 42 Broadway, New York City)

"The St. Lawrence waterway development is a matter of great public

interests. Opening the St. Lawrence from the ocean to the Great Lakes would have a profound effect upon agriculture, power development and business in general. In this article, the author ably discusses the two plans set forth in considerable detail." - Editorial note.

Weather and Climate

Ward, Robert DeC. A proposed guide-book to the world's weather and climates. (In American philosophical society. Proceedings, v.67, no.1, 1928, p.67-94. Published at 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The author presents "in as brief an outline as is consistent with a desire to make it useful, a portion of a proposed guide-book to the world's weather and climates... as a suggestion towards making travel more interesting and more instructive."

Wheat Pool - Canada

Fay, C. R. The Canadian wheat pool and the farmer. (In Nation & Athenaeum, v.43, no.24, Sept. 15, 1928, p.754-755. Published at 38, Great James Street, London, W. C. 1)

"The Pool, now five years old, has not defied the laws of supply and demand, nor has it brought millennium. Nevertheless, it is an epochal step towards the rationalization of Agriculture. While it gains nothing from the hyperbolae of suspicion or praise which it has received in some quarters, it rejoices to have riveted the attention of this continent by reason of its momentous effect on the morale of the Canadian West...

"Probably most of us have tried to imagine how we should greet the appearance of a new religion... quite properly the word can be applied to the atmosphere which is uniting the Canadian West to-day in its new co-operative endeavour. The movement has the faith, the drive, and let us freely grant, the verbal exaggerations of a vital religion."

NEW PERIODICALS

Banco de la nacion Argentina. Oficina de investigaciones economicas. Revista Economica, v.1, no.1, Aug. 1928.

A new periodical, compiled by the department of economic investigation of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina in Buenos Aires is designed to present to the public important data with regard to the economic life of the country. The first number contains for the most part financial and banking statistics. In addition, tables are given showing the quantity and value of agricultural exports during the first six months of 1927 and 1928, the number, weight and value of cattle purchased monthly from 1924 to 1928 by the frigorificos and the average prices paid per kilo, live weight. The average prices of chilled beef in Smithfield and Liniers are also given for the same period. The preface promises later information with regard to the general level of prices and the volume of sales in the main branches of commerce and industry.

NOTES

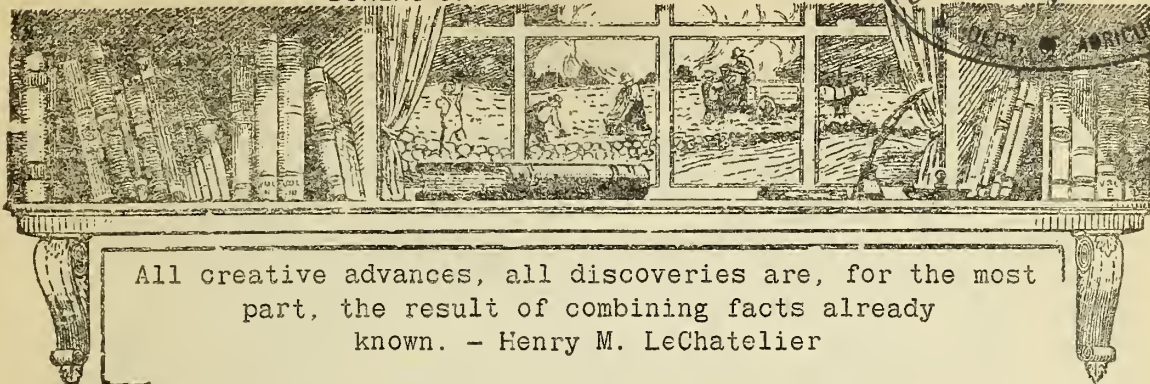
- Benham, F. C. The prosperity of Australia, an economic analysis. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1928. 276p. 280 B432
- Bradley, A. G. When squires and farmers thrived. London, Methuen & Co., ltd. [1927] 244p. 281.2 B723
- Burns, A. R., and Burns, E. M. The economic world, a survey. New York, Oxford university press, American branch, 1927. 304 p. 280 B934
"Notes on further reading": p. 295-298.
"This book is not an addition to the body of knowledge now current among economists. It is an attempt to present simply so much of that knowledge as is necessary to enable a reader hitherto untrained in economics to obtain a clear picture of the mechanism of the economic world and its operation." - Authors' Preface.
- Calvert, H. The size and distribution of cultivators' holdings in the Punjab. [Lahore] 1928. 17 p. (India, Punjab, Board of economic inquiry. Rural section publication 11) 281.9 In2
- Colorado. State agricultural college, Fort Collins. Children working on farms in certain sections of northern Colorado including districts in the vicinity of Windsor, Wellington, Fort Collins, Loveland, Longmont, based upon studies made during summer, fall and winter, 1924, in co-operation with National child labor committee, by B. F. Coen, Wilbur E. Skinner, Dorothy Leach. Fort Collins, Colo., Colorado agricultural college, 1926. 160 p. (Its Bulletin, series 27, no.2, November, 1926) 283 C71
- Elderton, W. P. Frequency curves and correlation... 2d ed. London, C. & E. Layton, 1927. 239p. 325 E12 Ed.2
- Gushée, Edward T. and Boffey, L. F. Scientific purchasing... 1st ed. New York [etc.] McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1928. 196p. 280 G97
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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

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All creative advances, all discoveries are, for the most part, the result of combining facts already known. - Henry M. LeChatelier

Vol. 2

December, 1928

No. 10

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Reviews..... 315 - 317

Hannay, A. M.: La réforme agraire en Europe, by Arthur Wauters.

Bean, L. H.: The late Mr. Sauerbeck; Wholesale prices of commodities in 1927.

Descriptive Notes and Abstracts..... 317 - 335

Chatterton, Sir A. Rural economics in India

Gangulee, N. N. Problems of rural India

Jones, J. M. Agricultural economics in Wales

Digby, Margaret. Producers and consumers; a study in co-operative relations

Fay, C. R. Great Britain from Adam Smith to the present day.

New South Wales. Laws, statutes, etc. A summary of the provisions of the Marketing of primary products act, 1927.

Tooke and Newmarch. A history of prices and of the state of the circulation from 1792 to 1856.

Social science research council. Advisory committee on economics and social research. Research method and procedure in agricultural economics

New Periodical..... 335

Agricultural Credit..... 336 - 337

State Publications..... 337 - 338

U. S. Dept. Agr. Publications, Economic in Character..... 339 - 340

Periodical Articles..... 341 - 353

Notes..... 353 - 356

Notice - Revision of mailing list..... 356

Washington, D. C.

Prepared by the Staff of the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau can not supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

SIGNED REVIEWS

Wauters, Arthur. La réforme agraire en Europe. Bruxelles, Maison nationale d'édition l'Églantine S. C., 1928. 292p. (Études politiques et sociales. X.) 282 W36.

The author finds both remote and immediate causes underlying the movement of agrarian reform which took place almost simultaneously in many European countries as an aftermath of the world war. With certain reservations he attributes the establishment of large landed estates to conquest, spoliation, or impoverishment of the peasant masses. The smaller agricultural enterprise has had an uncertain and precarious existence throughout the centuries, and has generally been established as the result of violence. Moreover, the possession of land is not sufficient to insure economic independence. Liberty is essential.

He illustrates his thesis by examples taken from the history of Rome, France, England, Germany, Latvia, Estonia, the Balkan States, Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece, Russia, and Austria, showing the establishment and growth of landed property as the result of conquest and spoliation. The impoverishment of the peasant class is a less obvious but no less real cause of the increase in large domains, and as reasons for this impoverishment the author cites excessive birthrate, oppression, and mortgage indebtedness. Oppression, deprivation of liberty, and poverty finally induced revolt, and turned the tide in many cases in favor of the smaller farm. The cry of the peasant for land and liberty echoes throughout history.

The immediate causes of European agrarian reform, according to the author, are economic, political, social, financial, military, judicial and psychological, some of them operative in certain countries and not in others, some of them all-powerful in certain instances and negligible in others. A critical account is given of agrarian reform in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. While the laws passed by these countries are aimed in general at the breaking up of large estates and the establishment of the small or family holding, they differ in basic principle, in method of application and of indemnification. In Hungary, Austria, Germany, and Finland, the state resorts to expropriation only when less high-handed methods have proved unavailing. Marshy and uncultivated lands and those badly administered are taken possession of first, and the right of expropriation is limited, sometimes to certain districts, sometimes to a certain period of time, as in Hungary to five years and in Greece to three or eight years. Some governments carry out the expropriation themselves, others establish commissions composed of the existing and the future landowners. The amount of the indemnity varies. In most cases it is inadequate. In Russia it does not exist at all. In almost all cases, preference is given to soldiers, their widows or orphans, peasants who suffered during the war, and those with a knowledge of farming. The author emphasizes the

fact that many of the agrarian laws have been modified since their promulgation in the direction of moderation. All the laws did not go into effect at the same time so that some countries benefited from the experience of others. The new agrarian regime coincided with a general decline in production which, however, was due only in part to the reform legislation and mostly to the war. Moreover, it was realized that the conversion of large estates into a number of small farms was not in all cases economically sound. The revolutionary period from 1918 to 1921 was marked by excesses which played into the hands of the reactionaries. The lack of political experience was detrimental to the peasant masses, and so the land became again, in accordance with historical tradition, a means of political domination in the hands of the larger proprietors. In some countries they succeeded in maintaining an agricultural proletariat to supply the labor on their land. In countries where agrarian reform was not accompanied by provisions for agricultural credit, the new farm owners were handicapped by lack of funds to finance their operations and equip their farms.

The problems of the size of the individual farm and of the most suitable systems of farming must be solved by each country in accordance with its own economic interests. But, as a general rule, the author sees the solution of the modern agrarian problem in nationalization, without government operation, of landed property and forests, and in the extension of agricultural cooperation. A. M. Hannay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant, Economic Library.

The late Mr. Sauerbeck. (In *Statist*, v.112, no.2640, Sept. 29, 1928, p.465. Published at 51, Cannon Street, London, E. C. 4, England)

Wholesale prices of commodities in 1927. By the editor of the "*Statist*." (In *Royal Statistical Society Journal*, n.s., v.91, part 3, 1928, p.394-411. Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2, London, England)

Two items in current foreign publications may be of interest to statisticians and economists who have had occasion to use or study the well-known Sauerbeck index of wholesale prices of commodities in England. The first item is an announcement in the *Statist* of September 29, 1928, of the death in Freiburg of Mr. Augustus Sauerbeck, the author of the Sauerbeck commodity index. The announcement contains a brief review of Mr. Sauerbeck's scientific work on measuring and analyzing commodity price changes from 1846 to 1886, the results of which are contained in two papers read by Mr. Sauerbeck before the Royal Statistical Society in 1886 and in 1893.

The Index which Mr. Sauerbeck constructed in 1886 he kept up to date to 1912. Since then the *Statist* has been continuing it in exactly the form developed by Sauerbeck. This series, running back to 1846, is practically a continuation of Jevons' earlier index which goes back to the beginning of the 19th century.

The second item is the annual summary by the editor of the *Statist* in the latest issue of the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, which presents the Sauerbeck index, now the *Statist* index, through May, 1928. Those who are not acquainted with this index will find all the details in this annual review; the indexes being shown for (1) the major

groups of prices, such as total foods (a-vegetable, b-animal, c-sugar, coffee and tea); and total materials (a-minerals, b-textile, and c-sundry) from 1907 to 1927, (2) annual index numbers from 1846 to 1927, and (3) monthly index numbers by groups from January, 1925, to May, 1928. The essential features in the construction of the index are also shown. The base period is 1867-1877, and the method of computing the final index, is the straight average of 45 commodity price relatives. Nineteen of these 45 series are in the food group. Other agricultural products are included in the materials group, namely, cotton, flax, hemp and silk. Thus, the Sauerbeck index is approximately 50% agricultural and 50% non-agricultural. On this point, it is worth noting that the more elaborate index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the United States, in its revised form of 550 commodity price series, is also weighted almost equally as between agricultural and non-agricultural prices, the 1926 proportion of weights being 45 agricultural and 55 non-agricultural.

Of general interest is the fact that this British wholesale commodity price index has shown almost a continuous decline since the 1920 peak, when it stood at 251 (1867-77=100). It fell to 129 in 1923 and, after some recovery in 1924, fell off again to 122 in 1927, the lowest level since 1915. In this downward movement since the war, which has been duplicated by a somewhat similar price movement of non-agricultural commodities in the United States, is food for thought for those who wonder whether the future general commodity price level is likely to continue downward as it did after the Civil War in the United States and after the Napoleonic War in Europe. L. H. Bean, Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Economics - India

Chatterton, Sir Alfred. Rural economics in India. London, Bombay [etc.] Pub. for Patna university by the Oxford university press 1927. 30p. 281 C39 (The Russell lecture 1926)

The author concludes by writing as follows:

"The problems of rural India are not very different from those our forefathers had to struggle with in Great Britain. From the primitive and inefficient agriculture of medieval times have evolved the scientific methods of to-day. The problems which fall upon us in India are no more difficult than those we have solved in Great Britain but it is necessary that you should recognise that agriculture is your greatest industry, that the practice need no longer be empirical and that by bringing to its aid the resources which modern science has placed at our disposal you can to some extent eliminate the elements of uncertainty which arise from meteorological conditions beyond your control. The stability of village life in India is the outstanding feature of its history. It has weakened under the centralising influences of improved transport, and it is your duty and should be your privilege to restore it to its ancient dignity."

Gangulee, Nagendra N. Problems of rural India; being a collection of addresses delivered on various occasions in India and in England. [Calcutta] University of Calcutta. 1928. 155p. 281 G152

Sir Horace Plunkett, who wrote the introduction to this book, states that it is a study of the rural problems of India with a view to their solution mainly through education of public opinion. The author advocated, in some of these lectures, the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the conditions in which the great majority of the peoples of British India fight against famine and scarcity. This Commission was appointed and its Report has been received and noted in recent issues of Agricultural Economics Literature.

Agricultural Economics - Wales

Jones, J. Morgan. Agricultural economics in Wales. Aberystwyth, Agricultural economics department, University college of Wales [1928] 29p. Mimeographed.

Professor A. W. Ashby, Head of the Agricultural Economics Department of the University College of Wales, signed the following statement which accompanies this pamphlet:

"The Conference on Agricultural Education in Wales at a meeting held in December, 1927, resolved that a booklet should be published in the Welsh Language for the purpose of explaining to farmers the nature and the scope of research in the sciences related to Agriculture now being done in the Principality.

"This booklet is now being prepared under the supervision of a committee of the Conference, and Mr. J. Morgan Jones was asked to prepare a section on the study of Agricultural Economics. The English draft of this section is now being issued to a small number of interested persons who may be unable to use the booklet which will be published in Welsh."

Agriculture - Ecuador

Ecuador. Oficina de informacion y propaganda. "El departamento de agricultura del Ecuador." Resena de sus labores durante el año de 1927. Quito, Talleres tipográficos nacionales, 1928. 50 p. (Otras publicaciones de la Oficina de informacion v.8)

Contains a list of the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture of Ecuador and a concise summary of the work done by each one in 1927.

Agriculture - Wilmington District, N.C.

North Carolina. University, Chapel Hill. Economic survey of Wilmington, North Carolina, by members of the School of commerce and the Bureau of municipal research, at the request of the city government of Wilmington. Chapel Hill, N.C., University of North Carolina press [1927] 122p. (North Carolina. University. University extension division. Extension bulletin, v.6, no.14, June 1, 1927) 281.2 N81E

Chapter two is devoted to The Agricultural Situation in the Wilmington District. It is written by Malcolm D. Taylor, as is chapter three on Wilmington's Retail and Wholesale Markets.

Cooperative Relations of Producers and Consumers

Digby, Margaret. Producers and consumers; a study in co-operative relations... Ed. by the Horace Plunkett foundation. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd., 1928. 203p.

K. Walter, the Secretary of The Horace Plunkett Foundation, writes as follows in the Editorial Note to this important volume:

"Two motives prompted the Horace Plunkett Foundation to initiate this study of co-operative relations between organised producers and consumers. One was to meet a growing demand for objective and comprehensive information on a subject which, in spite of the rising flood of cooperative literature, had not been dealt with in this manner, although the subject itself, as will be seen in the chapter on Policy, is by no means a new one...

"The other motive was a desire to make a substantial contribution to the development of that economic theory which is ever at the back of the mind of the convinced cooperator. Again, referring to the chapter on Policy, the reader will be able to discern some of the changes which theory has undergone. To those who hold, with the Members and Associates of the Foundation, that co-operative organisation of the producers of food is a necessary economic stage toward a better rural life, the significance of this contribution will be self-evident. Early theory did not foresee the economic urge which is pushing the agricultural producer to organise in his own social as well as economic interest. Progress has revealed a conflict unsuspected by the pioneer; any theory of the future will have to accept and resolve this material dualism of the movement."

The author in her concluding chapter writes:

"The ultimate purpose of co-operation is to prevent the wastage of social wealth by misdistribution. The more completely it can organise itself, the more completely will this purpose be achieved, and inter-trading is a step in the direction of complete organisation. One immediate benefit - stability of the market - has already been indicated. Further, if any part of world trade can be carried on more efficiently than before, there is an undoubted gain. But more specific suggestions have been made. It has been said, for instance, that inter-trading will lead to 'rationalisation' in the sense advocated by the Economic Conference of the League of Nations...

"Perhaps the most important benefit which inter-relations are expected to confer is the reduction of the consumer-producer price spread...

"Inter-trading is an element in the commercial success which is the indispensable factor in co-operative expansion, but the ultimate aims of co-operation are concerned as much with social economy as with commerce. It seeks to expand till it has transformed the whole of society to its own ideal economic and ethical form. In this social character the movement can admit no irreparable division in the interests of mankind nor any economic problem which co-operative principles and co-operative technique cannot solve. The problem of producers' and consumers' relations is one of the hardest confronting the co-operative movement; a solution of that problem, in which much progress has already been made, would crown all its economic achievements."

Economic and Social Survey - Great Britain

Fay, C. R. Great Britain from Adam Smith to the present day; an economic and social survey. New York, London [etc.] Longmans, Green and co., 1928. 458p. 277 F29

In addition to the introduction, this volume is divided into four parts as follows: 1. Fiscal policy and finance, 2. Trade and transport, 3. Agriculture and industry, and 4. Life and labour. The chapter on agriculture is of much interest, especially the "contrast between British and American agriculture" from which the extracts which follow were taken:

"Great Britain is an island, America the main and central part of a continent. British agriculture has progressed by intensive methods, American by extension into new areas in which settlement was always ahead of the full use of the older parts. In Britain capital and labour were abundant relatively to land, in America they were scarce; and therefore in Britain the purpose of farming was maximum yield per acre, while in America it was maximum yield per man or per machine. The American prairies were settled by men who could not afford much hired labour and expensive machinery even less. The settler was so short of capital that he had to pay for his machinery in instalments, as also for his land when he did not get it free. But the British farmer with the landlord at his back could afford both capital and machinery. Even on the basis of cultivated acreage the representative unit of agricultural enterprise is as large in the small island of intensive farming as in the great continent of extensive farming. In the American South, when slave labour was available, the position was different. Labour was docile and cheap, and large plantations were profitable.

"The agrarian legislation of Britain falls into two groups, the Enclosure Acts and the Corn Laws. The Enclosure Acts excited a storm for two reasons. They involved disturbance and were therefore offensive to conservatism; and they involved dispossession without the possibility of moving to vacant land elsewhere... New England colonists took with them the open field system, and on it built the free community which was so infinitely more valuable to the future of America than the immediately more profitable slave plantation. But there was no landlord and each man cultivated his own portion. The early villagers protected themselves by common effort against enemies without; they could not afford the expense of enclosing each separate allotment. When these conditions passed away, the open field died with them silently. Enclosure hurt nobody because everybody could move to land elsewhere.

"The American counterpart of enclosure is the disposal of the public domain. Land laws, always inclining in favour of the small man - especially the squatter, whose presence was such an abomination to the enclosing lawyers of 18th-century Britain - culminated in the great Homestead Act of 1862, under which settlers could acquire farms of 160 acres on the public lands free of charge provided that they lived five years on the homestead. It was a solution which fitted a democracy on a continent. But the prairies were not settled without violent dispossession, for the native Indians stood in the way... The Canadian West, being settled later and possessing in advance of settlement a magnificent mounted

police, secured order and progress without recourse to extirpation.

"When Britain became an importer of wheat, the interest of her farmers shifted from export bounties to protective duties. This protection they lost with the triumph of industrialism in 1846. From 1783 to 1860 the American South had an indirect interest in free trade. Selling nearly the whole of their cotton crop to Great Britain, they stood to gain a greater real price if there were low duties on the manufactures which they imported in return. The Western farmers had less concern in this. They had a growing home market, in the South among the cotton states by way of the Mississippi and in the east among the new manufacturing population. Their interest in the tariff has only been active since 1900. Now they demand protection against the cheaper products of Canada. They were partially appeased by the Fordney Tariff of 1922, but as this did not cure depression they have proposed a more drastic offset to the manufacturers' protective tariff, viz. a reserved home market and the disposal of their surplus abroad in such a way as not to depress the home price. The consumer, it seems, is not consulted. In England the repeal of the Corn Laws was carried by the alliance of industrial producers with wage-earning consumers.

"Great Britain became a country of tenant farmers because the ownership of land was an attractive investment for individuals and corporate bodies. It remained a country of tenancy because on the whole the owners did their duty as landlords exceedingly well... Since 1880 tenancy has been on the increase in America... The reasons for this are various...

"British agricultural improvement began with the study and adaptation of continental methods - the Flemish lease, the Dutch turnip, the French vineyard. Very soon Great Britain was learning for herself in every field and teaching to the world the new art of stock-breeding... In general, New World agriculture was backward and, as it seemed to visitors, slovenly. For the American farmer was a pioneer and land winning was more important than good husbandry. He had to be a 'Jack of all trades' and, when he crossed the Alleghanies, practically self-sufficient. Under such conditions high farming had no chance. Emigrants who brought over the new knowledge could not use it. The native Indian corn, i.e. maize, suited America better than the turnip. It yielded food for both man and beast: eaten it was a second bread, distilled it was a strong drink. Every part of it was excellent for the feeding of cattle and hogs. Though not drilled, it was sufficiently spaced to be cultivated as it grew and was therefore a good cleaning crop. In short, it was a 'Jack of all crops.'

"Better cultivation was the purpose behind the new implements used by the 18th-century improvers. As metal was abundant in England and wood relatively scarce, the transfer to iron and steel was made quickly. By 1820 the plough and the harrow were all-iron...

"In America wheat was still sown by hand in 1840, but the threshing machine was in general use. It had been introduced from Scotland about 1800, and the only obstacle to its use was that the labourers through ignorance spoilt it. When the threshing machine was not available it was customary to tread out the grain by horses. But the threshing machine was not so necessary as a reliable machine which would enable one man and a team to cut, rake and bind in one operation. Here America led Britain.

In 1847 Cyrus McCormick moved from the east to Chicago. By 1850 some 3500 reapers were at work on the prairies. The labour shortage in the Civil War gave a great fillip to their use. In the 70's they were made self-binding: first by wire and then by binder-twine. In 1900 McCormick was making about one-third of the binders in the world, but he had keen rivals in America and Canada, and the outcome of their competition was the International Harvester Company of 1902.

"In Great Britain even without good inland communications much produce could move readily to market either coastwise or, in the case of cattle, on foot. By 1870 the drover had been replaced by the railway, but there was no reorganisation in the structure of the domestic meat trade. It remained a retail operation, intensified. In America water transportation and railroads revolutionised the meat trade. In 1815 cattle came on foot from the back regions to Boston, Philadelphia and New York, just as they did to London, but between 1815 and 1850 the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and the Erie Canal supplied a route along which salted pork and lard could be conveyed to distant points. The American meat trade then became wholesale...

"In British history the friction between landlord and tenant farmer was always less important than that between landlord or farmer and the agricultural labourer. The years of living strife were those in which the labourer came out to assert his rights: in 1830 and in 1874. In 1830 the labourers of the south destroyed cornstacks and threshing machines. Their enemies were their masters and the allies of these, the Government and tithe-owning parsons. In 1874 under the leadership of Joseph Arch they fought a lockout; but their weapons, the strike and emigration, were double-edged, and the only districts which secured a permanently better wage were those adjacent to industrial areas. The trade unionist of the towns lifted his agricultural brother after him slowly. To this there is no parallel in American history; for the hired man could always take a farm. In the 70's the American farmers organised themselves into Granges to secure laws which would curb the railroads: next they tried conclusions with the elevator companies and the speculators in the wheat pit. They usually lost, but out of many disappointments, followed in one state - North Dakota - by an orgy of agrarian socialism after the late war, a co-operative movement has arisen which points with pride and hope to the achievements of the Canadian wheat pools and the Californian fruit growers. In Great Britain, as in old Ontario, co-operative marketing has met with greater obstacles. British agriculture on its marketing side is suburban."

Economic History

Baasch, Ernst. Holländische wirtschaftsgeschichte. Jena, G. Fischer, 1927. 632p. (Handbuch der wirtschaftsgeschichte, hrsg. von dr. G. Brodnitz) 277 B11

Translations by Theodor Holm of the sections relating to agricultural economy are on file in the library.

The following extracts are from the translation of the summary:

"When we consider the Dutch economic life as it developed for three centuries, we must acknowledge that the small country has not only pro-

duced much but also something very characteristic, and of special importance. During that period of time it has, at least once, attained superiority in every branch of economics: trade, navigation, fisheries, industry and agriculture...

"For a period of 200 years the Dutch have created and possessed such well-known economic organizations as the East India Company and the Amsterdam Exchange Bank, known all over the world, splendidly founded and carried on with the greatest ability but which finally collapsed and were ruined because they were too closely connected with the state that had actually brought them to life... A state which wanted to be something in politics and which was dependent on the exchange of its capital city, had to succumb, and especially so, because capacity and desire to carry through its ideals of economic power by means of war, had become lost completely.

"With regard to industry it does not seem to have understood how to adapt this to changed conditions, and there were periods when it suffered stagnation. The same was the case in regard to navigation between 1780 and 1850. The war with Spain made Holland a colonial world-power, but had also the bad influence of making the Dutch feel too proud, and of making them more inclined to consider money, in order to obtain the power which it gives... The Dutch became the creditors, the keepers of the money-chest of the whole world. The severe financial losses suffered during the Napoleonic era were a heavy blow to the Dutch and it was difficult to renew the old avenues of trade... It was a long time before the Dutch found themselves in their proper capacities, but in the middle of the 19th century Holland got into touch with the economic life of the world eddying so strongly around her. In truth, the great day of her importance in trade and navigation were gone. The fluctuations in the economic life naturally depended to a great extent upon taxation and financial affairs. The colonial management showed some violent fluctuations. Agriculture, on the other hand, proved stable. This preserved for 300 years an illustration of the peculiar and characteristic method of Dutch economy of the Dutch people, and of the nature of the land.

"The most striking peculiarity of the Dutch people is their pronounced individualism. This helped them to accomplish much, but it has also been a serious obstacle to progress. When formerly cooperation was in favor, it always ended in monopoly. However, the increasing competition of the foreign countries has in the second half of the 19th century retarded the growth of this individualism, so that the idea of a community of interests and cooperation has become acknowledged."

Jennings, Walter W. Sketches in European economic history. Ann Arbor, Mich., Mimeographed and printed by Edwards brothers, 1927. 2 v. 277 J44S

These two volumes of mimeographed material are being used by the author in connection with historical novels as the basis of a three-hour one-semester course. In the preface, he states that he may later develop the material into a printed book. The material is not a product of original research on the part of the author. For quotations, included for illustrative purposes, and also for facts, he has drawn heavily from the more general and readily accessible books on the subject. He has merely

attempted to bring together in teachable form some facts which he thinks students in such a course should know. He covers the subject in twenty general chapters. Four of these chapters are devoted exclusively to agriculture. Because many students who enter such courses are without a knowledge of political history some important facts, not strictly economic history, are briefly emphasized. The chapters which give political history are in barest outline and are not intended to take the place of political history; they merely serve as a background. The second volume, which begins with a chapter on the political and social conditions in the period of the Reformation, attempts to include some economic geography. However, the economic geography material in these chapters is too limited to take the place of a good course in economic resources and geography.

Eggs

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Second report of the Standing committee ... on eggs. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1928. 9p. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd.3145) 47 G794

The first report was noted in Agricultural Economics Literature for May, 1928, p.135-136.

Farm Management Surveys - Great Britain

Carslaw, R. McG., and Kirkpatrick, W. H. An economic and financial analysis of fifteen east Anglian farms, 1926-27. Cambridge, W. Heffer & sons ltd., 1928. 170p. (Cambridge, Eng. University. Dept. of agriculture. Farm economics branch. Report no.10) 281.9 C14 no.10

This publication "is one of a sequence of annual investigations preliminary to a comprehensive Report covering a period of four years... This Report, like its predecessors, is based on a complete system of cost accounts (kept on the double entry system) for each individual farm analysed in it." In conclusion it is stated that:

"If the results achieved by the fifteen farms reviewed in this bulletin can be regarded as representative of conditions in the Eastern Counties it would appear that the year 1926-27 was the worst since the disastrous fall in values in 1920-22. The decline in the general price level of agricultural produce was greater within the year than it had been over the whole of the previous four years, while the 1926 wheat crop had threshed out some 1 1/2 cwt. per acre less than the August forecast had predicted, and fully 3/4 cwt. below the previous ten years' average. The 'meat war' depressed the price of beef (both stores and fat animals) to a point which, with the exception of barley and potatoes, created a record for post-war levels of staple produce. On the other hand, while the general index number for agricultural produce in 1926-27 averaged 47, the corresponding level of the principal feeding stuffs and manures was 27 and 13 respectively during the first seven months of the financial year. Labour was some 110 per cent. dearer than it was before the war, but as a palliative to this heavy charge farmers are promised a reduction in their burdens of some 3s. per acre by the removal of rates on farm land and buildings. Certainly prices of produce hardened a little during the first six months of 1928 (followed in July, however, by a drop to the January

level), and the 1927 wheat and barley crops, though of poor quality, consequent on the bad harvest weather, yielded better than those of 1926. But is this enough? Is there no sweeping internal re-organisation or legislative measure which could place agriculture definitely in a prosperous position for the future? The answer is most certainly in the negative, and it is unlikely that it will ever be possible to feel assured that farming provides a gilt-edged security. Meanwhile we have the rival camps of higher farming, high farming and low farming, while the law of Diminishing Returns is quoted both for and against the arguments of all three parties. One thing is certain, however, high (comparatively) wages have come to stay. The industry, in the throes of a transitionary period, is trying to adapt itself to new conditions. These conditions involve the attraction of more efficient labour and a consequent higher output per worker. Everything possible must be done to expedite this change by the discarding or adaption of obsolete methods and machinery, the retention of only the most satisfactory systems hitherto followed and the adoption of any proved economic aids to production. A wider application of business methods, the intelligent utilisation of accountancy and greater attention to the elimination of waste in all its various forms may involve considerable efforts which, however, cannot fail to achieve their object."

Finland

Cajander, E. Asutusmaan hinnoista suomessa ... (Mit deutschen referat)
Helsinki [Suomal. Kirjall. seuran kirjapainon O. Y.] 1927. 238p.
(Suomen maataloustieteellisen seuran julkaisuja 17 vihko) 20 Su7
All in Finnish.
Deals with the price of land for settlement.

Cajander, E. Ilmasto ja maatalons. Porvoo, Werner Söderström osakeyhtiö
[1927] 277p. 33.31 C12
All in Finnish.
Describes the climate, soils and agriculture of Finland.

Government and Business

Creecraft, Earl Willis. Government and business; a study in the economic aspects of government and the public aspects of business. Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y. and Chicago, Ill., World book company [1928] 508p. 280 C862

The author writes in the preface that foremost among the objectives which have led to the preparation of this book is the desire "To interpret the activities of government in their relation to property and to occupational life; to analyze the major points of contact between government and business operations; to supply a plan of organization for further studies in the comparison of government and business; to present a type of comparative government where comparisons are not made between different political organizations but between political and economic institutions; to integrate in some degree the several fields of government with the several fields of business; to shift the emphasis from government

structure to the greater consideration of government policies, especially economic; to call in question what appears to be a tendency in some quarters to underrate the rôle of government in economic life; to demonstrate that economic theories, no matter how valid from the point of view of economics alone, cannot always be written into law without regard for national aspirations and other political ideals."

Grain Price Control

Germany. Reichministerium für ernährung und landwirtschaft. Denkschrift über die in der Schweiz, Norwegen, Schweden, Kanada und den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika getroffenen massnahmen zur preisstabilisierung des getreides sowie über die dabei gemachten erfahrungen. [Berlin? 1927?] 299p. Mimeographed. 284.3 G31

Originally published in Verhandlungen des Reichstags, 3 Wahlperiode 1924/26 as no. 2785.

A longer abstract by Theodor Holm is on file in the library.

This comprises a record of the measures adopted in Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Canada, and the United States to control the price of grain during and since the World War with especial attention to the federal grain monopolies of Switzerland and Norway.

Imperial Economic Conference

Gt. Brit. Imperial economic conference. Ninth report. Tobacco. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1928. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 3168) 280.3 G794

Reports 1-7 were listed in Agricultural Economics Literature, v.2, no.3, March 1928, p.73. Report 8 was listed in v.2, no.5, May, 1928, p.155.

Institute of Politics

Institute of politics, Williams college. Report of the round tables and general conferences at the eighth session. Ed. by Richard A. Newhall. Williamstown, Mass., 1928. 209, A1-A118p. 280.9 In72 8th sess.

Contains the syllabus of the Round Table on Agriculture and the Agricultural Surplus: An International Approach, and a summary of the discussion at the Round Table of which C. R. Fay, Professor of Economic History at the University of Toronto, was chairman.

Livestock Census - Switzerland

Switzerland. Eidgenössisches departement des innern. Statistisches bureau. Schweizerische statistische mitteilungen... Bulletin de statistique suisse ... jahrg. 10, 1928, hft. 2. XIII. Viehzählung der Schweiz. XIII. Recensement du bétail de la Suisse 1926. Bern, Kommissionsverlag A. Francke A.G., 1928. 240p. 262 St2Sm

Contains the results of the livestock census of April 21, 1926.
(Printed in German and French)

Marketing of Primary Products Act - New South Wales

New South Wales. Laws, statutes, etc. A summary of the provisions of the Marketing of primary products act, 1927. As amended by the Marketing of primary products (amendment) act, 1928, by A. A. Watson, director of marketing. Sydney, A. J. Kent, government printer, 1928. 24p. 280.3 N47 1928.

The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. H. V. C. Thorby, has written a foreword to this very useful summary of the Marketing of Primary Products Act from which the extracts which follow were taken.

"The Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927, which came into operation, by proclamation, on 1st June, 1927, has now been amended by the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1928, which came into operation, also by proclamation, on 6th July, 1928.

"No legislation of recent times has aroused so much interest amongst farmers as this... The chief purpose of the Act is to provide means by which primary producers may supervise or control the marketing of their products by the agency of Marketing Boards on which their elected representatives will be in absolute majority...

"The amendments that have been made to the Principal Act will extend its possibilities and improve it considerably. A reference to a few of the more important alterations that have been made will show that the Government has endeavoured to meet as efficiently as possible the requirements of every branch of primary industry covered by the Act.

"As an instance, the definition of 'producer' has been extended so as to place it beyond doubt that it is the farmer who will vote at polls under the Act, and not the mill or factory which treats his product. Thus the producer of butter or cheese is the dairyman who produces the milk, and not the factory at which his milk or cream is treated.

"The constitution of Marketing Boards has also been improved...

"Under the original Act the administration of a Marketing Board might have been interrupted at any time by a few producers petitioning for a poll on the question of dissolving the board. This might have serious results to the industry and boards could not be guaranteed that reasonable security of tenure which is essential if they are to function properly. Provision is now made that once a Marketing Board is set up it will operate for three years before a poll on the question of dissolution can be taken. Should a poll favour the continuance of the board no further poll may be taken for a further period of three years. Voting on these polls, as well as on polls on the question of constituting Marketing Boards, is compulsory so as to ensure that each poll will reflect the wishes of the majority of the industry. Power remains with Parliament to dissolve a Marketing Board at any time by a resolution of both Houses should extraordinary circumstances develop. Every Marketing Board is now given freedom in the election of its chairman...

"Through Marketing Boards the way is paved for interstate understandings that will do much towards the regulation of interstate movements of primary products. The Act is purely State enactment, it is true; but 'first put your own house in order' is a fundamental requirement of reciprocal arrangements between States. Those States that are best organised in relation to the marketing of their own products within their own borders are in the best position to deal with interstate or overseas

competition. Unorganised or badly organised markets, on the other hand, are unnecessarily exposed to risks of dumping and underselling.

"Suitable Commonwealth legislation can advantageously supplement, but cannot take the place of State legislation in relation to marketing within the States. Legislation such as the Marketing of Primary Products Act is the best possible foundation for inter-State reciprocity or for Federal pooling of primary products such as wheat and butter.

"To provide the funds that are necessary to meet its expenses a Marketing Board may make levies in respect of the commodity it controls, but this statutory power may be exercised only with the approval of the Governor. The purposes to which levies may be devoted are specified in the Act, and are wide enough for all general purposes of administration and for the repayment of moneys advanced to the Board. Should a board desire to make a levy for establishing and maintaining a fund for effecting insurances against pests, fire, hail, flood, or other casualty, both the purpose and the rate of the proposed levy must be expressly approved by the Minister, and, if a prescribed number of producers desire, a poll of the producers must be taken as to whether the fund shall be established or not. Marketing Boards are thus given the opportunity of establishing their own insurance funds, but here again the Act safeguards producers to the fullest extent.

"The Act distinguishes between levies for the general purposes prescribed by the Act and levies for particular purposes, and provides that before any levy for a particular purpose can be made it must be preceded by a poll of the producers concerned, should a prescribed number of producers so request...

"It would be a mistake to suppose that a Marketing Board in the exercise of its control of the product for which it is constituted is bound to take over the actual selling. The Act states that 'a board may sell or arrange for the sale of the commodity,' and also a Marketing Board may issue licenses to wholesale dealers to trade in a commodity. Firms or individuals whose business as wholesale sellers of the commodity is resulting in efficient marketing can be licensed by the Marketing Board to receive consignments and to continue their business of selling them...

"Just as a Marketing Board may license wholesalers, so it is authorised to grant exemptions covering small producers, provision for seed requirements, sales direct to local consumers and retail vendors, and such other sales as may be prescribed. Thus a Marketing Board is free to perpetuate and promote marketing methods that have been developed through the enterprise or circumstances of individual producers or groups of producers and which are showing sound results.

"In an Act which is intended to serve the needs of so many branches of industry it is obvious that ample provision should exist for the making of regulations, but it is important to bear in mind that nothing may be done by regulation which is not clearly within the objects and purposes and general limits of the Act...

"Regulations will be of two kinds: regulations of general application relating to polls and elections, etc., and regulations of particular application dealing with the business of boards. All regulations in the last group must be as recommended by the Marketing Board concerned...

"In no sense is the Act inimical to the interests of co-operative societies. Rather will it strengthen their position and give to co-operation among producers a far brighter prospect. The advent of a Marketing Board will not force any producer into a co-operative society, but will protect co-operators from that unfair competition which is one of the bugbears of co-operative effort.

"A Marketing Board cannot come into existence unless two-thirds of the producers qualified to vote have participated in the poll, and unless two-thirds of those voting desire it. A Marketing Board, therefore, when constituted, will be brought into being by a substantial majority, and will possess a clear and unmistakable mandate to function on behalf of the industry.

"The State Marketing Bureau will be available at all times to assist with advice and information marketing boards, co-operative societies, producers, and, indeed, all persons or organisations concerned with the problems of marketing. It has been created for service to the primary industries and it is to be hoped that its facilities will be used to the full.

"This principle of aid to primary industry inspires the whole Act. Those of us who have had direct experience in any primary industry know that the most serious disabilities under which the farmer labours are the faulty methods by which his products are marketed. The producer is in the main divorced from control of his product as soon as it becomes marketable...

"No measure of Government control of industry is implied by the Act. Marketing Boards will not represent the Crown for any purpose whatever and within the broad borders of the Act these boards will be masters of their own business and free to do their best for their constituents. Each Marketing Board functioning within the powers conferred by the Act will be free to pursue the policy best suited to the circumstances of its industry and, as no board can come into existence unless the producers themselves create it, the wisdom of utilising the provisions of the Act can be left safely to the good sense of the man on the land. He and not the inspired critics outside his ranks has the decision."

Markets

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Economic series no. 19. Markets and fairs in England and Wales. (Part III. Northern markets) London, H. M. Stationery off., 1928. 179p. Foreign files.

Part I, General Review, is Economic series no. 13, published in 1927.

Part II, Midland Markets, is Economic series no. 14, published in 1927. It was reviewed in Agricultural Economics Literature, v.2, no.1, January, 1928, p.11-12.

Jenckes, Adaline L. The origin, the organization and the location of the staple of England. Philadelphia, 1908. 83p. 286 J41

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Pennsylvania.

"The Staple of England played an important part in the life of the nation from the middle of the thirteenth to the middle of the sixteenth century. Having as it did a monopoly of the export of the richest natural products of the realm, its enormous trade made it a potent factor in

England's early commercial development. The customs derived from the goods exported through it, formed a large part of the national income. ...In the documents of the fourteenth century the word evidently means a public market where foreign merchants were obliged to offer their goods for sale...

"The Staple should be distinguished from the fair and from the weekly and monthly markets. One distinguishing characteristic is that while the latter were periodical, the Staple was continuous. This idea of its permanence comes out in the application of the word to the town itself where the Staple was held, which after a time was called a 'staple town' we hear also of the 'staple laws,' 'staple merchandise' and 'staple merchants' or 'staplers.'"

Prices

Tooke, Thomas, and Newmarch, William. A history of prices and of the state of the circulation from 1792 to 1856. Reproduced from the original. With an introduction by T. E. Gregory. London, P. S. King and son, ltd., 1928. 6v. in 4 284.3 T61

The re-issue of this well-known work, which has been out of print for many years, will be welcomed by all economists because of its great importance. An additional reason for satisfaction in regard to it is that it contains an "Introduction" of 120 pages by Professor T. E. Gregory of The London School of Economics and Political Science, which is an invaluable summary and evaluation of the monumental work in the light of 1928. From this introduction the extracts below are taken:

"The special place which is occupied in the history of English economic writings by Tooke and Newmarch's History of Prices and the State of the Circulation was very early recognised. Sixty years ago, Stanley Jevons, then just beginning his brilliant career as economist and statistician, and not as a rule inclined to estimate too highly the importance of the work of his immediate predecessors, described it as a 'unique work, of which we can hardly over-estimate the importance.'...

"The first portion of the History (constituting Volume I of this re-issue) appeared in two volumes in 1838. This covered the period from 1792 to 1837. A new volume appeared in 1840. This purported to deal only with the two crisis years 1838 and 1839. In 1848 there appeared a further volume - the last with only Tooke's name upon the title-page - bringing the history down to 1847; the last two volumes, covering only the ten years since 1847 but comprising the greater portion of the work as a whole (nearly 1600 pages out of a total of 2800, exclusive of the index to the whole), appearing as a joint product in 1857, a year before Tooke's death.

"This disproportionate treatment of the various subportions of the total period covered should in itself warn the reader of the real purport of the volumes. Tooke and Newmarch were, in fact, far from being 'pure' economic historians, to whom tragedy would be represented by an argument veiling the direct appeal of naked fact. They were historians, but they were historians with a purpose, and that purpose was to pursue, and if possible to destroy, the economic theses to which they were opposed. That Tooke changed his mind in the course of time is irrelevant from this point of view; that the dogmas attacked in the last four volumes are not pre-

cisely the same as those assailed in the first three is due to the efflux of time; in essence Tooke began and remained a critic of certain views of the economic life of his times. History, in the modern sense of an impartial survey of the ground, these volumes certainly are not: they may more fully be described as the first systematic utilisation by economists of historical material for the establishment of economic truth. And it is just this fact which gives these volumes their special appeal to-day. For in the last fifteen years history has, as far as possible, repeated itself, and the 'State of the Circulation' which preoccupied Tooke is only the early Victorian rendering of our more modern phrase 'Inflation and Deflation,' with all that it connotes of social consequence and economic meaning.

"If the economic and, in particular, the monetary problems which we are facing to-day have a startling resemblance to those which were the subject-matter of contention for two generations a century ago, the experiences of the Napoleonic and post-Napoleonic days has an interest for us in two respects. The two periods illumine one another, and we can pass from the depreciated exchanges of 1797-1819 to those of 1914-1925, or from the controversies preceding the passing of the Bank Act of 1844 to the question of the amalgamation of the Bank of England and Currency Note issues, or back from these latter-day questions to those earlier ones, with the feeling that our comprehension of the past and present is increased by comparing one with the other...

"The main themes with which the successive volumes are concerned fall into four main groups. Throughout the whole series particular attention is devoted to the factors - especially the influence of the seasons - determinative of the prices of cereals and, in the first instance, especially the price of wheat. Throughout, that is to say, cereal prices are contrasted with other prices and, though these other prices themselves are made the subject of comparison and analysis inter se, the leading antithesis remains that between cereal and non-cereal prices - a line of cleavage which is not necessarily best calculated to elucidate the relation between prices in general and the volume of purchasing power. The second main theme is the effect upon prices and on the foreign exchanges of, first, the Restriction of Cash Payments and then of the Resumption of Cash Payments after 1819. The third main line of inquiry is the influence of Bank of England policy, which leads gradually to the fourth main division of the field: the expediency of altering the constitution and note-issuing powers of the Bank, together with the consequences which are held to have resulted from the steps actually taken. Following on these principal topics are a group of subsidiary inquiries: into the Corn Laws and the tariff generally, into the expansion of the railway system, and into the actual and ultimate effects of the new supplies of gold, which, after 1848, were co-operating with the railways and Free Trade to alter the whole complexion of economic affairs...

"A discussion of these main themes, even in outline, requires as a preliminary some mention of Tooke's general attitude of mind: his approach to the type of problem presented by these events and controversies. Too much emphasis can easily be placed on his conversion - relatively late in life - to the unvictorious side in the controversy over the Bank Charter Act... If his general economic standpoint is to

be summed up in a single sentence, it can be put thus: the most marked feature of economic life is the tendency of economic self-interest to exaggerate the swing of prices above and below the true equilibrium point. From the earliest to the latest of his writings this remains the keynote of his economic philosophy, but he changed his ideas as to the degree to which monetary factors were a cause accentuating, or an effect depending upon, this ineluctable economic phenomenon... Private paper expands and contracts with circumstances, giving rise to 'a spirit of speculation and over-trading,' and these circumstances 'are scarcity, or, in other words, deficiency of the supply of some important article or articles compared with the average consumption, and the opening of new and extensive markets, or, in general, of any new sources of demand.' The most important form of scarcity in this connection is a shortage of agricultural produce, because this increases lending by the country banks and thus actually results in an increase in the circulating medium, but the 'same effect of generating an increased amount of private paper and an increased disposition to substitute credit for currency, is observable in the case of a causal deficiency of any other articles of general consumption.'... But 'whenever the extension of private paper has been great and sudden, the reaction is inevitable.' Consumption declines through higher prices, or substitutes are employed; prices cease to rise, and then, 'a favourable season, a large importation, or both together, give a decided impulse downwards.' The banks start calling in advances and the weaker banks fail: even the London bankers, 'on such occasions, participate in the alarm and increase their reserves of cash. Thus a complete inversion may be easily conceived of the process by which the previous increase of paper and activity of circulation had been produced.'...

"In later chapters of the same work Tooke explains the principle by which it is found that prices of most commodities, and of corn more especially, vary in a much greater ratio than that of the mere deficit or excess of quantity,' whilst the importance of anticipation is also stressed. 'It is through the medium of contingent or prospective supply that any great alteration in the cost of production, if generally known or anticipated, has an immediate effect on prices before any alteration in the quantity at market can take place. This contingency, in most cases, affords latitude for the exercise of the most erroneous opinions. According as these tend to exaggerate eventual scarcity or abundance, will be the extent of over-trading and speculation for a rise of prices beyond the real occasion or the stagnation and under-trading which occasion a depression below the proper level. It requires occasionally an interval of some length to bring to any test the miscalculations of individuals, whether in exaggerating or underrating the proportions of demand and supply of any particular commodity.'

"Similarly, in the History: 'As, according to the general laws which govern markets, such articles as have risen beyond the due level, from an exaggerated demand, or, in other words, from anticipation of higher prices on grounds not warranted by a correct appreciation of the proportions of supply and demand (such exaggerated anticipations of demand being favoured by an undue extension of credit), usually fall in nearly an equal degree below that level; so, when any particular market has been depressed by a failure of credit, and by an exaggerated apprehension of further fall,

there is a rebound which not infrequently proves to be beyond the occasion.'

"This line of argument, at the most, amounts to a theory of price fluctuation; but it is not equivalent to a theory of cyclical fluctuation... 'Tooke had always been a Free Trader and had, besides, always urged that the fluctuations in the price of wheat proved that, in addition to the influence of currency changes, other factors must be taken into account in considering the course of prices, a position which is, of course, perfectly compatible with a belief even in a very rigid form of Quantity Theory. The Corn Laws had, therefore, been an object of detailed attention throughout the series, and Part IV of the fifth volume, dealing with the progress of the Tariff Question from 1820 to 1856, as well as the long and elaborate inquiries into wheat prices, the digest of legislation relating to cereal imports, the statistics relating to imports and consumption, and the record of the seasons from 1792 to 1856, are simply extensions of part of the original field of investigation. But it must not be overlooked that the Corn Laws were linked with the Currency Question in an especially significant manner: because they accentuated the danger of a 'drain of bullion' from the Bank in a period of bad harvests. From the modern standpoint, the Corn Laws have a different interest. They embodied the principle of a sliding scale of taxation intended to assist in stabilising wheat prices; they are, in fact, early attempts to 'valorise' an important article of consumption. The arguments by which they were defended and attacked bear a close family resemblance to those employed in the recent agitation over rubber control in the East, and a close study of the sliding scale, as applied to wheat, would have led anyone familiar with both situations to predict the breakdown, which has now actually occurred, of the rubber valorisation scheme...

"There is a fashion in the writing of Economic History, and the fashion has changed since the days of Tooke and Newmarch. For a generation, at least, the student of English economic history has been taught to regard the Industrial Revolution as the great watershed, and the lives and suffering of the Working Classes, the rise of the Machine Industry and the growth of the Great Town as the material out of which to shape his conception of the past. The historian has turned Social Philosopher, and in his hands Economic History has become an instrument of condemnation of that Past which it is his primary object to understand. There are worse fashions than one which inspires pity and condemns cruelty, whether as the result of enlightened or unenlightened self-interest, but the England of Toynbee and the Hammonds is not the England of Tooke and of Newmarch. Not that the lives and fortunes of the 'Labouring Classes' find no place in their scheme of things, but that their object was different from the fashionable one of to-day or, must one already say, of yesterday?

"They were, in fact -- one must end as one began -- magnificent controversialists, and their masterpiece is like Macaulay's in this respect, that in both cases there was a thesis to uphold and an enemy to vanquish. Like Macaulay they were good haters; like him, also, they were indefatigable in their collection of material. But their place is not among the annalists of commerce, nor among the systematic writers

of history, but among the Pamphleteers, the men with an intellectual axe to grind, who are the great glory of English economic literature -- do they not include Defoe and Dudley North, Ricardo and Malthus, Jevons and Keynes? What greater compliment can be paid to a famous work than to say that to read it is to bridge the gulf of three-quarters of a century and to be translated into the living atmosphere of a bygone day?"

Research in Agricultural Economics

Social science research council. Advisory committee on economics and social research. Research method and procedure in agricultural economics. [Washington, D. C.] 1928. 2v. mimeographed

"The objective of the Committee on Social and Economic Research in agriculture in preparing this volume is to summarize as much as possible of the experience of agricultural economists in planning, organizing and executing research in this field. This handbook is not intended to be a textbook on research method. Formal research method as such is much more completely developed in special treatises devoted to it. But the application of formal method to any problem brings to light numerous details and special considerations. It is these latter which constitute the material of this handbook.

"The need for research in agricultural economics needs little emphasis here. From the beginning, teachers in this field have felt keenly the need of more facts as to the economic aspects of farming and marketing activities, and there has been a growing realization of the need for understanding the relationships involved. Economic facts are transitory. Students who are taught agricultural economics in terms of specific rule-of-thumb practices or economic set-ups may find themselves out-of-date in a few years. What they need is training in economic analysis and in the use of data, especially the data of changing economic conditions...

"With all this growing emphasis upon research, no argument should be necessary as to the importance of research method. But the whole weight of circumstances is against giving sufficient attention to methodology. The administrative authorities want immediate results. The research workers themselves look anxiously forward to specific results. If the results accord with expectations, the method is likely to be accepted as sound without further testing. New projects outlined take over methods already in use without seriously questioning their validity. The majority of economists and even of research workers themselves are impatient with discussions of research...

"But many signs point to a change of attitude toward research method. Directors of state experiment stations have recently become more critical of research methods in agricultural economics. They have too often seen the old methods produce doubtful or inconsequential conclusions. As long as research in agricultural economics was an insignificant part of their program, they left it largely in the hands of their economists. Now that the passage of the Purnell Act has made it the new direction of growth of their activities, many of them have for the time given the major part of their thinking to it. These men were mostly trained in the natural sciences. They bring to the analysis of research methods in economics

the point of view and the standards of the natural sciences; and their reactions have constituted a challenge to research in this field which has been and which will continue to be of tremendous value to it... Projects are being set up increasingly in which development of method is either the sole or an important objective. A contribution to method, it is coming to be realized, is likely have many times the usefulness of a contribution to the analysis of a problem, particularly of a problem in a given area. Many of the younger workers are bringing fresh points of view to the departments to which they come.

"Entirely aside from questions of research method themselves are those relating to the organization and administration of research. Certain large aspects of the organization of research in agricultural economics have recently become important, such as the relationships between the research work of public agencies and institutions of research, between that of publicly supported and privately endowed institutions, that of state experiment stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and that of state experiment stations and state departments of agriculture and markets. All this points to the need of the coordination of research in agricultural economics into something approximating a national program. The final section of this handbook will be devoted to matters of the latter sort."

Wool

Robert Morris associates. General study of the wool industry, by Research committee, New England chapter of the Robert Morris associates. [Lansdowne, Pa., 1928] 33p. 45 R54

Sodano, Mario. La lana; produzione, commercio, industria. Biella [Italy] Associazione fascista dell'industria laniera italiana. 1928 130p. 45 Sol.

The author describes the various kinds of wool produced in Europe, Australasia, America, Africa and Asia, and adds a brief account of goat and camel hair. The wool markets of the world and the preparation of wool for industrial purposes are also described.

NEW PERIODICAL

Berlin. Institute für konjunkturforschung. Wochenbericht... Herausgeber: prof. dr. Ernst Wagemann. Berlin. jahrg. 1, num. 1, April 4, 1928.

A weekly report of economic conditions in Germany and other countries has been issued since April 4, 1928, by the Institut für Konjunkturforschung in Berlin. These reports are being received in the library. The movement of business, foreign trade, employment, the money and stock markets, industrial production, and credit is indicated and illustrated by curves. Weekly and monthly statistics are given of unemployment, transportation, credit security, stock market quotations, wholesale index numbers and prices. A general survey of the economic situation in the principal European countries and in the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico is given from time to time. Production, importation and price of dairy products are dealt with in no. 11, grain in Russia in no. 16, the hog market in no. 17, and agricultural credit in nos. 21 and 28.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

France

Ménars, O. Les prêts à moyen terme à l'agriculture. (In L'Économiste Français 56. année, no. 37, Sept. 15, 1928, p. 324-326. Published at rue Bleue, 9, Paris (9.), France.)

The author outlines briefly the development of agricultural credit in France and analyzes the provisions of the law of July 15, 1928, granting intermediate credit to agriculture.

Great Britain

Gt. Brit. Laws, statutes, etc. Agricultural credits act, 1928. [London, H. M. Stationery off., 1928] 14p. (18 & 19 Geo. 5, Ch. 43) 284.2 G79Agr.

Brunton, John. Agricultural credits bill. (In the Bankers', insurance managers' and agents' magazine, v. 125, no. 1011, June, 1928, p. 878-884. Address: London Wall, London, England) Pam. Col.

Brunton, John. Agricultural credits act, 1928. (In the Bankers', insurance managers' agents' magazine, v. 126, No. 1015, Oct., 1928, p. 505-509. Address: London Wall, London, England) Pam. col.

This Act became operative on October 1, 1928. It aims to secure, by means of the formation of a company out of public funds, the making of loans for agricultural purposes on favorable terms and to facilitate the borrowing of money on the security of farming stock and other agricultural assets, and purposes connected therewith. The company, which is limited by shares, will receive "generous financial support from the Government" and will operate under measure of Government control. Outstanding features of the Act which provides for both long-time and short-time credit, are summarized as follows:

"1. An agricultural charge may be either fixed or floating, or both fixed and floating.

"A fixed charge will contain a schedule of the property comprised therein: a floating charge will have effects similar to a duly registered debenture issued by a company and becomes fixed on certain contingencies referred to in the Act. In each case a farmer may deal with property comprised in the charge in the ordinary course of his business, subject to arrangement with the bank.

"2. Advances may be made by way of loan or on current account and the fact of the account coming into credit does not invalidate the charge.

"3. Registration of the charge is necessary, priorities being determined strictly according to date of registration. Special provision is made for advances on current account.

"4. Persons having bona-fide dealings with a farmer who has given an agricultural charge are protected, although registration is equivalent to actual notice.

"5. Where a farmer who has given an agricultural charge is adjudged bankrupt, the security will not be available for advances already made if created within three months of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition, unless it can be proved that the farmer was solvent at the

date of giving the charge.

"6. An agricultural charge will not be enforceable until January 1, 1931, where it has been given as security for advances made prior to August 3, 1928.

The Agricultural credits act, 1928. (In Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture. Journal, v. 35, no. 7, Oct., 1928, p. 601-602. Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, England.)

A brief statement of the main provisions of the Agricultural Credits Act of Aug. 3, 1928. It provides for the making of long term loans by an "Agricultural Mortgage Corporation" for a period not exceeding 60 years and in amounts not exceeding two-thirds of the value of the land. It also facilitates advances to farmers or cooperative societies from the ordinary banks.

Italy

Leggi e decreti (In Bullettino dell' agricoltura, anno 62, no. 39, Sept. 28, 1928, p. 1. Published at Piazza Fontana 2, Milan (104) Italy.)

Summary of minor amendments to the law of July 29, 1927, no. 1509, on agricultural credit made by law of July 29, 1928, no. 2085.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

California

California. Dept. of Agriculture, Sacramento. Monthly bulletin, v. 17, no. 9, Sept., 1928.

How can the California grape grower better meet the requirements of the consumer? by S. S. Rogers: p.496-505.

Rauchenstein, Emil. Economic aspects of the fresh plum industry. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta. Berkley. Bul. 459. 1928. 26p.)

Florida

Florida. Dept. of agriculture, Tallahassee. Nineteenth census of crops and manufactures. [1928]

Gives statistics of crops and livestock by counties for the year 1926/27.

Illinois

Stewart, C. L., Norton, L. J., and Rickey, L. F. Market destinations of Illinois grain. (Ill. Agr. Exp. Sta., Urbana. Bul. 315. 1928. p.63-115)

This study "follows the three leading grains to their first market destinations and deals with final destinations only in so far as the first markets happen also to be the final markets."

Michigan

Clayton, C. F., and Horner, J. T. Farmers' cooperative buying and selling organizations in Michigan. (Mich. Agr. Exp. Sta., East Lansing. Special bul. 171. 1928. 104p.)

Montana

Bell, E. J., jr. Marketing high protein wheat. (Mont. Agr. Exp. Sta., Bozeman. Bul. 213. 1928. 47p.)

New Hampshire

Richards, H. I., Abell, M. F., and Rinear, E. H. Marketing live broilers in New York City. Analysis of live broiler receipts and prices on the New York market. (N. H. Agr. Exp. Sta., Durham. Bul. 234, 1928. 31p.)
A summary of marketing costs: p.24-27

New Jersey

New Jersey. Dept. of Agriculture, Trenton. Proceedings. New Jersey business men's conference on agriculture, June 5, 1928. (Circ. 149. 1928. 35p.)

North Carolina

Anderson, W. A. Living conditions among white land-owner operators in Wake county. (N.C. Agr. Exp. Sta., Raleigh. Bul. 258. 1928. 49p.)

Kaupp, B. F. I. The cost of producing eggs with single comb white leghorns.
II. The possible cost of roup in production. (N. C. Agr. Exp. Sta., Raleigh. Bul. 254. 1928. 11p)

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania. Dept. of agriculture, Harrisburg. Crop and livestock report 1927. (Gen. bul. 465. 1928. 69p.)

Wisconsin

Hibbard, B. H., and Peterson, G. A. How Wisconsin farmers become farm owners. (Wis. Agr. Exp. Sta., Madison. Bul. 402. 1928. 35p.)

"The apprehension that young farmers are unable to buy farms as they formerly did, and are therefore doomed to remain tenants or abandon the farming business, is not borne out by the reports on which this study is based."

McNall, P. E., and Mitchell, D. R. Getting the most from the dairy herd - by better marketing. (Wis. Agr. Exp. Sta., Madison. Bul. 398. 1928. 14p.)

A discussion on profitable returns from dairying in the form of father and son dialogue.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS
Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs and Muriel F. Wright

Service and Regulatory Announcements (Agricultural Economics)*

- 93 - Amendment no. 9. Official standards for the inspection of apples. Oct. 1928. 6p.
- 112 - Official United States standards for grades of slaughter cattle, effective July 16, 1928. Sept. 1928. 14p.
- 115 - Regulations of the Secretary of agriculture under United States Cotton standards act, effective October 1, 1928. 24p.

Statistical Bulletins**

- 26 - Cold-storage holdings, year ended December 31, 1927, with comparable data for earlier years, prepared by the Bureau of agricultural economics. 1928. 32p.

Technical Bulletins**

- 79 - Major transactions in the 1926 December wheat future, by J. W. T. Duvel and G. W. Hoffman. Sept. 1928. 52p.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics*

- Broomcorn inspectors' manual no. 3. Interpretation and application of the U. S. broomcorn standards. July 1, 1928. 39 p. (Issued by Hay, feed and seed division)
- Check list of standards for farm products formulated by the Bureau of agricultural economics. Sept. 1928. 5p. (Issued by the Division of economic information)
- Cotton bags and other containers in the wholesale grocery trade. A preliminary report, by R. J. Cheatham and Ward W. Fetrow. Oct. 1928. 12p. (Issued by Division of cotton marketing)
This is the sixth report of results obtained in a study of utilization of American cotton.
- Cotton bags in the fertilizer industry, by R. J. Cheatham. [1928] 5p. (Issued by Division of cotton marketing)
- Handbook of instructions for standardizing tabular forms and methods. Issued March, 1925. Rev. June, 1928. 55p. (Issued by Division of statistical and historical research)

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

List of references on combines, comp. in the office of grain investigations.
 Oct. 1928. 4p. (Issued by Grain investigations)

Main-crop potatoes, 1928-29. Oct. 30, 1928. 10p. (Issued by Market news service)

Marketing Colorado & Nebraska potatoes, summary of 1927-28 season, by J. G. Scott.
 Oct. 1928. 32p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with Colorado State market bureau)

Marketing Colorado peaches, summary of 1927 season, by H. E. Rutland. August, 1928. 19p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the Colorado State agricultural college, Extension service)

Marketing Idaho potatoes, summary of 1927-28 season, by Wendell Calhoun. Oct. 1928. 30p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)

Marketing Maine potatoes, summary of 1927-28 season, by S. W. Russell. Sept. 1928. 46p. (Issued by the Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the Maine Division of markets)

Marketing Michigan onions, summary of 1927-28 season, by R. H. Shoemaker. Oct. 1928. 26p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the Michigan Department of Agriculture, Bureau of foods & standards)

Marketing Wisconsin potatoes, summary of 1927-28 season, by G. D. Clark. Oct. 1928. 43p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with Wisconsin Department of agriculture and markets)

The outlook for dairy markets, by Nils A. Olsen... An address at the Twelfth annual meeting of the National cooperative milk producers' federation, Memphis, Tennessee, October 17, 1928. 11p.

Tentative schedules of market classes and grades of hides and skins. Sept. 1928. 14p. (Issued by Division of livestock, meats and wool)

Tentative United States standards for butternut beans. Oct. 1928. 3p.

U. S. standards for farmers stock white Spanish peanuts (1928) [Oct. 11, 1928] 3p.

U. S. Standards for topped carrots (1928) [Oct. 24, 1928] 2p.

These standards supersede U. S. standards for topped carrots issued October 14, 1926.

Miscellaneous*

Agricultural and home economics extension in the United States; a selected list of references, comp. by Cora L. Feldkamp, Office of experiment stations. Sept. 1928. 58p. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Library. Bibliographical contributions, no. 18) Mimeographed.

Progress report of the Forest taxation inquiry. Sept. 5, 1928. 36p. (Issued by Forest service) Mimeographed.

"The present report deals with the resources and tax base of the forest counties of Minnesota. A succeeding report will present facts relating to the public finances of these same counties."

The relationship of the Extension service to farmers' cooperative associations, by C. B. Smith. Oct. 1928. 6p. (Issued by Extension service, Office of cooperative extension work, as Extension service circular 92) Mimeographed.

Address before the National cooperative milk producers' association, Memphis, Tenn., October 18, 1928.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the office issuing them.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agrarian Reform - Central Europe

Rose, Adam. Agricultural workers and agrarian reform in central Europe. (In International Labour Review, v. 18, no. 3, Sept. 1928, p. 307-338. May be obtained from Mr. L. Magnussen, 701 Lenox Building, 1523 L Street, Washington, D. C.)

The author of this article is Lecturer in Agrarian Policy at the Free University at Warsaw.

The following is quoted from the abstract which precedes the article itself: "The schemes of agrarian reform undertaken by the States of Central Europe after the war have naturally changed the situation of the paid workers who were formerly employed on the large estates that have been divided up. In the present article, a brief survey of the opposing views on the relative values of large-scale and small-scale farming that have been put forward since the middle of the nineteenth century is followed by an analysis of the provisions included in the various laws on agrarian reform to safeguard the interests of the workers."

Agricultural Economics

Tchayanov [Chaianov] A. "Leading scientific institutions in economics and modern agriculture." (In Bulletin of the Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics in Moscow, no. 1-2, 1927)

According to an abstract made from the Russian by L. Volin, and filed in the library, this article "deals with the leading institutions of instruction and research in agricultural economics in a number of countries including the United States." Two schools of thought are contrasted, that of Goltz and his followers who made a feature of historical background in their economic analyses, and the Anglo-Saxon school of economists who neglected historical origin and concentrated on the analysis of technical and economic problems, striving "to give a narrowly specialized practical character to research work."

Agricultural Economics - Russia

Tchayanov [Chaianov] A. Agricultural economics in Russia. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v. 10, no. 4, Oct. 1928, p. 543-549. May be obtained from W. I. Myers, Secretary-Treasurer, American Farm Economic Association, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.)

Agricultural Economics - United States

Black, John D. Research method and procedure in agricultural economics. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v. 10, no. 4, Oct. 1928, p. 550-552. May be obtained from W. I. Myers, Secretary-Treasurer, American Farm Economic Association, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.)

Dr. Black discusses the handbook on research methods and procedure in agricultural economics which has been issued by the Advisory Committee on Economic and Social Research in Agriculture of the Social Science Research Council, and which is noted elsewhere in this issue.

Frauendorfer, Sigmund von. Entwicklung, methoden und ergebnisse der agrar-ökonomischen forschung in den Vereinigten Staaten. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f. band 8, heft 1/2, 1928, p. 70-88. Published by Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft, Berlin, Germany.)

Reference was made in Agricultural Economics Literature, Sept, 1928, p. 229, to a translation of this article which appeared in the Journal of Farm Economics for July, 1928. The original article was referred to in the translation as having been published in v.7 of Berichte über Landwirtschaft instead of in v.8 as noted above.

Horner, J. T. The United States governmental activities in the field of agricultural economics prior to 1913. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v.10, no. 4, Oct. 1928, p. 429-460. May be obtained from W. I. Myers, Secretary-Treasurer, American Farm Economic Association, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.)

"List of references": p. 459-460.

The following is quoted from the author's summary:

"In investigating the work which the government did prior to 1913, it is seen that agriculture was confronted with many present-day problems a numbers of years ago, and there was much sound thinking on these problems. The activity of the Government, however, was for the most part limited to calling attention to these problems, and impressing upon the farmer the importance of quality, catering to demand, and following these practices which would result in better production and marketing practices. It was not until the nineties or possibly the early years of the present century that the Department of Agriculture really began to study the problems of the market and other economic phases of agriculture, and attempted to make the results of these investigations of some practical value to the farmer and those in the trade. A study of the activities of fifteen or twenty years just preceding the establishment of the Office of Markets leads one to the conclusion that some very effective and fundamental work was done, and that in this period the foundation upon which the economic work of the Department now rests was firmly built. Not only did this period give a body of information, but it developed a technique and trained some men around whom the later development grew.

"There was not a change in the Governmental policies in 1913, but merely a change in organization so that the activities which were well under way could be better organized and given a better opportunity to develop and a greater expansion of the work. The real change which took place at that time, and which has been more pronounced as the years have passed, was that the economic phases of agriculture were separated from the technical. In the earlier years the economic and market work was conducted by the technical staff. Under the new order the economic phases are segregated and handled by an economic bureau which, to a large degree, is manned by economists."

Agricultural History

Aereboe, F. "The changes in the organisation of agriculture and the most important causes of it." (In Bulletin of the Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics in Moscow, no. 12, 1927.)

A translation of the Russian rendering of this article, made by L. Volin, is filed in the library.

The author briefly outlines the development of agriculture from its most primitive stages, showing the effect upon it of the growth of industry and transportation facilities. He points out the influence of climate and soil on the development of new methods of farming and emphasizes the fact that the size of a farm depends largely upon natural conditions. He lays special stress upon the human element, the brain that can grasp the significance of the various factors that make modern agriculture successful, and the physical strength that can put theory into practice.

Agricultural Relief - Switzerland.

State aid for Swiss agriculture (In London Times Trade and Engineering Supplement, v. 23, no. 536, Oct. 13, 1928, p. 110. Published by The Times Publishing Co., Ltd., Printing House-Square and Playhouse-Yard, London, E. C. 4, England)

A project for State aid to Swiss agriculture will be presented to the Federal Chambers during the December Sessions. It is proposed to divide 60,000,000 francs among the Cantons to be lent to farmers on long credit terms without interest. The Cantons will pay a low rate of interest to the Confederation.

Agricultural Relief - United States

Sturtevant, C. D. Farm legislation and the grain trade. (In Northwestern Miller, v. 156, no. 1, Oct. 3, 1928, p. 31. Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

This is from Mr. Sturtevant's presidential address before the Grain Dealers' National Association in convention at Boston. He reviews several farm relief proposals in their relation to the grain trade and suggests that Mr. Robert S. Brookings' plan "to industrialize the farm and to conduct agricultural production through large corporations upon a sound economic basis" is worth considering.

Agriculture - Argentine Republic

Jessen, Jens. Das agrarproblem in Argentinien. (In Jahrbücher für national-ökonomie und statistik. 129. band (3. folge, 74. band), 1. heft, July, 1928, p. 33-62; 2. heft, Aug., 1928, p. 161-218. May be obtained from Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

After describing the importance of the Argentine Republic as an exporting country and its dependence upon the world market, the author discusses the possibilities of the extension of the arable area and the adoption of more scientific agricultural methods as a means of improving the financial condition of the country. He foresees the necessity of a protective tariff and the development of home industries.

Agriculture - Chile

Bullock, Dillman, S. The agricultural situation in Chile. (In Chile, v. 5, no. 30, Oct., 1928, p. 351-355. Published at 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.)

A summary of agricultural conditions in Chile. The statistics given are for 1920 and 1921 and are taken from the Anuario Estadistico, v. 7, 1920/21.

Agriculture - India

Woreland, W. H. The Indian peasant and his future. (In Edinburgh Review, v. 248, no. 506, Oct. 1928, p. 262-275. May be obtained from Leonard Scott Publication Company, New York)

This article is based on the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, a review of which appeared in the September, 1928, issue of Agricultural Economics Literature.

Agriculture - Poland

Schmidt, Stefan. Die Landwirtschaft in Polen. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n. f. band 8, heft 1/2, 1928, p. 14-69. Published by Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft, Berlin, Germany)

The author presents a comprehensive view of Polish agriculture from the point of view of production and commerce. He emphasizes the difficulties incident upon the union of Prussian, Austrian and Russian territories, but expresses a belief that they will be overcome by the strong will and characteristic tenacity of the Polish farmer.

Agriculture - Russia

Organization of large state grain farms. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v. 3, no. 18, Sept. 15, 1928, p. 312. Published by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

The Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the Soviet Union have decided to establish large State grain farms. "It is proposed to organize a series of farms which by 1933 will be able to supply 1,650,000 tons of grain for export. These farms will be equipped with modern machinery and implements. In addition to grain growing it is planned to organize on these farms in the future large-scale manufacturing of agricultural products such as flour, butter, etc."

Agriculture - United States

High, S. J. Placing the farmer on the payroll. (In American bankers association. Journal, v. 21, no. 4, Oct. 1928, p. 322, 409. Published at 110 East 42d St., New York City)

This article is also printed in Commercial and Financial Chronicle, v. 127, no. 3304, Oct. 20, 1928, section 2, p. 101-102.

"The great need of the farmer today is a supplemental crop or produce that will bring him a monthly income. In most sections this can be accom-

plished through the pig, chicken and cow .. Dairying is an agricultural stabilizer and nearly all farmers are accessible to a condensery, cheese factory or creamery."

Hughes, Hugh J. Farming has a brighter side. (In Nation's Business, v. 16, no. 12, Nov. 1928, p. 62,64,66. Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

The writer acknowledges that there is a farm problem, but he shows us the other, brighter, side of the farm picture; how farming has changed since the days of the Civil War and what the Government and other institutions are doing for the farmer. Some of these changes are increase in food production, in spite of a net loss in farm population; the industrial revolution on the farm; specialized farming; increased efficiency of the farmer, growth of cooperatives; and an improved social life.

Millar, John H. After all isn't farming a business? (In Magazine of Business, v.54,no.5, Nov. 1928, p. 520-522, 580, 582, 583, 584, 586. Published by the A. W. Shaw Company, Cass, Huron and Erie Streets, Chicago, Illinois)

In proof of the title of his article the author shows how thirty-two farms in Champaign County, Illinois, are operated by the Farm Management Department of the Citizens Bank of Champaign although the farms are not owned by the bank.

Russell, H. L. Upholding the hands of Moses. (In American bankers association. Journal, v. 21, no. 4, Oct. 1928, p. 283-285, 394,395, 396,397. Published at 110, East 42d St., New York City)

This article is also printed in Commercial and Financial Chronicle, v. 127, no. 3304, Oct. 20, 1928, section 2, p. 65-71.

"Sustained support instead of intermittent efforts to aid agriculture is what Dean Russell [Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin] an authority on agriculture, proposes for the revitalizing of American farming. Likening the farmers to Israel he drives home the lesson of the futility of temporary expedencies, insisting upon a non-political treatment of the problem which will go to the root of the trouble to reorganize agriculture under the same principles which would be applied to any other industry."- Editorial statement.

Van Wagenen, Jared, jr. In a land that used to be. Pharsalia, New York, a picture of a past and passing era in American farming. (In Nation's Business, v. 16, no. 12, Nov. 1928, p. 33-35, 170. Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

"Declining rural population and farm abandonment are familiar phenomena in this country." As the author wanted to write specifically concerning a single township he has chosen "Pharsalia in Chenango County, not that it is the most hopeless township of our state but because it is a typical hill-country town that had once what may be called a dense rural population and a worthy agricultural civilization. and that now seems about to return to the forest from which it was hewn."

Banking

Ford, A.W. Country banking practices in Northern Texas. (In Journal of Business of the University of Chicago, v.1, nos. 2-4, July-Oct. 1928, p. 202-222, 374-387, 468-484. Published at Chicago, Illinois)

Responsibility of bank directors for imprudent credit policies - with emphasis on country banks. (In Harvard Business Review, v.7, no.1, Oct. 1928, p. 108-128. Published by the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts)

"In conclusion, it appears that the law and social custom make certain exactions of bank directors. The former operates in case of negligence, the latter as often by force of circumstances. In any event the result is that men who have no particular bent for the banking business find themselves compelled by order of the court or by moral pressure to contribute from their personal fortunes for the benefit of the bank. It occurs to anyone with constructive inclinations that some means of presenting information about a bank to its directors in a way that is really comprehensible by them would not only do much to define such terms as 'diligence' 'negligence', and 'effective supervision', but would clarify directors' duties to the point of making them readily intelligible to the directors themselves. And that is a worthy and commendable goal."

Valiant, Stephen. Farm mortgages vs. investment securities. The country banker's dilemma. (In Magazine of Wall Street, v. 43, no. 1, Nov. 3, 1928, p. 16-17. Published by the Ticker Publishing Co., 42 Broadway, New York City)

Bookkeeping

Zörner, Hans. Untersuchungen über die badentung von valkulationen und produktionskostenrechnungen in der landwirtschaft. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f. band 6, heft 4, 1927, p. 554-609. Published by Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft, Berlin, Germany)

The author gives a detailed account of the systems of agricultural bookkeeping advocated by Howard, Laur and Aereboe. He rejects the systems of Howard and Laur which are based on cost of production in favor of that of Aereboe which depends upon the calculation of profit and loss. His article draws a spirited reply from Dr. Laur who defends his position point by point as it is attacked by Dr. Zörner, and reiterates his faith in his system of double entry bookkeeping. (Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f. band 7, heft 2, 1928, p. 197-208).

Howard's position, which is akin to that of Dr. Laur is defended by Dr. Heinz Roth in Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., band 7, heft 3, 1928, p. 489-504.

Finally, Dr. Zörner replies to Dr. Laur's arguments and reiterates his own contention that he has no quarrel with the system of bookkeeping as such, but that calculation of cost of production is an insufficient basis for the determination of the efficiency of the organization and management of an agricultural enterprise. (Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f. band 8, heft 1/2, 1928, p. 111-116)

Needham, T. J. Book-keeping on the farm, (In Rhodesia Agricultural Journal, v. 25, no. 7, July 1928, p. 809-827. Published in Salisbury, Rhodesia)
"The object of this article is to suggest to those farmers who have no knowledge of bookkeeping how they can realise this desideratum with the minimum of labour."

Consumption

Arnold, John R. The trend of consumption in the United States: rising purchasing power. (In The Annalist, v. 32, no. 322, Oct. 19, 1928, p. 608-609. Published by the New York Times Company, New York City)

Cooperation - Great Britain

Lewis, Tom. Co-operative societies and some of their difficulties. (In Agricultural Journal of India, v. 23, part 1, Jan. 1928, p. 52-55. Published by the Government of India Central Publication Branch, 3 Government Place, West, Calcutta, India)

A few of the difficulties which militate against the success of agricultural cooperation in the United Kingdom are briefly discussed.

They are: insufficient investigation previous to forming a society; inadequate finances; inefficient management; lack of support on the part of the members; price policy; lack of co-operation between societies. This article is "reprinted from Jour. Uni. College of Wales, Vol. 16."

Cooperative Marketing

Crowther, Samuel. The machinery of marketing. A great opportunity faces real farm salesmanship. (In Country Gentleman, v. 93, no. 11, Nov. 1928, p. 3-5, 139, 140. Published by the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Penn.)

"This is the first of a series of articles on coöperatives by Mr. Crowther. The next will appear in an early issue."--Editor's Note.

The article deals with the distribution and marketing of food products and the agricultural cooperative corporation as "the only method of farm organization for marketing that has been given any extensive trial."

Sexauer, F. H. Function of cooperative marketing and method of judging its utility. (In Bureau Farmer, [Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation News] v. 4, no. 3, Nov. 1928, p. 17, 24. Published at Fort Wayne, Indiana)

This is a copy of an address delivered by the president of the Dairy-men's League Co-operative Association of New York under the auspices of Cornell University.

Crop Insurance

Gray, Chester H. What's next in insurance? (In Bureau Farmer, v. 4, no. 3, Nov. 1928, p. 7, 34, 35, 36. Published at Fort Wayne, Indiana)

This article is on crop insurance.

Export Control - Spain

Government promotion and control of Spanish exports. (In European Economic and Political Survey, v. 3, no. 24, Aug. 31, 1928, p. 832-833. Published by Reference Service on International Affairs of the American Library in Paris, rue de l'Elysée, Paris, France.)

A brief account of the establishment by the Spanish government of a bank of foreign trade and export credit insurance and of a permanent committee of control of exports, in August, 1928. "The object of the Banco Exterior de España is to give facilities to the export trade, especially in Spanish America and the Philippines, and to open markets abroad for national industry... The particular functions of the Committee are to study the means of promoting foreign trade expansion, to keep a close control of exports as regards quality, classification, transportation, frauds, etc., to punish contraventions of the established rules, to examine the claims of exporters and to mediate between them and the competent authorities."

Income

Graves, L. M. The Brookmire estimates of cash income of farmers. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v. 10, no. 4, Oct. 1928, p. 499-505. May be obtained from W. I. Myers, Secretary-Treasurer, American Farm Economic Association, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.)

Ingalls, Walter Renton. The national income for the year 1927. (In The Annalist, v. 32, no. 822, Oct. 19, 1928, p. 609-610. Published by the New York Times Company, New York City)

Land

Darling, M. L. The economic holding or the family farm. (In Agricultural Journal of India, v.22, pt.6, Nov. 1927, p. 399-410; v.23, pt. 1, Jan. 1928, p. 16-27. Published by the Government of India Central Publication Branch, 3 Government Place, West, Calcutta, India.)

A study is made of the amount of land required for the various kinds of agricultural enterprises in Italy, France, Belgium, and the Punjab.

De Vries, Wade. The Michigan land economic survey. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v. 10, no.4, Oct. 1928, p. 516-524. May be obtained from W. I. Myers, Secretary-Treasurer, American Farm Economic Association, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.)

This paper was read at the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association at Washington, D. C., December, 1927.

"For the past six years the Michigan Land Economic Survey has been engaged in accumulating the facts upon which to base a policy for the future development of northern Michigan's resources. This is being done by making a detailed inventory of those counties in which tax delinquency and idle land are common. A little more than four million acres have been surveyed up to date...

"The Michigan Land Economic Survey is a division of the State Department of Conservation and is supported by a direct appropriation from the legislature."

Worliczek, Camillo. Land reform and collective economy in Czechoslovakia. (In Annals of Collective Economy, v. 4, no. 2, Apr-June 1928, p. 127-154. Editorial offices, 8 Rue Saint-Victor, Geneva, Switzerland.)

Tables showing the distribution of landed property in Czechoslovakia before the agrarian reform are followed by an account of the reform legislation, including the Confiscation Act of April 16, 1919, the Allocation Act of Jan. 30, 1920, the provisions of which are executed by the Land Board, and the Compensation Act of April 8, 1920, amended by Act of July 13, 1922.

"The result is certainly a decided diminution in the number of large agricultural estates; but the original demand, to all appearance echoed in the legislation on the subject, for the conversion of private land into collective property in land, has not been fulfilled... The confiscated private property has been to all intents returned to private persons."

"The extension of the Czechoslovak land reform scheme to forest property is, as the application of the forest legislation increasingly shows, far from justified economically."

Meteorology - Aberystwyth

Jones, Martin G. Meteorological conditions at Aberystwyth 1894-1927. (In Welsh Journal of Agriculture, v.4, Jan. 1928, p. 254-268. Published for the Welsh Agricultural Education Conference by the University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.)

Nitrate - Chile

Chilean nitrate. Centralized selling scheme in being. (In London Times Trade and Engineering Supplement, v. 23, no. 533, Sept. 22, 1928, p. 38. Published by The Times Publishing Co., Ltd., Printing House-Square and Playhouse-Yard, London, E.C. 4, England.)

A brief account of the centralization of nitrate sales in Europe and of its advantages.

Outlook Reports

Wells, C. F. The work of the states in adapting annual Federal outlook reports. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v. 10, no. 4, Oct. 1928, p. 534-539. May be obtained from W. I. Myers, Secretary-Treasurer, American Farm Economic Association, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.)

"Read at the second annual meeting of the Western Society of Farm Economics, Berkeley, California, July, 1928."

Prices

Brookens, P.F. The Paterson plan and Australian butter prices. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v.10, no.4, Oct. 1928, p. 540-542. May be obtained from W. I. Myers, Secretary-Treasurer American Farm Economic Association, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.)

Jones, J. Morgan. Factors affecting the prices of pigs in Wales. (In Welsh Journal of Agriculture, v.4, Jan. 1928, p. 5-21. Published for the Welsh Agricultural Education Conference by the University of Wales Press Board,

Cardiff, Wales).

"The complexity of the pig market is such that clear conclusions as to the causes of price changes cannot easily be obtained. But the study of the influences determining prices will indicate on the one hand the type of action which might contribute to reducing price fluctuation, and on the other, the extent to which the prices of Welsh pigs are governed by local, national or even international forces."

Wynne, R. Harding. Prices of dairy cows and dairy produce. (In Welsh Journal of Agriculture, v.4, Jan. 1928, p. 22-44. Published for the Welsh Agricultural Education Conference by the University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.)

The author concludes as follows: "The importance of the dairy industry in Wales is dependent upon its close relationship to stock-raising rather than to the specialised production of milk and milk products. In the greater part of the country butter-making is the most general method of disposal of milk that is in excess of rearing requirements.

"In England and Wales generally there is a marked seasonal fluctuation in the production of milk and milk products, although considerable effort is made to level production for the liquid milk market. This results in a similar seasonal movement in prices, which despite the influence of the import trade, in all the cases mentioned is well defined.

"A close connection between the production and prices of dairy produce and the price of dairy cows is both in the long period trend and in seasonal movement, the seasonal fluctuation being directly attributable to the relationship of supply and demand in the dairy produce markets. Generally the most powerful factor influencing dairy cow prices, apart from, or rather in conjunction with, the biologic and climatic reasons for variation in production, is the supply to the liquid milk market. This is not felt so keenly, however, in Wales and cow prices in the Principality are dependent to a greater extent upon rearing practice and summer milk production. Nevertheless a seasonal movement does exist in cow prices in Wales that is similar to that indicative of cow prices generally; but Welsh prices are, as a rule, considerably lower than the average."

Rationalization and Agriculture

Gavin, W. Rationalisation and agriculture. (In Farm Notes, v. 2, no.4, Oct. 1928, p. 20-23. Published by Nitram Ltd., 28/30 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1)

The author discusses the question as to whether the four cardinal principles of rationalization can be applied to agriculture as well as to industry. The four cardinal principles are: "(1) Fair payment of the worker in accordance with the work he contributes to the common enterprise. (2) Study and care of the physiological and psychological needs of the workers. (3) A just apportionment of any profits earned amongst the three partners, capital, management, and labour. (4) A full use of all modern methods that tend towards increased efficiency and reduction of costs."

Research

Editorial on research. (In Experiment Station Record, v.59, no.5, Oct. 1928. p. 401-409. Published by U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

The editor comments on the gratifying prominence given to research at the 1928 meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. This society "has for some time been devoting a considerable share of its energies to the promotion of research, despite the fact that this phase of its work has been the immediate vocation of a comparatively small proportion of its membership." The gist of papers by Col. O. B. Zimmerman, Dr. A. F. Woods, President R. A. Pearson of the University of Maryland, Dr. Harrison E. Howe, and Mr. R. W. Trullinger, is given. In all, the society probably devoted over a third of its time to topics of interest from the standpoint of research.

Comment is also made on several acts of the first session of the seventieth Congress "mostly carrying no immediate appropriations but looking toward increased activity and of some interest from the research standpoint. Under one of these acts the benefits of the Hatch, Adams, and Purnell Acts, as well as the several agricultural extension measures, are extended to Hawaii." Three others authorize additional experimentation at regional experiment and demonstration stations of the Federal Department. Still another looks toward the investigation of new uses of cotton.

"An even more significant indication of the favorable attitude of Congress toward research is to be found in the recognition which was given to research in forestry by the McSweeney-McNary Act, which was signed by President Coolidge May 22, 1928. This measure ... codifies much scattered legislation pertaining to forestry research which has been enacted from time to time, and it authorizes a comprehensive 10-year program of experimentation on a basis admitting of considerable expansion."

This act is particularly of interest to economists in that it provides for "the investigation of such economic problems as reforestation, the proper function of timber growing in diversified agriculture and in insuring the profitable use of marginal land, and the most effective distribution of forest products in the interests of both consumer and grower."

Erdman, H. E. Research as a basis for an agricultural policy and program. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v.10, no.4, Oct. 1928, p. 525-533. May be obtained from W. I. Myers, Secretary-Treasurer, American Farm Economic Association, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.)

"Presented at the second annual meeting of Western Society of Farm Economics, July 7, 1928, Berkeley."

Rural Migration

Zimmerman, Carle C., and Duncan, O. D. The migration to towns and cities. IV. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v.10, no.4, Oct. 1928, p. 506-515. May be obtained from W. I. Myers, Secretary-Treasurer, American Farm Economic Association, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.)

"This is Paper 768, Journal Series, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Minnesota. Previous studies concerning this same problem are numbers I and II by Zimmerman, in the American Journal of Sociology, November, 1926, and July, 1927, and number III by Zimmerman, Duncan and Frey,

American Journal of Sociology, November, 1927." It presents "further data on migration and social selection based on partial records of three generations for about 400 families now living in 11 Minnesota towns and villages."

Rural Sociology

Waterman, W. C. Present tendencies in rural sociology. (In Social Forces, v.7. no.1. Sept. 1928, p. 50-58. Published by the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.)

Statistical Methods

Elliott, F. F. The "representative firm" idea applied to research and extension in agricultural economics. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v. 10, no. 4, Oct. 1928, p. 483-498. May be obtained from W. I. Myers, Secretary-Treasurer, American Farm Economic Association, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.)

Krzymowski, Richard. Graphical presentation of Thuenen's theory of intensity by Richard Krzymowski, University of Breslau, translated and annotated by P. G. Minneman, Ohio State University. (In Journal of Farm Economics, v. 10, no.4., Oct. 1928, p. 461-482. May be obtained from W. I. Myers, Secretary-Treasurer, American Farm Economic Association, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.)

"Summary of literature on the graphical method which the author cited": p. 481-482.

Wheat - Spain

Anglo-South American Bank. Cabled reports circular, v.6, no. 363, Oct. 6, 1928. Pub. by Secretary's Department, Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., 117 Old Broad St., London, E.C.2, England.)

On page 5 a report from Madrid calls attention to several recent government measures for the provision of wheat seed for sowing and for the control of the importation and marketing of foreign wheat for milling. Provision is made for granting credits for purchasing wheat for sowing, and minimum and maximum prices of wheat are established.

Wheat Pools Canada

Fay, C. R. The consumer and the Canadian wheat pools. (In Nation and Athenaeum, v. 43, no. 25, Sept. 22, 1928, p. 784-785. Published at 38, Great James Street, London, W.C.1.)

The writer discusses these questions: "Does the Pool dispense with the Grain Exchange; Does it hedge its grain? Is the purpose of the Pool, if not its accomplishment, nonopolistic; and Has the Pool come to stay?"

Patton, Harald S. The Canadian wheat pool: a successful venture in co-operative marketing. (In Annalist, v. 32, no.824, Nov. 2, 1928, p. 693-694. Published by the New York Times Company, New York City)

This is the first of two articles on the Canadian Wheat Pool.

Shimmin, Arnold N. The production and marketing of wool in Wales. (In Welsh Journal of Agriculture, v. 4, Jan. 1928, p. 67-75. Published for the Welsh Agricultural Education Conference by the University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.)

"The main purpose of this article is to give first a brief summary of the wool producing areas of Wales, particularly with reference to the methods of disposing of the clips, and secondly to indicate in a little greater detail uses to which the wool of the hardy Welsh mountain sheep is put in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain."

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